

City of Jacksonville Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2015 (collected in 2015 unless noted)

Coliform Bacteria						
MCL - Coliform	MCLG	Highest Number of Positive	MCL- Fecal Coliform or E-Coli	Total # Positive E-Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation ?	Likely Source of Contaminant
1 positive monthly sample	0	1	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Lead & Copper (Collection Date 8/6/2014)

	Lead Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over (AL)	MCLG	Units	Violation ?	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead **	15	<1.0	0	0	ug/L	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper **	1.3	0.0048	0	1.3	ug/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	2.6	1.2 - 2.6	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	28.5	8.82 - 28.5	ppb	No goal for total	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	69.9	34.2 - 69.9	ppb	No goal for total	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants (Sodium is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.)

Barium	0.0075	.0075 - .0075	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.21	.951 - 1.21	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	29	29 - 29	ppm			No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

Total Organic Carbon The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set , unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)	Amount Detected (Avg)	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	Likely Source of Contaminant
1,4-Dioxane	0.18	.17 - .19	ug/L	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics, and shampoos, cleaning agent, surface coating, and adhesive agent
Hexavalent Chromium	2.775	2.7 - 3.0	ug/L	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Chromium	2.65	2.5 - 2.9	ug/L	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Molybdenum	1.625	1.5 - 1.7	ug/L	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; commonly used for molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Strontium	53.5	51 - 56	ug/L	Naturally occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	1.45	1.4 - 1.5	ug/L	Naturally occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these substances has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.076 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Radioactive Contaminants UNTREATED SOURCE WATER

Combined Radium 226/228 (sample date 10/9/14)	1.77	1.77 - 1.77	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (Excluding Radon & Uranium) (sample date 10/9/14)	1.6	1.6 -1.6	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please call Jack Cosner, Superintendent of Operations, at (217)479-4660. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.p1>.

**The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. **NTU:** The amount of turbidity in a water sample as measured by a nephelometric turbidimeter.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter - a measure of radioactivity.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **Na:** Not applicable

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ppb:** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. **ug/L:** Parts per billion.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.