
**Jefferson Regional Water Authority
Consumer Confidence Report
2016**



Jefferson Regional Water Authority
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2015

The Jefferson Regional Water Authority has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The Jefferson Regional Water Authority receives its drinking water from buried sand and gravel aquifers associated with the Great Miami River.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban Storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Jefferson Regional Water Authority conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological, and volatile organic contaminants during 2015. Samples were collected for 85 different contaminants. Most of which were not detected in the Jefferson Regional Water Authority water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Jefferson Regional Water Authority drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	.056 mg/l	n/a	none	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	.0788 mg/l	n/a	none	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	.0509 mg/l	n/a	none	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)*	1.3	AL=1.3	.4	n/a	none	2014	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)*	0	AL=15	5	n/a	none	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane	n/a	n/a	.0083 mg/l	n/a	none	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	n/a	n/a	.00218 mg/l	n/a	none	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	n/a	n/a	.00537 mg/l	n/a	none	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	n/a	n/a	.00803 mg/l	n/a	none	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Xylenes Total	n/a	n/a	.00172 mg/l	n/a	none	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Haloacidic Acid	0 mg/l	.06 mg/l	.0054 mg /	n/a	none	2015	Chemical formed as a reaction between disinfectants and other impurities in water
Trihalomethane, Total	n/a	.08 mg/l	.0239 mg/l	n/a	none	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Total	1.2 mg/l	4 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	.6 to 1.8 mg/l	none	2015	Disinfection product used for bacteria removal

*For Copper – 0 out of 20 samples found to have copper in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm

For Lead – 0 out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb

