

Lead and Drinking Water

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. The Jefferson Water & Sewer system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Jefferson Water and Sewer District, which meets at 7:00 pm on the first Thursday and 7:00 pm on the third Thursday of each month.

For more information on your drinking water contact Russ Seevers, Jefferson Water and Sewer District, (614) 864-0740. *We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.*

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Jefferson Water and Sewer District drinking water:

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine PPM	MRDL = 4	MRDL= 4	0.89	0.63-1.03	No	2010	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic							
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	.99 ppm	.99-.99	No	2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	26.4	N/A	No	2008	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	1.4	N/A	No	2008	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium	2	2	.066 ppm	N/A	No	2005	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	0 ppb	AL=15 ppb	8.42 ppb	N/A	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
							<i>One out of 10 samples were found to exceed the action level of 15 ppb.</i>
Copper	1.3 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	0.24 ppm	N/A	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives. <i>None of the 10 samples were found to exceed the action level of 1.3 ppm</i>
Nitrate	10	10	1.0	N/A	No	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	0	10 ppb	3.0 ppb	2.39-3.31 ppb	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrite	10	10	0.83 ppm	NA	No	2007	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TotalTHMS	0	80	29.0 ppb	NA	No	2010	By-product of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	0	60	6.0 ppb	N/A	No	2010	By-product of disinfection



Gallons pumped in 2010 = 280 million gallons

