

Lead and Drinking Water

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in the drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 am 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.

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
Microbiological							
Total Coliform	0	> 1	1	0-1	No	2001	Naturally present in the environment
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine PPM	MRDL = 4	MRDL= 4	0.68	N/A	No	2005	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic							
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.22 ppm	NA	No	2005	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and chemical factories.
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	6.4 ppb	N/A	No	2005	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	0.99 ppm	N/A	No	2005	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	0.05 ppm	NA	No	2004	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N/A	N/A	90 ppm	N/A	No	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
Bromodichloromethane	NA	NA	11.26 ppb	NA	No	2004	By-product of disinfection
Bromoform	NA	NA	16.60 ppb	NA	No	2004	By-product of disinfection
Chloroform	NA	NA	9.640 ppb	NA	No	2004	By-product of disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	NA	NA	7.450 ppb	NA	No	2004	By-product of disinfection
TotalTHMS	NA	NA	30.01 ppb	NA	No	2004	By-product of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N/A	60	5.66 ppb	N/A	No	2005	By-product of disinfection



Gallons pumped in 2005 = 228 million gallons

