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CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
REPORT

2006

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Jefferson Regional Water Authority
Miamisburg, Ohio

2006

This report is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1996. The purpose of the Report is to provide information concerning the quality of Jefferson Regional Water Authority's (JRWA) drinking water during the previous calendar year, 2006.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land 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 operations 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.

JRWA obtains its public drinking water supplies from buried valley sand and gravel aquifers associated with the Great Miami River. JRWA currently utilizes two (2) wells to draw water from the aquifer. These wells are located on the west side of the Great Miami River, at 1230 Soldiers Home Miamisburg Road. The water treatment plant and well-field are located in the northwest corner of Miamisburg, Ohio, and borders Miami Township, Ohio. Well water is pumped directly to the treatment plant. The water is treated by means of an Iron and Manganese removal process consisting of oxidation, aeration, sedimentation, and filtration. The finished water is then treated with chlorine to ensure a USEPA mandated disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Ohio State drinking water health standards. Jefferson Regional Water Authority vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and, once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

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

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants however 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 (800-426-4791).

Water quality is the Number One Priority of the JRWA Water Treatment Plant. JRWA staff strictly adhere to accepted EPA and AWWA water treatment practices. This fact, in conjunction with routine compliance monitoring and plant operation by state certified staff, insure the highest standards for drinking water quality are being met.

Issues concerning Water Quality may be expressed to the JRWA Board of Trustees, which meets at 7:30 PM, the 2nd Thursday of every month. The meetings are open to JRWA Members and held at the Jefferson Township Administration Building, One Business Park Drive.

For more information, please contact:

Jefferson Regional Water Authority
P.O. Box 369
1230 Soldiers Home Miamisburg Road
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343

Phone: **(937) 866-0002**
Fax: **(937) 866-3315**
Web: **www.jrwa.org**

Abbreviations

NA:	Not applicable
ND:	Not detected at testing limits
NR:	Not regulated
MNR:	Monitoring not required, but recommended.
ppm:	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb:	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
pCi/L:	Pico curies per liter

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

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

[1] Result is a calculated average based on 36 routine Coliform samples taken in 2006
[1] Result is a calculated average based on 52 routine Iron samples taken in 2006
[1] Result is a calculated average based on 52 routine Manganese samples taken in 2006

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in calendar year 2004. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Revised 2007

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Contaminants (units)	***MCLG***	***MCL***	***JRWA Water***	***Range Low High***	***Violation***	***Typical Source***
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Nitrate (mg/l) 2006	10	10	0.53	NA	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (mg/l) 2006	2	2	0.0712	NA	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/L) 2006	NA	NA	0.001	NA	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L) 2006	4	4	0.53	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (mg/L) 2005	0	0.015	ND (90^{th} percent ile)	ND to 0.0081	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/L) 2005	0	1.3	0.166 (90^{th} percent ile)	ND to 0.168	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Disinfection Byproducts						
Total Chlorine (mg/l) 2006	4.0	4.0	1.2[1]	0.5 to 1.5	NO	EPA mandated chemical added to the water distribution system to safeguard against viral and bacterial contamination
Haloacidic Acids (mg/l) 2006	0	0.06	0.0095	NA	NO	Chemicals formed as a reaction between disinfectants and other impurities in water
Total Trihalomethane (mg/l) 2006	0	0.08	0.023	NA	NO	Compound formed when natural organic substances react with chlorine
Unregulated Contaminants						
Iron (mg/l) 2006	NR	NR	0.017[2]	ND – 0.046	NA	Common naturally occurring minerals found in ground water
Manganese (mg/l)	NR	NR	0.002[3]	ND-0.012	NA	
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