

Jeff Davis Water District #4
Lead and Copper Rule Report

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking 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. Our drinking water is drawn from wells which are not under the influence of surface water. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and 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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (d) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 infections. 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* are available from the EPA/CDC websites.

If you would like to see full reports contact us to set up a date and time

LEAD

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. Jeff Davis Water District #4 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:

- 1) Run your water to flush any potential contaminants out. If the water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds to flush interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- 2) Use cold water for cooking, drinking and preparing baby formula.
- 3) Identify if your plumbing fixtures may contain lead.

For More Information you can:

Visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead,
call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD,
or contact your health care provider.

Boiling water will not remove lead or copper.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> or you can contact JDWD#4

Concentrations of lead found in drinking water are not typically derive from natural sources. Instead, the most common cause of lead and copper concentrations in potable water is from the gradual corrosion of water supply pipes and plumbing fixtures as well as the solder, or flux, used for installation and repair. Most current regulatory efforts to control lead in drinking water focus primarily on reducing the lead content of these system components. Jeff Davis Water District #4 distribution system is composed of mostly PVC, and PE main line piping. Some of our connective fittings and hydrants are Iron & brass, along with brass valves and polyethylene (PE) tubing used for service lines (main to meter). All the piping at the water plant is Ductile Iron and PVC. (SEE THE "ABOUT US" PAGE IN THE "COUSTOMER SERVICE" TAB FOR MORE INFO.) While some of the older meters & fittings are brass bodied that could have had some levels of lead in the casting are no longer used, all newer meters and fittings are required to be of the lead-free variety. Your home fixtures are also now available in lead free varieties.

There are NO known lead services lines throughout the entire Jeff Davis Water District #4 system.

Jeff Davis Water District #4 is on a once every 3-year lead & copper monitoring period, following all guidelines of the EPA Lead and Copper Rule (LCR).

EPA LCR sample site classifications are:

Tier 1 Single Family Structures

Homes with copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 (but before 1988)

Tier 2 Building, Including Multiple Family Residences

Locations with copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 (but before 1988)

Tier 3 Locations with copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1982

If a location has a lead service line a sample must be taken from that residence

Use all Tier 1 sites if possible

We take 20 samples from a predetermined pool of Tier 1 homes every 3 years.

The overall system results from the latest Lead and Copper Samples are found in the table below.

(To see complete or past reports contact us)

Lead and Copper	Date	90 TH Percentile	Unit	Action Level	Over Action Level	Typical Source
Lead	2016	4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2016	1.2	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Additional Information About Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

1 Under the authority of the Safe drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb.

2 This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer’s tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is 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.