

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Juno Non Profit Water Company – 41-00889

The Juno Non Profit Water Company (JNPWC) wants to keep you informed about the water quality and services we have provided to you over the past year and is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the calendar year 2016. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

JNPWC purchases our water from Kilchis Regional Water District (KRWD). KRWD does all of the filtration and treatment. JNPWC collects samples for Coliform Bacteria levels monthly, Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) and Lead and Copper once every three years. The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. As water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>. A copy of the Source Water Assessment for the KRWD is available for review at the City Hall office located at 5525-B Street, Bay City. Office hours are Monday thru Friday 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. (503) 377-2288.

The table on the back lists all of the drinking water contaminants that KRWD detected in the water during the calendar year 2016. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

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 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)

If lead is present, elevated levels 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. JNPWC 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, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Jerrie McRae at 503-812-8242, Steve Boquist at 503-801-2408 or Nonda Zwald at 503-842-1515.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Test Year	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper 90 th percentile	2016	N	0.0450	ppm	1.3	Action level 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90 th percentile	2016	N	0.0	ppb	ND	Action level 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2014	N	.09	ppm	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliforms		N	ND	Present/ Not present	ND	ND	Breaks in pipe, pipeline replacement construction
Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfection Residuals (DBP's)							
Total Trihalomethanes	2014	N	0.0028	mg/l	0.0600	0.0600	Chemical, organic and inorganic substances that can form during a reaction of a disinfectant with naturally present organic matter in the water
Haloacetic Acids	2014	N	ND	mg/l	0.0800	0.0800	

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
Non-Detects (ND)	Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000
Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The "Goal" (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.