2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Juno Nonprofit Water Improvement District – 41-00889

The Juno Nonprofit Water Improvement District (JNPWID) 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 2023. 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 you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

JNPWID purchases our water from Bay City Water System (BCWS). BCWS does all the filtration and treatment. JNPWC collects samples for Coliform Bacteria levels monthly, Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) and Lead and Copper once every three years. Our next DBP and Lead and Copper samples will be taken in 2025. 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 is 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 BCWS 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 the drinking water contaminants that JNPWID detected in the water during the calendar year 2023 or the most current test results. 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. JNPWID 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 Judy Hill at 503-801-4831 or Clyde Wagner at 503-812-9751.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Test Year	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper 90th percentile	2022	N	0.243	ppm	1.3	Action level 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90th percentile	2022	N	ND	ppb	ND	Action level 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates (Bay City Water System test results)	2022	N	ND	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	2023	N	ND	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	2023	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.