Table 1. 2015 Detected REGULATED Contaminants		MCL Violation If	Units	MCLG	East Jefferson Highest Month	West Jefferson Highest Month	Violation Yes / No	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria (% of monthly samples containing coliform bacteria)		>5% of monthly samples containing coliform bacteria	%	0	2.5	2.6	No	An indicator which is naturally present in the environment and not in itself harmful.

		MCL Violation If	Units	MCLG	East Jefferson Max Value	East Jefferson Min %	West Jefferson Max Value	West Jefferson Min %	Violation Yes / No	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (lowest monthly % of samples at or below 0.3 NTU and the highest single sample result)	TT	< 95 % at or below 0.3 NTU **or** a single sample > 1 NTU	%	NA	NA	100	NA	100	No	Naturally present particulate matter derived from soil runoff which is used as an indicator and is not in itself harmful.
			NTU	NA	0.3	NA	0.3	NA		

Contaminant	MCL Violation If	Units	MCLG	East Jefferson Range	East Jefferson Max	West Jefferson Range	West Jefferson Max	Violation Yes / No	Source of Contaminant
Alachlor	> 2 (Annual Average)	ppb	3	BD - 0.2	0.2	BD - 0.2	0.2	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, primarily in the corn belt
Arsenic	> 10 (Annual Average)	ppb	0	0.6 - 1.4	1.1	0.7 - 1.5	1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	> 3 (Annual Average)	ppb	3	BD - 0.2	0.1	BD - 0.3	0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, primarily in the corn belt
Barium	>2000 (Annual Average)	ppb	2000	46 - 69	57	44 - 67	56	No	Discharges of drilling wastes & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	> 200 (Annual Average)	ppb	200	BD - 5.2	5.2	NA	6.8	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	>5 (Annual Average)	ppb	0	BD - 1.5	2	NA	BD	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	>6 (Annual Average)	ppb	0	NA	1.9	NA	BD	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride	> 4 (Annual Average)	ppm	4	0.1 - 0.9	0.7	0.3 - 0.8	0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits and water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	> 10 (Any time)	ppm	10	0.8 - 2.1	12.1	0.9 - 2.2	2.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use and erosion of natural deposits
Simazine	> 3 (Annual Average)	ppb	3	BD - 0.3	0.2	BD - 0.3	0.2	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, primarily in the corn belt
Total Chlorine Residual	> 4 (Annual Average)	ppm	4	0.5 - 3.5	2.2	0.02 - 3.8	2.2	No	Required by EPA for Disinfection
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	> 80 (Annual Average)	ppb	0	25 - 86	56	19 - 99	76	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection using chlorine
THAAs (Total haloacetic acids)	> 60 (Annual Average)	ppb	0	15 - 90	48	2 - 93	55	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection using chlorine
Uranium	> 30 (Annual Average)	ppb	0	BD - 1	1	NA	BD	No	Erosion of natural deposits

		MCL Violation If	Units	MCLG	East Jefferson Range	East Jefferson Min	West Jefferson Range	West Jefferson Min	Violation Yes / No	Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ratio of the percentage of the TOC removed divided by the percentage TOC required to be removed)	TT	ratio < 1 (Annual Average)	ratio	NA	0.8 - 1.9	1.2	0.8 - 2.5	1.3	No	Harmless natural organic material which forms chlorinated by-products (TTHMs & THAAs) during disinfection

	Action Level (AL) Exceeded If	Units	MCLG	East Jefferson 90th Pct	East Jefferson # > AL	West Jefferson 90th Pct	West Jefferson # > AL	Violation Yes / No	Source of Contaminant
Copper (2013 last required monitoring)	> 1.3	ppm	1.3	0.3	0	0.4	1	No	Household plumbing corrosion and erosion of natural deposits
Lead (2013 last required monitoring)	> 15	ppb	0	3	0	3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Table 1. 2015 Detected UNREGULATED Contaminants	Units	MCLG	East Jefferson Range	East Jefferson Max	West Jefferson Range	West Jefferson Max	Violation Yes / No	Source of Contaminant
Molybdenum	Not regulated	ppb	NA	Sampling completed in 2013		1.1 - 2.3	2.3	No	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria
Strontium	Not regulated	ppb	NA	Sampling completed in 2013		150-220	220	No	Naturally occurring element
Vanadium	Not regulated	ppb	NA	Sampling completed in 2013		1.1 - 3.3	3.3	No	Naturally occurring elemental metal; used as a catalyst
Chromium	Not regulated	ppb	NA	Sampling completed in 2013		BD - 0.3	0.3	No	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys
Chromium-6	Not regulated	ppb	NA	Sampling completed in 2013		BD - 0.1	0.1	No	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria
Chlorate	Not regulated	ppb	NA	Sampling completed in 2013		BD - 27	27	No	Agricultural defoliant or dessicant; disinfection byproduct; used in the production of chlorine dioxide
1,4-Dioxane	Not regulated	ppb	NA	Sampling completed in 2013		BD - 0.1	0.1	No	Used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacturing of paper, cotton textile products, automotive coolant

Unregulated contaminants are those who don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA.
The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

">" = Greater than; **"<"** = Less than; **AL** = Action Level - The concentration of the 90th percentile of analysis results, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow (there is no MCL or MCLG for these contaminants); **Annual Ave** = annual running average determined from the average of the sample results over the previous 12 months; **BD** = Below Detection of the analytical method - the substance was not found; **Max** = Maximum observed value or maximum annual running average (Annual Ave) used for regulatory compliance; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water which are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology; **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; **NA** = not applicable; **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; **pCi/L** = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity); **50 pCi/L** = 4 milliroentgen equivalent man / year (4 mrem/yr); **ppm** = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - equivalent to 1 minute in 2 years or $0.01 in $10,000; **ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - equivalent to 1 minute in 2,000 years or $0.01 in $10 million; **Range** = Range of all sample analysis results observed; **TT** = Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water; **90th Pct** = 90th percentile of sample analysis results; **# > AL** = number of samples greater than the action level

How is our water supply protected from contaminants that are not yet regulated?

Powdered activated carbon is continuously added to raw river water to remove man-made and natural organic chemicals. An organic spill monitor continuously monitors the raw water for elevated levels of organic chemicals that are then removed by increasing the amount of powdered activated carbon added to the raw water. Jefferson Parish Water Quality Laboratory personnel collect and analyze drinking water samples on a daily and weekly basis for both regulated and unregulated contaminants to assure that our drinking water remains free of unwanted contaminants that might cause a health concern. Go to www.jeffparish.net for other questions and answers.

Table 1 Notes

Most drinking water regulations require that the contaminant level not exceed the level of the MCL. Thus the maximum level observed is reported and compared to the level of the MCL. However, those involving a treatment technique (TT), such as turbidity and total organic carbon (TOC), require that the percentage of the contaminant removed to be less than the percentage specified by the MCL. For turbidity, the minimum percentage removed is reported and compared to the MCL percentage required to be removed. Please note that turbidity has two requirements, a percent removal that must be met or exceeded and a single sample maximum level which cannot be exceeded. For TOC, the percent removed divided by the percent required to be removed is reported as a ratio rather than the percent removed. If the running annual average of this ratio is less than 1, the MCL is violated.

A fluoride level of 0.7 ppm is recommended by the American Dental Association.