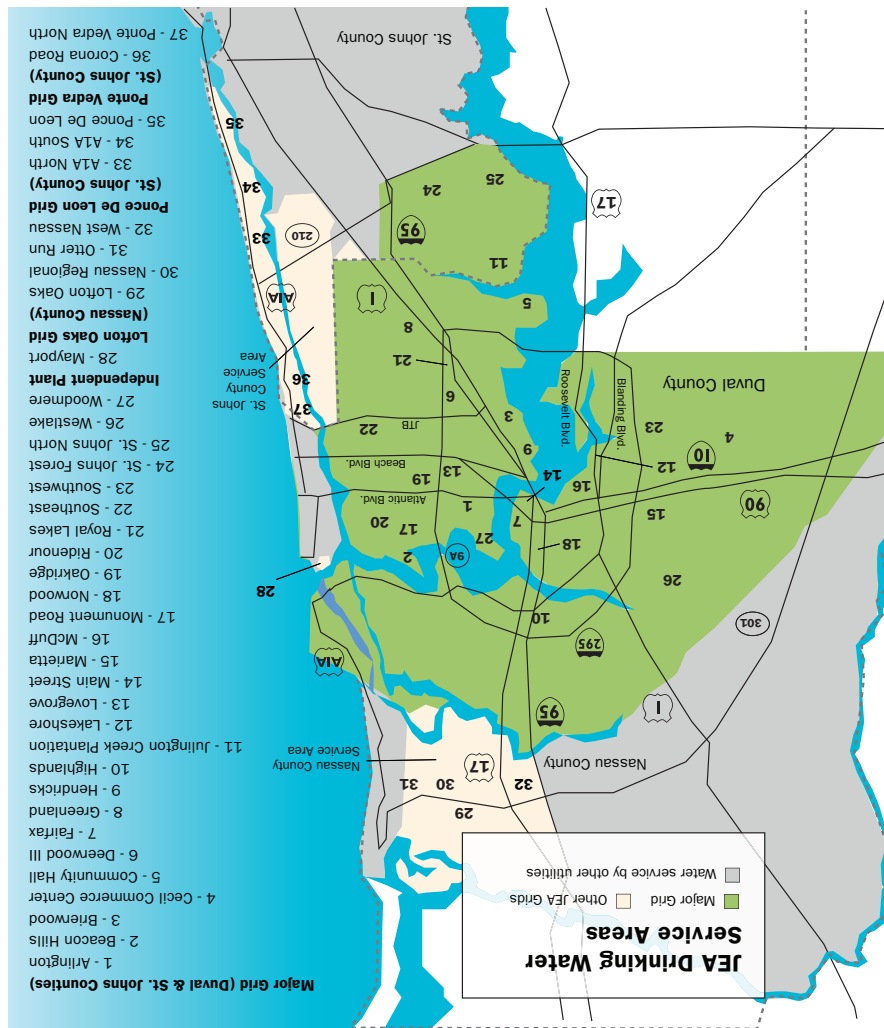


WATER TREATMENT PLANT	RESULTS (PPM)	GRAINS PER GALLON
Major Grid (Duval & St. Johns Counties)	343	20
1 Arlington	350	20
2 Beacon Hills	429	25
3 Broadwood	120	7
4 Cecil Commerce Center	198	12
5 Community Hall	348	20
6 Deerwood III	258	15
7 Fairfax	288	17
8 Greendale	264	15
9 Highlands	222	13
10 Julington Creek	371	22
11 Lakeshore	185	11
12 Lovegrove	283	17
13 Main Street	252	15
14 Martetta	230	13
15 McDuff	243	14
16 Monument	453	26
17 Norwood	207	12
18 Oakridge	335	20
19 Ridenor	282	16
20 Royal Lakes	395	23
21 Southeast	295	17
22 Southwest	138	8
23 St. Johns Forest	433	25
24 St. Johns North	226	13
25 Westlake	323	19
26 Woodmere	257	15
Independent Plant	278	16
28 Mayport	276	16
29 Lorton Oaks	277	16
30 Nassau Regional	280	16
31 Otter Run	282	16
32 West Nassau	282	16
Ponce de Leon Grid (St. Johns County)	350	20
33 A1A North	329	19
34 A1A South	384	22
35 Ponce de Leon	274	16
Ponte Vedra (St. Johns County)	356	21
36 Corona Road	274	16
37 Ponte Vedra North	356	21

The number on the map at left corresponds to the location of the water plant listed in the table above.



Hardness Information

What is Hard Water? Water is described as "hard" when it contains high levels of dissolved minerals—primarily calcium and magnesium. These are naturally occurring soluble compounds that are present in the aquifer.

Is it harmful? Hard water is not a health risk. Calcium and magnesium are both important to human health and are commonly taken as supplements or as antacids.

Remove it with vinegar! Hard water leaves spots on dishes and windows, and a buildup of scale on plumbing fixtures and coffee pots. These can easily be dissolved with white distilled (common household) vinegar:

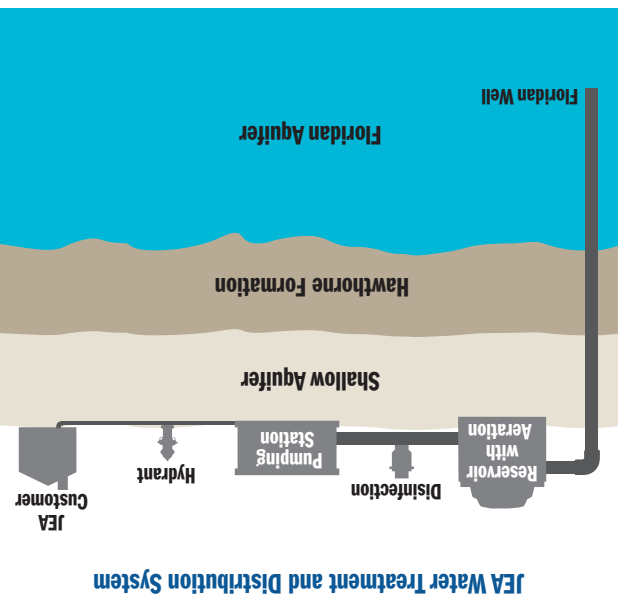
- Use vinegar in your dishwasher as a rinse-agent.
- Run it through a brewing cycle in your coffee pot then rinse thoroughly.
- Soak faucets overnight in vinegar to remove corrosion.

These tables list the Total Hardness at each Water Treatment Plant. These values are the average of the hardness from each of the wells servicing the plant, and were sampled in October–December 2015. The number on the Service Area map below corresponds to the location of the water plants listed in the table.

You can request copies of this report by calling our Customer Care Center at (904) 665-6000 or toll free at 1-800-683-5542, or you may download an electronic version from our website at jea.com/waterqualityreport. Printed copies are also available at every branch of the Jacksonville Public Library.

- You can inquire about your water quality, report a water quality problem, or comment about this report by:
- Calling our Customer Care Center at (904) 665-6000
- Visiting our website at jea.com
- Emailing us at WaterQuality@jea.com
- Writing us at JEA Water Quality, 1002 N. Main Street, Jacksonville, FL 32206, Attention: Water Quality Report
- Speaking with our market researchers or our drinking water pollsters who call throughout the year for your opinion
- Attending our public board meetings the third Tuesday of every month at JEA, 21 W. Church St. Call (904) 665-6243 for times

With the exception of those living in Mayport, all Duval County and some Nassau County customers receive their water from the Lorton Oaks Grid. JEA County customers receive their water from the Lorton Oaks Grid. JEA customers in the coastal parts of St. Johns County are provided water by the Ponte Vedra Grid in the north and the Ponce de Leon Grid to the south. There is also a small water system in Palm Valley that is provided water via an interconnection with St. Johns County Utilities. These grid arrangements provide reliable water service backup as needed, particularly during emergencies or periods of routine plant maintenance shutdowns.



Your drinking water comes from the Floridan aquifer, one of the major sources of groundwater in the United States. Floridan wells are protected from surface chemical contamination by the Hawthorne formation, which is a thick layer of clay that prevents pollutants from seeping below it. Your water comes from over 115 Floridan wells throughout Duval, St. Johns, and Nassau Counties and is pumped from the aquifer into large reservoirs at one of 36 water treatment plants (WTPs). There it is aerated for odor control, chlorinated for disinfection purposes, and sent through pumping stations to you and other customers through over 4,200 miles of pipe.

We also utilize ozone at our Main Street water plant for additional odor control. In 2015 the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed Source Water Assessments on our systems. These assessments were conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. The number of potential sources and susceptibility level of contamination identified for all wells in our systems are shown in the table below. Potential sources of contamination could include landfills, above and underground fuel storage tanks, dry cleaning facilities, and wastewater disposal areas. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at dep.state.fl.us/swapp.

How to Connect with Us

System	# of Potential Sources	Susceptibility Level
Major Grid	48	Low-Moderate
Mayport	0	N/A
Lorton Oaks Grid	0	N/A
Ponte Vedra Grid	0	N/A
Ponce de Leon Grid	3	Low-Moderate

Water Conservation and Safety



If your home has an in-ground irrigation system, you are required to have something called a backflow preventer. Did you know that state and local rules require you to maintain your backflow preventer and have it tested every two years* to ensure a safe and reliable supply of drinking water for the community.

*Commercial backflow preventers still must be tested annually.

Learn more about backflow prevention and JEA's entire Cross Connection Control program at jea.com/crossconnectioncontrol

Ensuring a Plentiful Supply of Water

Help ensure that Northeast Florida residents have a safe and plentiful supply of clean drinking water for future generations. Think water conservation. Not only will you save water, but money, too. Remember: every drop counts!

JEA's Top Five Ways to Save Water at Home

1. Fix all leaky toilets and sinks.
2. Install low flow showerheads. Limit showers to just 5 minutes.
3. Landscape with Florida friendly plants. They don't need a lot of water.
4. Don't overwater. St. Augustine grass only needs ¼ inch of water every other day in summer.
5. Put a bucket in your shower for water collection. Use the water on your plants.

JEA's Top Five Ways to Save Water at Work

1. Report all leaky toilets and sinks. Add aerators to all faucets.
2. Upgrade older toilets with water-saving WaterSense-approved models.
3. Use water-saving, air-cooled ice machines.
4. Hold a water conservation event to educate employees about conservation.
5. Include a water-saving tip in each employee newsletter.

2015 Water Quality Annual Report

Letter from JEA's Managing Director and CEO

Dear JEA Water Customer,

We are proud to bring you the 2015 Annual JEA Water Quality Report.

The data in this report shows that the Floridan aquifer, our pristine groundwater source, continues to provide JEA customers with high-quality drinking water. This document provides a comprehensive summary of JEA's drinking water quality results from the most recent sampling period. It also represents an average of 45,000 tests performed every year by our team of laboratory scientists and technicians who, along with water operations, work hard every day to assure the safety of our drinking water for our customers.

We are proud to serve more than 329,000 water customers in a four county service area—a number that's growing quickly. To serve that growth, we're building a new water treatment plant in Northwest Jacksonville, expanding or replacing plants in Nassau and St. Johns Counties, and updating or rehabilitating older plants and wells throughout our service territory.

At JEA, we know the water we deliver to your home or business is a major driver of the health and economic development of our region. That's why we work hard to manage and maintain Northeast Florida's water resources for you and for generations to come.

Sincerely,

Paul McElroy

Paul McElroy
JEA Managing Director & CEO



Terms and Abbreviations

In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) –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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) –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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) –The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) –The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detect (ND) – means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Not Required (NR) – Secondary Contaminants with sample results below the MCL are not required to be reported.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) – measure of the radioactivity in water.

Variances and Exemptions – State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL under certain conditions.

Note: MCLs are set at stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described effect.

Water Quality Monitoring Results

System	Major Grid			Mayport			Lofton Oaks Grid			Ponce de Leon Grid		
	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results
Microbiological Contaminants												
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	01/15-12/15	1.59%	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
E. coli in the distribution system (positive samples)**	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	01/15-12/15	1	N/A
Radioactive Contaminants												
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	ND	ND***	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	03/11	2.53	ND-2.53
Radium 226+228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	ND	ND***	ND	03/09	1.329	N/A	03/11	1.69	ND-1.69	03/11	1.06	ND-1.06
Inorganic Contaminants												
Antimony (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.33	ND-2.33	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Arsenic (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.75	ND-2.75	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Barium (ppm)	02/14-07/14	0.0329	0.0115-0.0329	02/15	0.025	NA	02/14	0.0348	0.0286-0.0348	02/15	0.0193	0.0145-0.0193
Cadmium (ppb)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	02/15	0.193	ND-0.193
Fluoride (ppm)	02/14-07/14	0.82	0.27-0.82	02/15	0.679	N/A	02/14	0.763	0.687-0.763	02/15	1.22	0.96-1.22
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.26	ND-2.26	ND	ND	ND	02/14	2.52	ND-2.52	02/15	2.41	ND-2.41
Mercury (ppb)	02/14-07/14	0.0082	ND-0.0082	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nickel (ppb)	07/14	0.438	ND-0.438	ND	ND	ND	02/14	0.44	ND-0.44	ND	ND	ND
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	02/15-03/15	0.22	ND-0.222	ND	ND	ND	02/15	0.171	ND-0.171	ND	ND	ND
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Selenium (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.78	ND-2.78	ND	ND	ND	02/14	0.815	ND-0.815	02/15	1.52	ND-1.52
Sodium (ppm)	02/14-07/14	49.63	7.56-49.63	02/15	14.869	N/A	02/14	28.083	21.627-28.083	02/15	64.189	28.57-64.189
Thallium (ppb)	02/14-07/14	2.29	ND-2.29	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Synthetic Organic Contaminants												
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	02/15-10/15	13.7**	ND-13.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts****												
Bromate (ppb)	01/15-12/15	2.24	ND-6.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chlorine (ppm)	01/15-12/15	1.21	0.2-2.6	01/15-12/15	1.03	0.2-2.2	01/15-12/15	1.11	0.2-2.2	01/15-12/15	1.13	0.2-2.2
Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts****												
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	01/15-12/15	35.88	10.22-48.30	07/15	25.66	12.05-25.66	01/15-12/15	26.17	15.12-33.60	07/15-12/15	N/A	14.64-20.11
THM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	01/15-12/15	79.34	26.83-103.77	07/15	62.68	34.15-62.68	01/15-12/15	60.55	40.87-78.46	07/15-12/15	N/A	46.61-86.94

* For systems taking more than 40 samples/month: >5% of monthly samples positive. For systems taking less than 40 samples/month: >1 monthly positive sample.

** Although MCL values were exceeded, followup sampling did not result in violations.

*** Results are from Greenland WTP only.

**** Level Detected for Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts is the highest running annual average of monthly/quarterly averages if sampled monthly/quarterly, or the average of all samples if sampled annually. N/A indicates 4 quarters of samples have not yet been taken, so the Level Detected cannot be calculated.

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)												
System	Major Grid			Mayport			Lofton Oaks Grid			Ponce de Leon Grid		
	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL
Copper (ppm)	03/14-04/14	0.114	0 of 103	07/14	0.053	0 of 9	07/14-10/14	0.047	0 of 30	06/14-07/14	0.173	0 of 14
Lead (ppb)	03/14-04/14	1.370	0 of 103	07/14	0.594	0 of 9	07/14-10/14	1.100	0 of 30	06/14-07/14	2.060	0 of 14

Secondary Contaminants												
System	Major Grid			Mayport			Lofton Oaks Grid			Ponce de Leon Grid		
	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results
Iron (ppm)	02/14-03/14	1.86	ND-1.86	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Odor (threshold odor number)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	02/15	8	1-8
Sulfate (ppm)	02/14-03/14	331	ND-331	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	02/14-03/14	673	17-673	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	02/15	656	537-656

*High levels of these contaminants do not show adverse health effects. Note: St. Johns Forest WTP (Major Grid) has a FDEP Variance for Sulfate levels not to exceed 500 mg/L.

Additional Information

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. JEA 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Health Effects: Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Important Information

The Annual Water Quality Report is provided to all customers of community water systems on an annual basis as required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments.

JEA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. Data obtained before January 1, 2015, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. Out of more than 100 contaminants for which JEA routinely tests, only those that have been detected appear in the tables.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- 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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Ponte Vedra Grid			Palm Valley (PV)			Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results				
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	*	Naturally present in the environment
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	0	Human or animal fecal waste
03/11	1.75	ND-1.75	ND	ND	ND	N	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
03/11	1.5	ND-1.5	09/08	0.3	ND-0.3	N	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	ND	12/14	0.26	ND-0.26	N	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
02/14	0.0352	0.0257-0.0352	12/14	0.023	0.021-0.023	N	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
02/14	1.10	0.847-1.10	12/14	0.70	0.64-0.70	N	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at the optimum level of 0.7 ppm
02/14	10.5	ND-10.5	ND	ND	ND	N	0	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
02/14	2.3	ND-2.3	ND	ND	ND	N	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
ND	ND	ND	06/15	0.0202	0.0154-0.0202	N	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
ND	ND	ND	06/15	ND	ND	N	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
02/14	1.2	1.1-1.2	12/14	25.0	24.0-25.0	N	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
02/14	61.51	22.766-61.51	12/14	28.0	21.0-28.0	N	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	0	10.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
01/15-12/15	1.16	0.24-2.2	01/15-12/15	1.51	0.2-2.2	N	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
07/15-12/15	N/A	13.68-22.84	07/15-12/15	N/A	18.30-57.07	N	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
07/15-12/15	N/A	34.75-86.89	07/15-12/15	N/A	38.50-144.48	N	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Ponte Vedra Grid			Palm Valley (PV)			Violation Y/N	MCLG or AL (Action Level)	Likely Sources of Contamination	
Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Exceeding AL				
07/14-08/14	0.259	0 of 44	06/14-07/14	0.152	0 of 10	N	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
07/14-08/14	1.400	0 of 44	06/14-07/14	1.27	0 of 10	N	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Ponte Vedra Grid			Palm Valley (PV)			Violation Y/N	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Results				
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	0.3	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	3	Naturally occurring organics
NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	250	Natural occurrence from soil leaching
02/14-03/14	625	424-625	NR	NR	NR	Y+	N/A	500	Natural occurrence from soil leaching

Frequently Asked Questions

Why does my water have a rotten egg odor?

The "rotten egg" odor in water is hydrogen sulfide and is produced by bacteria that break down naturally-occurring sulfate in the water. These bacteria usually thrive in the warm environment of hot water heaters. Increasing the water temperature to 160 degrees Fahrenheit for several hours will kill the bacteria in the water heater. Then the water heater should be well flushed before using again to supply the house. Be sure to turn the temperature back down too!

What are Disinfection Byproducts?

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs), are a group of chemicals that are formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. JEA is required by federal and state regulations to add small amounts of chlorine to the drinking water to kill any disease-causing organisms that can potentially be found in the source water or distribution system. JEA's results for HAAs have always been below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 60 parts per billion (ppb). While some sample locations have exceeded the MCL for THMs, which is 80 ppb, JEA has never been out of compliance. Where we do have high THMs, JEA makes operational changes as needed to reduce the amount of time it takes for water to travel to a customer from the water plant, reduces the chlorine dosage where possible, and increases flushing in the affected area.