

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR IOWA FALLS WATER DEPARTMENT

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	31.00 (31-31)	09/30/16	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	10.00 (10-10)	09/30/16	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	11.00 (ND - 13)	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.35 (0.05 - 0.59)	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.75 (0.54-0.75)	04/20/2016	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.25 (0.89-1.45)	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
01 - SEP WELLS#1,#2,#3 @PINE ST PLANT-TREATED						
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.19	09/03/2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	1.00	09/03/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	16	07/12/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
04 - SEP WELLS ELK#2-4(WL05-07) @ ELK RUN PLANT-TREATED						
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.23	09/03/2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	13	07/12/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
05 - S/EP WL01-WL03,WL05-WL07-ELK RUN PLANT-TREATED						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	1.6	10/06/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

DEFINITIONS

- 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.
- ppb -- parts per billion.

- ppm -- parts per million.
- pCi/L – picocuries per liter
- N/A – Not applicable
- ND -- Not detected
- RAA – Running Annual Average
- LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average
- Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- 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.
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- TCR – Total Coliform Rule

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 water posed a health risk. More information about contaminants or potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. IOWA FALLS WATER DEPARTMENT 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>.

OTHER VIOLATIONS

Due to an error in our sampling schedule in June of 2016, we failed to monitor for Coliform Bacteria for one-half of a month. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been modified to avoid future violations.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the limestone and dolomite of the Mississippian aquifer. The Mississippian aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide little protection from contamination at the land surface. The Mississippian wells will be highly susceptible to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Water Department at 641-648-2527.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Scott Peden with the IOWA FALLS WATER DEPARTMENT at 641-648-2527.

This report will also be available at City Hall at 315 Steven Street or Barlow Library at 921 Washington. Also it can be viewed on the city’s website.