

# Iowa Lakes Regional Water Quality On Tap Report

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water and groundwater. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Iowa Lakes Regional Water, Central Water System, Milford Municipal Utilities, and Estherville Water Treatment Plant.

## Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.29 (0.01 - 0.34)	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	2.00 (ND - 8)	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.48 (1.3 - 1.7)	12/31/2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	SGL	NA (8.7 - 39)	2013	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	SGL	NA (ND - 15)	2013	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination

Contaminates with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

**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 poses 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 Lakes Regional Water 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>.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Board of Director's meetings held on the fourth Thursday of every month, unless otherwise posted, at 7:00 p.m. at the District office and are open to the public.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)**-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.

**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.

**ppb**-Parts per billion

**ppm**-Parts per million

**pCi/L**-Picouries per liter

**N/A**-Not applicable

**ND**-Not detected

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

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)**-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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)**-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.

**RAA**-Running Annual Average

**mg/L**-milligrams per liter

**TT**-A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit)**-A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of NTU is just noticeable by sight to the average person.

**TCR**-Total Coliform Rule

Please contact Elizabeth Johansen with any questions at  
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Iowa Lakes Regional Water is an  
 Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

**Iowa Lakes Regional Water is pleased to present to our customers quality water that meets and exceeds all federal and state requirements.**

This water supply obtains some or all of its water from another public water supply. It is a consecutive water supply, where an originating parent supply provides drinking water to one or more downstream supplies.

<u>Original Supply ID</u>	<u>Original Supply Name</u>
IA2100701	Iowa Lakes Regional Water
IA3000099	Central Water System
IA3050079	Milford Municipal Utilities
IA3218024	Estherville Water Treatment Plant

Iowa Lakes Regional Water						
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	4.8	12/31/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.0 (0.5 - 1.0)	12/31/2013	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	<1.0	12/31/2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Central Water System						
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	13	12/31/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Turbidity (NTU)	TT <1 NTU at all times; <0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples (N/A)	TT	Single high .191 100.0%<.3 Average .046	2013	No	Soil runoff. Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.5	12/31/2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Milford Municipal Utilities						
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	14	12/31/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.07	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	TT <1 NTU at all times; <0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples (N/A)	TT	Single high .103 99.99%<.3 Average .07	2013	No	Soil runoff. Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique

ESTHERVILLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT						
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	440	12/31/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	2.2	10/12/2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.00 (0.95 - 1.06)	2013	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.7	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits