

Iowa Lakes Regional Water - Lakes Area 2019 Water Quality 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 and Estherville Water Treatment Plant.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)		Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
			Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80	(N/A)	LRAA	50.38 (31 - 92)	12/31/2019	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60	(N/A)	LRAA	16.88 (10 - 35)	12/31/2019	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	(1.3)	90th	0.1324 (0.0089 - 0.1990)	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	(0)	90th	1.10 (ND - 11)	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)		RAA	1.47 (0.38 - 2.17)	12/31/2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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

DEFINITIONS

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

RAA-Running Annual Average

LRAA-Locational Running Annual Average

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

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.

SGL-Single Sample Result

RTCR-Revised Total Coliform Rule

NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

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

Please contact Kelly Graplar
with any questions at
Iowa Lakes Regional Water
1301 38th Avenue West
Spencer, IA 51301
Phone: 712-262-8847
E-mail: kelly.graplar@ilrw.org

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.

Original Supply ID _____ Original Supply Name _____
 IA2100701 Iowa Lakes Regional Water
 IA3000099 Central Water System
 IA3218024 Estherville Water Treatment Plant

OTHER INFORMATION

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

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 Lakes Regional Water - Lakes Area 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>.

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Iowa Lakes Regional Water-Lakes Area at 712-262-8847.

Iowa Lakes Regional Water

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance Value & (Range)		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA	0.46 (0.39 - 0.52)	12/31/2019	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	3.9	4/22/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	<0.10	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Central Water System

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance Value & (Range)		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.79	4/5/2019	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	1.00	8/6/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.06	8/6/2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	25	8/5/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.3	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	<0.5	5/8/2017	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Atazane (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.10	5/8/2017	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	Single high 0.176 Daily Avg 070. <0.3 100% of all samples	2/25/2019	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 Value & (Range)		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.78 (0.61 - 0.86)	2019	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	6.8	10/1/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	5 (0)	SGL	1	10/1/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	420	1/8/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.6	4/2/2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits