

Iowa Lakes Regional Water 2022 Water Quality Report

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 Yes/No	Source
			Type	Value & (Range)			
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	(1.3)	90th	0.035 (ND - 0.070)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	(0)	90th	0.80 (ND - 2.5)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80	(N/A)	LRAA	16.3 (16.3 - 16.3)	7/12/2022	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60	(N/A)	LRAA	6.93 (6.93 - 6.93)	7/12/2022	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)		RAA	1.51 (1.02 - 2.8)	12/31/2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
E. coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli-positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample, or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli (NA)		RTCR	1 sample positive	6/30/2022	No	E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	(TT)	RTCR	1 sample positive	6/30/2022	No	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water.
WATER TREATMENT PLANT							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	(4)	RAA	0.552 (0.168 - 0.74)	12/31/2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	(2)	SGL	0.0218	4/12/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	(N/A)	SGL	4.70	4/12/2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Manganese (ppm)	HA 0.3 (ppm)		SGL	<0.0005	10/25/2022	No	Naturally occurring element found in soil, water, and air.
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	(10)	SGL	<0.1	4/12/2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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

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

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-picocuries per liter

N/A-Not applicable

ND-Not detected

RAA-Running Annual Average

NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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 **NTU**- Nephelometric Turbidity Units

RTC-Revised Total Coliform Rule

2022 Water Quality Report

Iowa Lakes Regional Water is pleased to present the Water Quality Report, designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver.

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 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>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the sand and gravel of the Alluvial aquifer. The Alluvial 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 Alluvial wells will be highly susceptible to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. However, the source wells are protected by a source water protection plan, utilizing the Iowa DNR wildlife and nature prairie areas, and a CRP well head protection plan - all to mitigate spills and prohibiting any fertilizer application from entering the ILRW production capture zone. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Water Operator at 712-262-8847.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect your water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Please contact Kelly Graplar
with any questions at
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