Iowa Lakes Regional Water - Osgood

2023 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. Some of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Iowa Lakes Regional Water (Clay Plant), Central Water System and the Estherville Water Treatment Plant. **Our water quality testing shows the following results:**

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)		Compliance Type	Compliance Value & (Range)	Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80	(N/A)	LRAA	10.5 (5.43 - 16.2)	12/31/2023	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60	(N/A)	LRAA	6.07 (ND - 7.7)	12/31/2023	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	(1.3)	90th	0.2554(ND- 0.401)	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	(0)	90th	1.2 (ND - 2.17)	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)		RAA	1.34 (0.68 - 1.62)	12/31/2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	(TT)	RTCR	1 sample(s) positive	9/30/2023	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.
CENTRAL INTERCONNECT TAP [UCMR5 Testing. MCL Not Regulated at this time. Proposed MCL & MCLG]							
Lithium (ng/L)	4	(0)	SGL	14.25 (12 - 16)	2023	No	Naturally occurring metal that may
PFBA (ng/L)	1	(1.0)	SGL	0.005 (0.005 - 0.005)	2023	No	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the Unites States and the World.

ILRW - Osgood Water Treatment Plant

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)		Compliance Type	Compliance Value & (Range)	Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
Fluoride (ppm)	4	(4)	RAA	0.66 (0.544 - 0.76)	12/31/2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	(N/A)	SGL	5.78	7/11/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	(10)	SGL	0.249	7/11/2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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-Picocuries per liter

N/A-Not applicable

ND-Not detected

RAA-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 water that meets and exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Please contact Kelly Graplar with any questions at
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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 (Clay)
IA3000099	Central Water System
IA3218024	Estherville Water Treatment Plant

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 - Osgood 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 INFORMATION: Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

ILRW sampled for Unregulated Contaminated Moniotring Rule 5 (UCMR5) as required by EPA. The results above proposed MCL & MCLG are provided on this CCR.

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

Iowa Lakes Regional Water - 01 - Wells 1, 4-11 - CLAY WATER TREATMENT PLANT TAP

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA	0.59 (0.51 - 0.78)	12/31/2023	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	6.42	4/20/2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Manganese (ppm)	HA 0.3 (ppm)	SGL	0.005	10/10/2023	No	Naturally occurring element found in soil, water, and air.
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.133	4/18/2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Central Water System Treatment Plant

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.79	6/5/2023	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	8/17/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	19	8/17/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	<0.10	8/17/2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	1.10	4/10/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.10	4/10/2023	No	Runoff from hericide used on row crops
Manganese (ppm)	HA 0.3 (ppm)	SGL	<0.02	10/2/2023	No	Naturally occurring element found in soil, water, and air.
Turbidity (NTU)	300 MNTH	TT	0.104 (Single High 0.257) <0.3 - 100% of all samples	9/26/2023	No	Soil runoff. Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

Estherville Water Treatment Plant

01 - #4, 7, 8, 9 Treatment Plant Sample Tap

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.65 (0.60 - 0.67)	2023	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	370	1/10/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.8	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits