

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

Quality On Tap Report 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

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

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.

Please contact Elizabeth Johansen
with any questions at
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Quality On Tap Report

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. This water supply obtains water from one or more groundwater aquifers. Every aquifer has a degree of susceptibility to contamination because of the characteristics of the aquifer, overlying materials, and human activity. Susceptibility to contamination generally increases with shallower aquifers, increasing permeability of the aquifer and overlying material, nearby development or agricultural activity, and abandoned or poorly maintained wells. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from this water supply.

<u>Aquifer Name</u>	<u>Susceptibility</u>
Alluvial	high

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	4	4	1		10/25/2010	Water additive w hich promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	NO	10	10	2.4		2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sew age; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NO	N/A	N/A	3.6		5/18/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to w ater during treatment process
Copper (ppm)	NO	1.3	AL=1.3	0.05	ND to 0.06	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from w ood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	NO	0	AL=15	0	ND to 2	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	NO	N/A	80	6.10		8/18/2010	By-products of drinking w ater disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	MRDLG = 4 mg/L	MRDL = 4 mg/L	1.7 (RAA)	.5-2.2	2010	Water additive used to control microbes

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

Definitions for the abbreviations are noted on Page 2

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

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 our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.