

The source of water can also be purchased from Milford Municipal Utilities. The West Lake Okoboji water source was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because it is a surface water supply. The West Lake Okoboji water source will be most susceptible to activities such as underground storage tanks, landfills, hazardous waste sites, and permitted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System sites and land use patterns (urban & agricultural). The Howard R. Green Company has completed a detailed evaluation of our source water supply. It is available at the Milford Municipal Utilities Office.

Milford Municipal Utilities

CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	4	4	1.04	.8-1.13	2008	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NO	N/A	N/A	12		2008	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Arsenic (ppb)	NO	0	10	3		2006	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	NO	2	2	0.07		2006	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal
Turbidity-CFE (NTU)	NO	N/A	TT <1 NTU at all times; <0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples	0.063	.033-.109	2008	Soil runoff. Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NO	N/A	TT	12%-36% Removal	3.8-4.7	2008	Naturally present in the environment

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system, which can be blended from several sources depending on the demand and blend ratios. The source of water can be purchased from Central Water System, which is treated surface water from West Lake Okoboji. The West Lake Okoboji water source was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because it is a surface water supply. The West Lake Okoboji water source will be most susceptible to activities such as underground storage tanks, landfills, hazardous waste sites, and permitted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System sites and land use patterns (urban & agricultural). The Howard R. Green Company has completed a detailed evaluation of our source water supply. It is available at the main office of Central Water System.

Central Water System

CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	4	4	1.03	1.03-1.19	2008	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NO	N/A	N/A	9.1		9/10/2008	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Turbidity-CFE (NTU)	NO	N/A	TT <1 NTU at all times; <0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples	less than 0.3 100% of all samples	0.171-0.246	2008	Soil runoff. Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NO	N/A	TT	2008 Average Removal 12.73%		2008	Naturally present in the environment

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.

Aquifer Name
Alluvial

Susceptibility
high

Iowa Lakes Regional Water

CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	4	4	0.7		5/18/2004	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	NO	10	10	0.5		2007	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NO	N/A	N/A	5		4/18/2007	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Barium (ppm)	NO	2	2	0.06		5/18/2004	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	NO	N/A	N/A	93		5/18/2004	Erosion of natural deposits

The source of our water can also be purchased from the City of Estherville, which is drawn from the Ordovician-Cambrian (Jordan) aquifer. There are five wells drilled to a depth of approximately 750 feet. Water from these wells is pumped to a treatment plant where it is filtered and softened before going to the consumer. The water is also disinfected with chlorine and fluoride is added to help prevent tooth decay. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available upon request from the City of Estherville at 712-362-7771.

City of Estherville

CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	4	4	1.16	1.06-1.16	2007	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	NO	10	10	1.5		1/8/2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NO	N/A	N/A	440		1/8/2008	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Xylene (ppm)	NO	10	10	0.001		8/3/2004	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories

Iowa Lakes Regional Water Quality On Tap Report

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.

Please contact Elizabeth Johansen with any questions at
Iowa Lakes Regional Water
 1301 38th Avenue West
 Spencer, IA 51301
 Phone: 712-262-8847
 E-mail: elizabeth.johansen@ilrw.org



Iowa Lakes Regional Water is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

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.

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

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. ILRW obtains some or all of its water from another public water supply. It is a consecutive waer supply, where an originating parent supply provides drinking water to one or more downstream supplies.

Original Supply ID

IA2100701
 IA3000099
 IA3050079
 IA3218024

Original Supply Name

Iowa Lakes Regional Water
 Central Water System
 Milford Municipal Utilities
 Estherville Water Treatment Plant

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	NO	1.3	AL=1.3	0.25	ND to 0.8	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	NO	0	AL=15	2	ND to 4	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	NO	N/A	80	36 (RAA)		2008	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	NO	N/A	60	21 (RAA)		2008	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	NO	MRDLG = 4 mg/L	MRDL = 4 mg/L	1.1 (RAA)	0.5-2.2	2008	Water additive used to control microbes

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

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

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.

CFE (Combined Filter Effluent)-The water that has been filtered by all filters is this combined effluent.