

Milford Municipal Utilities

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.

CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	4	4	0.88	.83-.96	2010	Water additive w hich promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NO	N/A	N/A	12		2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to w ater during treatment process
Turbidity-CFE (NTU)	NO	N/A	TT <1 NTU at all times; <0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples	0.056	.042-.23	2010	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	20%-33% Removal	3.8-4.7	2010	Naturally present in the environment

Iowa Lakes Regional Water

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

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

Central Water System

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.

CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	4	4	1.22	1.22-1.40	2010	Water additive w hich promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NO	N/A	N/A	8.6		8/16/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to w ater 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	0.153-0.366	2010	Soil runoff. Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique
Barium (ppm)	NO	2	2	0.06		9/26/2005	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

City of Estherville

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.

CONTAMINANTS	VIOLATION	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	NO	4	4	1.17	1.06 to 1.23	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	1.7		1/31/2010	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sew age; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NO	N/A	N/A	430		1/13/2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to w ater during treatment process
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	NO	0	4	2.2		10/12/2010	Erosion of natural deposits

Iowa Lakes Regional Water Quality On Tap Report

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.

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	20(RAA)		2010	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	NO	N/A	60	9 (RAA)		2010	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	NO	MRDLG = 4 mg/L	MRDL = 4 mg/L	1.4 (RAA)	.73-2	2010	Water additive used to control microbes
IDSE Report							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	NO	N/A	80	14 (Max)	6.4 to 14	2010	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	NO	N/A	60	0 (Max)	ND to 0	2010	By-products of drinking water disinfection

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



Iowa Lakes Regional Water is an
Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

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