

2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR

The Eagle Grove Water Supply

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. Our groundwater is drawn from the Mississippian & Pleistocene aquifers.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL – (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	22.00 (22 – 22)	09/30/2016	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Copper (ppm)	AL=15 (1.3)	90th	ND (ND – 0.05)	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppm)	AL=15 (0)	90th	0.00 (ND – 4)	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.60 (0.54 – 0.65)	01/01/2016 12/31/2016	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
950 – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG)=4.0)	RAA	0.5 (0.23 – 1.43)	09/30/2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples (0)	TCR	0 sample(s) positive	06/30/2016	No	Naturally present in the environment
01 – S/EP WELLS #3 (1952) and #5 (1980) - TREATED						
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	2.00	10/12/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.6	05/07/2012	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	6.2	05/05/2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
02 – S/EP WELL #4 (1957) - TREATED						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	6.1	05/05/2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process

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

DEFINITIONS

- AL - Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- NA – Not Applicable
- ND - Not Detected

- pCi/L – Picocuries Per Liter
- ppb - Parts Per Billion
- ppm - Parts Per Million
- RAA – Running Annual Average
- LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average
- S/EP – Source Entry Point
- TT - Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- TCR – Total Coliform Rule

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. The Eagle Grove Water Supply 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>.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Eagle Grove Water Supply obtains its water from the Mississippian & Pleistocene aquifers. The Mississippian aquifer was determined to have low susceptibility to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide natural protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Mississippian well will have low susceptibility to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills and excess fertilizer application.

The Pleistocene aquifer was determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide moderate protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Pleistocene wells will be slightly susceptible to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available from The Eagle Grove Water Supply at 121 North Wright Ave, Eagle Grove, IA 50533.

OTHER INFORMATION

The employees of the Eagle Grove Water Supply are acutely aware of the impact that their job has on public health. With that in mind, we always do our best to provide the residents of Eagle Grove with the best quality water our treatment facility is capable of.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact Bryan Baker, Water Superintendent at (515)448-3464 during the following hours: 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Utilities Board meetings held on the 1st Wednesday of each month at 11:30 a.m. at The Eagle Grove City Hall and are open to the public.

Please Note: This report will not be mailed to individual customers. Copies may be picked up at the Eagle Grove City Hall, Eagle Grove Memorial Library and the Eagle Grove Water Department.