

Water Quality Report

This water supply obtains its water from the sand and gravel of the Pleistocene aquifer. The Pleistocene 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 Pleistocene wells will have low susceptibility 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 Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from this water supply.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.31 (0.01 - 0.35)	9/30/2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	5.00 (ND - 9)	9/30/2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
WATER PLANT						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	100	6/12/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.30	12/8/2008	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	<1.0	6/12/2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (N/A)	SGL	5.00	11/22/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	1.2	7/13/2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	6 (0)	SGL	<0.0006	6/12/2012	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Contaminates with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.
 Definitions for the abbreviations are noted on Page 2

Dolliver Municipal Water Supply is pleased to present to our customers quality water that meets and exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Dolliver Municipal Water Supply is pleased to present the Water Quality Report, designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver.

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

SGL-Single Sample Result

pCi/L-Picocuries 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. Webb 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>.

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact City Hall.

