

Water Quality Report

This water supply obtains its water from the buried sand and gravel of the Buried Sand and Gravel aquifer. The Buried Sand and Gravel 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 Buried Sand and Gravel 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) | 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) | 2012 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples (0) | TCR | 4 sample(s) positive | 1/31/2014 | Yes | Naturally present in the environment |
| WATER PLANT | | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A (N/A) | SGL | 100 | 6/12/2012 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process |
| Nitrate [as N] (ppm) | 10 (10) | SGL | <1.0 | 5/19/2014 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 (N/A) | SGL | 7.00 | 10/28/2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb) | 6 (0) | SGL | <0.0006 | 5/19/2014 | 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

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

| Violation Type | Contaminant | Begin date | End Date |
|---|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Our water system violated a drinking water standard for Coliform (TCR). Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. | | | |
| MCL (TCR), Monthly | Coliform (TCR) | 1/1/2014 | 1/31/2014 |

In January 2014, the water system violated a drinking water standard, which was not an emergency. If it had been, customers would have been notified immediately. The water system routinely monitors for the presence of drinking water contaminants and in January 2014. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing and the presence of coliform bacteria does not currently exist and there is nothing you need to do at this time, but as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

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.

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 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. Dolliver Municipal 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

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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

