2015 Water Quality Report

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)		Compliance		Date	Violation	g
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCI	LG)	Туре	Value & (Range)	Date	Yes/No	Source
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	(1.3)	90th	0.28 (0.06 - 0.29)	2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	(0)	90th	10.00 (2 - 13)	2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYS	TEM						
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	(0)	TCR	5 sample(s) positive	12/31/2015	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
WATER PLANT							
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	(N/A)	SGL	42	7/21/2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	(10)	SGL	3.42	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	(2)	SGL	0.11	7/21/2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	(4)	SGL	0.36	7/21/2015	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha, inc. (pCi/L)	15	(0)	SGL	1.9	10/21/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

The Gillett Grove City Council has decided to modify the water source to Iowa Lakes Regional Water in 2016

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)	6/1/2015	6/30/2015				
MCL (TCR), Monthly	Coliform (TCR)	11/1/2015	11/30/2015				
MCL (TCR), Monthly	Coliform (TCR)	12/1/2015	12/31/2015				

2015 Water Quality Report

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

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. Gillett 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.

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



Please contact Kelly Graplar with any questions at

Iowa Lakes Regional Water

1201 28th Avanua West Spanson IA 51201

1301 38th Avenue West, Spencer, IA 51301 Phone: 712-262-8847 E-mail: kelly.graplar@ilrw.org

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

pCi/L-picocuries per liter

N/A-Not applicable

ND-Not detected

RAA-Running Annual Average

LRAA-Locational Running Annual Average

TT (**Treatment Technique**)-A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

SGL-Single Sample Result

TCR-Total Coliform Rule