

Dolliver Municipal Water Supply 2016 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 Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.06 (ND - 0.06)	2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	10.00 (ND - 19) 1 sample exceeded AL	2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT (TT)	RTCR	3 samples(s) positive	7/31/2016	No	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water.
WATER PLANT						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	94	5/12/2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	7.00	10/28/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes

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

COLIFORM ASSESSMENT

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment and one Level 2 assessment to determine the cause of bacteria in our distribution system. Corrective actions have been taken to address these issues. ILRW and IDNR evaluated the system in August 2016. Per the city council's approval, ILRW completed modifications to the water facility. If a health concern is present, you will be notified.

A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Please contact Kelly Graplar with any questions at **Iowa Lakes Regional Water**
1301 38th Avenue West, Spencer, IA 51301
Phone: 712-262-8847 E-mail: kelly.graplar@ilrw.org

2016 Water Quality Report

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.

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. 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.

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

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 the Water Operator at 712-262-8847.

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact the Dolliver Municipal Water System.

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.

RTCR-Revised Total Coliform Rule

SGL-Single Sample Result

TCR-Total Coliform Rule