

Royal Municipal Water Utilities 2018 Water Quality Report

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Iowa Lakes Regional Water.

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 | 0.0176 (0.0089 - 0.0194) | 2017 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | AL=15 | (0) | 90th | 0.60 (ND - 1) | 2017 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0) | | RAA | 1.7 (1.3 - 2.) | 12/31/2018 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] | 80 | (N/A) | SGL | 14.00 (14 - 14) | 7/22/2016 | No | By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] | 60 | (N/A) | SGL | 6 (6.00 - 6.00) | 7/22/2016 | No | By-products of drinking water disinfection |

Contaminates with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Definitions for the abbreviations are noted on Page 2

This water supply obtains some or all of its water from another public water supply. It is a consecutive water supply, where an originating parent supply provides drinking water to one or more downstream supplies.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Original Supply ID</u> | <u>Original Supply Name</u> |
| IA2100701 | Iowa Lakes Regional Water |

Our water system purchases water from the Iowa Lakes Regional Water system shown below.

Their water quality testing shows the following results:

Iowa Lakes Regional Water

| CONTAMINANT | MCL - (MCLG) | | Compliance | | Date | Violation Yes/No | Source |
|----------------------|--------------|-------|------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Type | Value & (Range) | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | (4) | RAA | 0.40 (ND - 0.51) | 12/31/2018 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A | (N/A) | SGL | 5.433 | 5/25/2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process |
| Nitrate [as N] (ppm) | 10 | (10) | SGL | 1.25 | 2018 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

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

2018 Water Quality Report

Royal Municipal Water Utilities 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. Royal Municipal Water Utilities 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 the Royal Municipal Water Utilities.

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

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

RTCR-Revised Total Coliform Rule