

2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA'S Osceola Source Area

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. Our water is purchased from Osceola Water Works which is surface water drawn from Osceola West Lake.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	7	6/01/2006-9/30/2008	ND - 14	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.87	6/01/2006-9/30/2008	ND - 1.1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	2.3	RAA	1.9 - 2.6	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	47	RAA	38 - 60	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes] IDSE	N/A	80		2010	47 - 75	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	48	RAA	38 - 62	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) IDSE	N/A	60		2010	51 - 81	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1.0	4.1	2010	0.41 - 4.1	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	21	1/21/2010	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.60	1/21/2010	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0.70	1/21/2010	NA	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.26	9/2010	0.93 - 1.26	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	3.0	2010 RAA	2.5 - 3.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.28	2010	NA	No	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	N/A	TT	1.46	2010	0.88 - 2.18	No	Naturally present in the environment

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

DEFINITIONS

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) -- 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
- IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation
- Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- RAA- Running Annual Average

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. SIRWA 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>.

CONTAMINANT VIOLATION

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

In March 2010 Osceola Water Works exceeded the MCL for chlorite. Since then, they have lowered the parameters of the chlorine dioxide feed to correct the problem. All samples collected since March fall below EPA's required levels.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Osceola Water Department water supply obtains its water from Osceola West Lake. The Osceola West Lake was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination by transportation and commercial retail. A detailed evaluation of the Osceola West Lake was completed by the IDNR and is available at the Osceola City Hall, 115 North Fillmore, Osceola, Iowa, or at the Osceola Water Plant, 2108 Kansas Street, Osceola, Iowa (641) 342-2206.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact Matt Schultz at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., or via e-mail at mschultz@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings. Please call the office for date and time as they are open to the public.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

OTHER INFORMATION

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

Our water utility is making every effort to protect the water system from potential security threats. You, as a customer, can also help. If you see any suspicious activity near the water tower, treatment plant, wells, or fire hydrants, please contact us at (641) 782-5744 or the local police/sheriff department. We appreciate your assistance in protecting the water system