

2002 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA's Creston Source Area

(Reported in 2003)

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. Our surface water is drawn from Three Mile Lake, Twelve Mile Lake and Creston Water Works.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	55		25-114 Ave. 55	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	43		12-76 Ave. 43	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	3		ND-8	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.48		ND-0.63	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.7	2001		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.09			No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.22		0.97-1.22	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	23			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	57			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	0	5	1.3			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.16		0.06-0.16 Ave. 0.12	No	Soil runoff
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL =4.0	1.70		1.41-2.08	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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
- 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 con-

vincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

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).

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Our water utility is making every effort to protect the water system from potential security threats. You, as customers, 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Creston Water Supply obtains its water from 3-Mile and 12-Mile Lakes. These lakes were determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because they are surface water supplies. The lakes will be most susceptible to activities such as land use patterns (urban and agricultural), petroleum pipeline, storage tanks, waste handling facilities, and truck accidents on public roadways. The Howard R. Green Company completed a detailed evaluation of your source water supply, and information is available from the Creston City Water Works at (641) 782-5817.

CONTACT INFORMATION

We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at info@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua bebar. Traduz-

Beginning in July, the water distributed from the Creston City Water Works will be treated with chloramines rather than chlorine as the disinfectant residual. The use of chloramines is less expensive than alternative methods of treatment, and at the same time reduces cancer-causing compounds. By switching to chloramines, a more consistent water quality from source to tap is achieved. The use of chloramines is not a new process and has been used by other utilities for years. Residents who will be receiving chloraminated water may notice a slight change in taste and odor. Chloramines, like chlorine, must be removed from water before it is used for kidney dialysis treatments and keeping live fish such as in a pond or aquarium. Chloramines will not dissipate by simply sitting the water out over time. Water conditioners specifically designed for removing both chlorine and chloramines are commercially available. Pet stores should be able to provide information on dechloramination products and instructions. Dialysis patients should check with their dialysis Physician who can recommend the proper type of water treatment. This will not effect the way swimming pool water should be treated.

2002 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA's Greenfield Source Area

(Reported in 2003)

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is both groundwater and surface water. Our groundwater is drawn from the alluvial aquifer. Our surface water is drawn from Lake Greenfield and Greenfield Municipal Utilities.

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	6		ND-7	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.48		0.09-0.53	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	45	11/22/99	31-45	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	28	11/22/99	21-28	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1			No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.89			No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	23			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	28			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	0.8			No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	10/25/00		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	1.51		1.18-1.85	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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
- 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 to control microbial contaminants.

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).

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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).

Our water utility is making every effort to protect the water system from potential security threats. You, as customers, 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

Greenfield Municipal Utilities obtains some of its water from shallow wells in alluvial aquifers along the Nodaway River West of Greenfield. These alluvial aquifers have been determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifers and the overlying materials allow contaminants to move through the aquifer fairly quickly. Greenfield Municipal Utilities obtains the remainder of its water from Lake Greenfield and Nodaway Lake. A Source Water Assessment of these lakes has determined that both lakes are highly susceptible to contamination because they are surface water supplies. The Howard R. Green Company completed a detailed evaluation of these surface water supplies, and is available from the General Manager of Greenfield Municipal Utilities at (641) 743-2914.

CONTACT INFORMATION

We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at info@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

NW Adair County Project ~ Fall 2004 ~ SIRWA is currently planning on expanding into the area north of highway 92 and west of highway 25 with some overlap into areas east of highway 25. We are conducting a survey questioning landowners of their interest in the project and also their income to determine our eligibility for grants and loans from USDA-Rural Development and CDBG. If you live in this area and received a survey, please return the survey. If you own land, or rent property that you'd be interested in a connection, please call Darla at (641)782-5744. We hope to apply for funding mid July 2003, begin construction late in the summer of 2004 with project completion in 2005.

2002 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR

SIRWA's Leon Source Area

(Reported in 2003)

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. Our surface water is drawn from Little River Reservoir and Leon Municipal Utilities.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	1 positive sample of 12	7/8/02		No	Naturally present in the environment
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	2		ND-2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.38		ND-0.60	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.08			No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	Monthly	0.9– 1.2	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	61		30—126	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.2 100% meet TT		0.01—0.23	No	Soil runoff
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.3	1/20/98		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	8.7			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.68	5/16/01		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	0.2			No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL=4.0	1.63		1.14—2.17	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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
- 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 to control microbial contaminants.

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).

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Our water utility is making every effort to protect the water system from potential security threats. You, as customers, 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

A source water assessment and delineation evaluation has been completed for the Little River Lake Watershed. It has been determined that the Little River Reservoir is highly susceptible to contamination because it is a surface water supply. The Little River Lake water source will be more susceptible to activities such as underground storage tanks, confined animal feeding operations, permitted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems sites and land use patterns (urban and agricultural). A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available from the Leon City Hall, or call (641) 446-6221.

CONTACT INFORMATION

We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at info@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2002 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA's Corning Source Area (Reported in 2003)

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. Our surface water is drawn from Lake Binder, Lake Icaria and Corning Municipal Utilities.

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	3		ND-11	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.08			No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	20.9	11/06/01		No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.14		0.73-1.47	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertil-
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	50	1			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7.9	1/24/00		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.9	11/06/01		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	0.4			No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.52		0.18-0.80	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL= 4.0	1.55		1.04-1.89	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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
- 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 to control microbial contaminants.

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).

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Our water utility is making every effort to protect the water system from potential security threats. You, as customers, 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Corning/Brooks water supply obtains its water from three lakes: Lake Icaria, Lake Binder and the city reservoir. In 2000, a source water and delineation evaluation was completed by Howard R. Green Company. This evaluation determined Lake Icaria is highly susceptible to contamination from sewage lagoon, force line and pump station. Lake Binder, the old reservoir and Lake Icaria are susceptible to auto body shops (metal), manure spreading and aboveground storage tanks. However, the Utilities' ability to draw water from any of the three sources minimizes risk. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday at Corning Municipal Utilities Office 501 Benton, Corning, Iowa.

CONTACT INFORMATION

We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at info@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2002 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA's Osceola Source Area

(Reported in 2003)

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

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.07			No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.05			No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	0.38		0.13-0.38	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	20			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	5		ND-13	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.49		0.11-0.65	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	29		22-35	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	41			No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL =4.0	2.02		1.40-2.45	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.4		0.33-0.40	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

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
- 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 con-

taminants.

- 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 to control microbial contaminants.

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).

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Our water utility is making every effort to protect the water system from potential security threats. You, as customers, 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.

WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Osceola Water Department obtains its water from the 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

We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at info@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The water distributed from the Osceola Water Works is treated with chloramines rather than chlorine as the disinfectant residual. The use of chloramines is less expensive than alternative methods of treatment, and at the same time reduces cancer-causing compounds. By using chloramines, a more consistent water quality from source to tap is achieved. The use of chloramines is not a new process and has been used by other utilities for years. Residents who will be receiving chloraminated water may notice a slight change in taste and odor. Chloramines, like chlorine, must be removed from water before it is used for kidney dialysis treatments and keeping live fish such as in a pond or aquarium. Chloramines will not dissipate by simply sitting the water out over time. Water conditioners specifically designed for removing both chlorine and chloramines are commercially available. Pet stores should be able to provide information on dechloramination products and instructions. Dialysis patients should check with their dialysis Physician who can recommend the proper type of water treatment. This will not effect the way swimming pool water should be treated.