

# 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA – CORNING DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Corning Municipal Water Department. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	52.00 (30 - 96)	12/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	52.00 (30 - 93)	12/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	25.00 (16 - 29)	9/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	25.00 (15 - 30)	9/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.61 (ND - 0.78)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	4.00 (ND - 9)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.71 (1.88 – 3.22)	12/31/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	1 (10)	SGL	0.43 (ND – 0.43)	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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
- 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.
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule

- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- SIRWA – Southern Iowa Rural Water Association

## 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>.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

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.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA0220075	Corning Municipal Utilities

## OTHER INFORMATION

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

## CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Matt Schultz, SIRWA’s Operation Manager at 641-782-5744 or at [mschultz@sirwa.org](mailto:mschultz@sirwa.org).

## PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the City of Corning. Their water quality is as follows on the next page:

CONTAMINANT	MCL –(MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation YES/NO	Source
		Type	Value and Range			
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.7 (ND-2)	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.262 (0.0334 – 0.298)	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
E.coli (before treatment)	100 cfu/100ml	N/A	7.8 average (0-68)	Oct17-Sep2018	NO	Part of the LT2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.
<b>950 Distribution System</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	3.0 (0.9-3.9)	12/31/2020	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	1.0 –(0.8)	SGL	(ND-0.719)	12/31/2020	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	80 (N/A)	LRAA	54.00 (31-90)	09/30/2020	NO	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60 (N/A)	LRAA	37.00(21-55)	12/31/2020	NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0 (4.0)	SGL	0.56 (0.400-0.600)	09/30/2020	NO	Water additive, promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Coliform Bateria	TT (TT)	RTCR	ND	01/01/2020 to 12/31/2020	NO	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water.
<b>02- Lake Icaria,</b>	<b>Binder, Reservoir</b>	<b>@</b>	<b>Water Plant</b>			
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	TT	Avg. Removed 46.91%	12/31/2020	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0 (4.0)	SGL	0.67(0.41-0.98)	12/31/2020	NO	Water additive, promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 - (2)	SGL	.0707	01/15/2013	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Inc, (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	1.4	04/17/2012	NO	Erosion from natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	<1.0	04/10/2018	NO	Erosion from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	6.25	01/14/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.21 (100%) 1/21/20	01/01/2020 - 12/31/2020	NO	Soil runoff
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	<0.1	04/14/2020	NO	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from Septic Tanks, Erosion of natural deposits

# 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA- CRESTON DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Creston Water Supply. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	56.00 (29 - 96)	9/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	35.00 (17 - 70)	3/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	3.00 (ND - 5)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.83 (ND - 1.7) 2 samples exceeded AL	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.39 (2.08 – 2.59)	12/31/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT (TT)	RTCR	1 sample positive	9/30/2020	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.

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
- LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average
- 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.
- SGL – Single Sample Result

- TCR – Total Coliform Rule
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- SIRWA – Southern Iowa Rural Water Association

**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>.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION**

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.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA8816089	Creston Water Supply

**OTHER INFORMATION**

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

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Matt Schultz, SIRWA’s Operations Manager at 641-782-5744 or at [mschultz@sirwa.org](mailto:mschultz@sirwa.org).

**PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION**

Our water system purchases water from the City of Creston. Their water quality is as follows on the next page:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	36.00 (19 - 58)	06/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	21.00 (13 - 27)	03/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	21.00 (13 - 29)	03/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	3.00 (ND - 9)	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.19 (ND - 0.53)	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.9 (1.1 - 3.5)	03/31/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0 (0.8)	SGL	(0.11 - 0.67)	12/31/2020	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
01 - TWELVE MILE LAKE @ WATER PLANT						
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	2.00	11/12/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.13	11/12/2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.68 (0.49-1.28)	11/12/2019	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	16	01/13/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.54	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	RAA	ND	03/31/2020	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	0.50	02/05/2018	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
02 - THREE MILE LAKE AFTR TRTMT @ WTR PLT						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	13	04/13/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.9	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	0.50	05/24/2016	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.786 NTU June 2020 99.96% of samples taken	2020	No	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A (N/A)	TT	41.51% - 59.42%	2020	No	Naturally present in the Environment

# 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA – GREENFIELD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Greenfield Municipal Utilities. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	51.00 (33 - 71)	12/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	33.00 (26 - 40)	12/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	10.00 (ND - 14)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.39 (ND - 0.52)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.19 (1.85 - 2.69)	12/31/2020	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
- RAA – Running Annual Average
- LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average
- 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.
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- TCR – Total Coliform Rule
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- SIRWA – Southern Iowa Rural Water Association

## 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>.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

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.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA0140007	Greenfield Municipal Utilities

## OTHER INFORMATION

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

## CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Matt Schultz, SIRWA's Operations Manager at 641-782-5744 or at [mschultz@sirwa.org](mailto:mschultz@sirwa.org).

## PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the City of Greenfield. Their water quality is as follows on the next page:



CONTAMINANT	MCL-(MCLG)	COMPLIANCE		DATE	VIOLATION	SOURCE
		Type	Value & Range			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	38.00 (22 - 62)	03/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [NAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	26.00 (17 - 38)	03/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	5.00 (ND - 6)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.34 (ND - 0.36)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
950 – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.60 (1.21 - 2.13)	09/30/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
01 – GREENFIELD LAKE & WELLS 1-6						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	9.5	06/08/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.91 (0.63 - 0.91)	2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.2	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	25.58 (25.58 - 56.41) % removed	2020 Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.251 100.00% of Samples Meet Requirements	2020	No	Soil runoff

# 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA – LEON DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Leon Water Supply. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	48.00 (438 - 70)	12/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	35.00 (22 - 43)	3/3/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	ND	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.28 (ND - 0.41)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.89 (1.75 - 2.02)	12/31/2020	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
- RAA – Running Annual Average
- LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average
- 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.
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- TCR – Total Coliform Rule
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- SIRWA – Southern Iowa Rural Water Association

## GENERAL INFORMATION

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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>.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

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.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA2742076	Leon Water Supply

## OTHER INFORMATION

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

## CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Matt Schultz, SIRWA's Operation Manager at 641-782-5744 or at [mschultz@sirwa.org](mailto:mschultz@sirwa.org).

## PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the City of Leon. Their water quality is as follows on the next page:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90 <sup>th</sup>	0.07 (0.01 - 0.08)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90 <sup>th</sup>	5.00 (ND - 37) 1 sample(s) exceeded AL	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.43 (0.86 – 1.76)	9/30/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] – DB01	80 (N/A)	LRAA	69.0 (54 - 76)	11/3/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] – DB02	80 (N/A)	LRAA	65.3 (47 - 78)	11/3/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] – DB01	60 (N/A)	LRAA	48.8 (38 - 51)	2/17/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] – DB02	60 (N/A)	LRAA	42.5 (36 - 55)	2/17/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Asbestos (MFL)	7	SGL	0.80	4/30/2019	No	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits
<b>01 - FRM LITTLE RIVER AFTR TRMNT</b>						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.88 (0.62 - 0.88)	2/3/2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	23	8/3/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	ND	1/6/2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.6	7/20/2020	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	1.1	5/4/2020	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.25 100% of samples met the requirements	9/9/2020	No	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ratio)	N/A	TT	1.48 (1.16 - 1.68)	12/2020	No	Naturally present in the environment

# 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA – OSCEOLA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Osceola Water Works. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	35.00 (28 - 41)	9/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	30.00 (24 - 36)	9/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.56 (0.09 – 1.0)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	ND	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.25 (2.19 – 2.42)	12/31/2020	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
- RAA – Running Annual Average
- LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average
- 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.
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- TCR – Total Coliform Rule
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- SIRWA – Southern Iowa Rural Water Association

## 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>.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

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.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA2038038	Osceola Water Works

## OTHER INFORMATION

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

## CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Matt Schultz, SIRWA's Operations Manager at 641-782-5744 or at [mschultz@sirwa.org](mailto:mschultz@sirwa.org).

## PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the City of Osceola. Their water quality is as follows on the next page:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	33.00 (28 - 39)	09/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	35.00 (22 - 43)	09/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	.004 (ND - 11)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.38 (0.02 - 0.42)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.9 (2.8 - 3.0)	12/31/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
01 - S/EP FROM WEST LAKE						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	31	07/20/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	.78 (.69 - .92)	1/1/20	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Organic Carbon TOC ppm	N/A	TT	1.3 (.94 - 1.57)	5/1/20	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.46	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	4 (4)	SGL	0.0001	01/15/2020	No	Herbicide runoff
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.0009	01/15/2020	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	1.95	8/11/20	Yes	Soil runoff