Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2010
Perry Water Works Perry, Iowa

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The Perry Water Works obtains approximately 15% of its source water from an alluvial aquifer. The alluvial aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials allow contaminants to move through the aquifer fairly quickly. The alluvial wells will be most susceptible to activities such as pipelines, pesticides, industrial sites and municipal wastewater discharges. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Perry Water Works at its Administration Building at 1101 West Third in Perry.

The Perry Water Works obtains approximately 85% of its source water from a Pleistocene aquifer. The Pleistocene aquifer was determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials limit the rate at which contaminants can move through the aquifer. The Pleistocene wells will be somewhat susceptible to activities such as leaking underground storage tanks (LUST), underground storage tanks (UST) and hazardous waste generators. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Perry Water Works at its Administration Building at 1101 West Third Street in Perry.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dave Modlin, Superintendent at 515-465-2562. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 3:00 PM at the Water Works Administration Building located at 1101 West Third Street in Perry.

The Perry Water Works routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the next page lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2010 calendar year. However, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 to December 31, 2010. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

NA - Not applicable

ND – non detect

IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The Running Annual Average of Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) Calculation.

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

Contaminant	MCL or AL	MCLG	Result	Sample Date	Range	Violation
Copper	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	.0555 ppm	6/1/2008 to 9/30/2010	ND to .115 ppm	No

Note:

Typical Source of Contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant	MCL or AL	MCLG	Result	Sample Date	Range	Violation
Lead	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	<.0025 ppb	6/1/2008 to 9/30/20010	ND to .0146 ppb	No

Note:

Typical Source of Contaminant: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. The Perry Water Works 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	MCL or AL	MCLG	Result	Sample Date	Range	Violation
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.10 ppm	12 samples in 2010	0.9 -1.1 ppm	No

Note:

Typical Source of Contaminant: Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminant	MCL or AL	MCLG	Result	Sample Date	Sample	Violation
Sodium	N/A	N/A	37.5 PPM	4/22/2010	Routine	No

Note:

Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCL or AL	MCLG	Result	Sample Date	Sample	Violation
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	60.0 ppb	N/A	<5.00 ppb	7/15/2010	Routine	No
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	60.0 ppb	N/A	< 5.0 ppb IDSE	1/13/2010	Routine	No

Note:

Typical Source of Contaminant: By-products of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	MCL or AL	MCLG	Result	Sample Date	Sample	Violation
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80.0 ppb	N/A	< 2.00 ppb	7/11/2010	Routine	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80.0 ppb	N/A	< 2.0 ppb IDSE	1/13/2010	Routine	No

Note:

Typical Source of Contaminant: By-products of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	MCL or AL	MCLG	Detected Level	Date Sampled	Range of Detection	Violation
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	3.0 ppm	RAA 2010	.08-6.18 ppm	No

Note:

Typical Source of Contaminant: Water additives used to control microbes

Contaminant	MCL or AL	MCLG	Result	Sample Date	Sample	Violation
Nitrate as N	10 ppm	10 ppm	< 0.1 ppm	1/1/2010 to 12/31/2010	SGL	No

Note:

Typical Source of Contaminant: Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCL or AL	MCLG	Result	Sample Date	Sample	Violation
Nitrite as N	1 ppm	1 ppm	2.86 ppm	1/1/2010 to 12/31/2010	SGL	Yes

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

As you can see by the table, our system had one violation. Analytical results from a sample taken July 15th of 2010 from the distribution system indicated the nitrite level was 2.86 mg/L This is above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 1.0 mg/L. The problem was immediately corrected by flushing and increasing chlorine feed rates.

We have learned through monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please call our office at 465-2562 if you have questions.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.