

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2014

## Perry Municipal Water Works Perry, Iowa

Public Water System Identification (PWSID) number: 2561036

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

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality 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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office 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 Water Works Trustees meetings. They are held at the Water Works Administration Building located at 1101 West Third Street in Perry. Call 515-465-2562 for dates and times of these meetings.

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	5.42 (5.42-5.42)	07/24/14	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.0161 (ND - 1.560) 1 sample(s) exceeded AL	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.70 (ND - 65) 1 sample(s) exceeded AL	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	3.2 (0.91 - 4.9)	6/30/14	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA	0.60 (0.40-0.70)	12/31/2014	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.120 (ND - 0.120)	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>WELLS 9R, 12-23 AFTER TREATMENT</b>						
Thallium (ppb)	2 (0.5)	SGL	0.40	06/12/2012	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	2.70	06/12/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.4	06/12/2012	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.0539	06/12/2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	29.000	06/19/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.200	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.140 (ND - 0.140)	2013	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
- 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

## 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. PERRY MUNICIPAL 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>.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Perry water supply obtains a portion of its water from the sand and gravel of the North Raccoon River alluvial aquifer and a portion of its water from the sand and gravel of the Pleistocene aquifer. The alluvial aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying material provide little protection from contamination at the land surface. The Pleistocene aquifer was determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying material provide moderate protection from contaminants at the land surface. Perry's alluvial wells will be highly susceptible to surface contamination such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. The Pleistocene wells will be slightly susceptible to surface contamination such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and a copy is available from the Perry Water Works Superintendent at 1101 West 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Perry, IA. 50220, phone # 515-465-2562.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact PERRY MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS at 515-465-2562.