

January - April

2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR STATE CENTER MUNI WATER DEPT

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 Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	41.00 (41 - 41)	09/30/2016	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	12.00 (12 - 12)	09/30/2016	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	2.70 (ND - 4)	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.102 (0.0047 - 0.132)	2014	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	1.2 (0.5 - 1.95)	03/31/2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
01 - WELL 5 (JORDAN) AFTER TREATMENT						
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	3.9	07/22/2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.3	07/15/2013	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.0177	07/15/2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	112	11/19/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	3.900	2016	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

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. STATE CENTER MUNI WATER DEPT 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 its water from the sandstone and dolomite of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer was determined to have low susceptibility to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide natural protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Cambrian-Ordovician well will have low susceptibility to surface contaminants 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 is available from the Water Operator at 641-483-2882 .

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact STATE CENTER MUNI WATER DEPT at 641-483-2882.

2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

for the CITY OF STATE CENTER MAY-DECEMBER

The City of State Center strives to provide you with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water that is in compliance with the guidelines established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The City of State Center purchases its water through a bulk connection with Central Iowa Water Association (CIWA). Newton Waterworks supplies the water, which is pumped from 21 wells located in the Alluvial and Cambrian-Ordovician aquifers of the Skunk River. Results of water quality testing from our distribution system and from the Newton Waterworks supply to CIWA are provided below.

Contaminant	MCL (MCLG)	Compliance		Year Tested	Violation	Source
		Type	Result (Range)			
City of State Center Distribution System						
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90 th	0.102(0.0047-0.132)	2014	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90 th	2.70(ND-4)	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	80 (N/A)	LRAA	41.00(41-41)	2016	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60 (N/A)	LRAA	12.00(12-12)	2016	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.2(0.5-1.95)	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Water Supplied by Newton Waterworks						
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.0094	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	3.90	2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.75 (0.48 - 0.96)	2015	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	8.7	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during the treatment process.
Nitrate (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	2.6	2015	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium (ppb)	2 (0.5)	SGL	1.00	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Results (UCMR3)						
<p>Our utility is committed to protecting public health and meets or surpasses all state and federal health standards for tap water. To help advance the science of drinking water, we have been collecting data for the EPA since the rule was enacted in January 2013. Collecting information about the occurrence of these compounds in water supplies is the first step in the EPA's efforts to determine whether they should be regulated. The presence of a compound does not necessarily equate to a health risk; the concentration of a compound is a far more important factor in determining whether there are health implications. We will closely monitor both the concentrations of these compounds and the EPA's health studies and will keep you informed of any developments. Should the EPA ultimately determine that regulation is warranted, we will take whatever steps are necessary to protect the health of our customers. Additional information about the Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule can be found at DrinkTap.org.</p>						
Contaminant	Result		Contaminant	Result		
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	0.45		Molybdenum (ppb)	1.2		
Chlorate (ppb)	47		Strontium (ppb)	190		
Chromium (ppb)	0.44		Vanadium (ppb)	0.54		

The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. For questions regarding this information, please contact Phil Pitzen @ 641-483-2559 . Decisions regarding the water system are made at the State Center City Council meetings held on the second Wednesday of each month at 118 East Main Street.