

2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA'S Creston Source Area

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 purchased from Creston City Water Works who draws from Three Mile Lake and Twelve Mile Lake.

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	7	2005	ND-16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform bacteria	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of Monthly samples	1 Positive Sample	08/2007	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E. coli	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	1 Positive Sample	08/2007	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.83	2005	ND-1.9	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	7	2005	2-16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
THM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	64	RAA	36-150	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	46	RAA	33-82	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.0926	Daily	0.050-0.926	No	Soil runoff
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.09	05/03/2004	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.29	2007	0.87-1.29	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	0.80	04/16/2007	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	2.5	06/05/2007	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.2	06/05/2007	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	0	6	1.2	06/05/2007	NA	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15	04/16/2007	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	1.9	RAA	1.41-2.12	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine dioxide (ppb)	MRDLG=800	MRDL=800	450	2007	40-450	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1.0	0.79	2007	0.14-.079	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	N/A	TT	40%	2007	28%-49%	No	Naturally present in the environment
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	6	8/30/2005	.8-6	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	1.1	2005	NA	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0012	08/30/2005	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.06	08/30/2005	0.0006 - 0.06	No	Discharges from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	39	05/03/2004	NA	No	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.

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 for control of microbial contaminants.

RAA- Running Annual Average

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. 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>.

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OTHER HEALTH INFORMATION

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Creston water supply obtains its water from Three Mile and Twelve 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 evaluation of your source water supply, and information is available from the Creston City Water Works at (641) 782-5817.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact Matt Schultz at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at mschultz@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings. Please call the office for date and time as they are open to the public.

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