

# 2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA #1 (GREENFIELD)

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	85.00 (67 - 96)	09/30/2014	Yes	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	66.00 (50 - 87)	12/31/2014	Yes	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	7.00 (ND - 10)	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.44 (0.08 - 0.48)	2011	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	1.94 (1.76 - 2.05)	2014	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

## 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 #1 (GREENFIELD) 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 VIOLATIONS**

Violation Type	Contaminant	Begin date	End Date
Our water system violated a drinking water standard for Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
MCL (Chem-Rad), Average	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	04/01/2014	06/30/2014
MCL (Chem-Rad), Average	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	07/01/2014	09/30/2014
MCL (Chem-Rad), Average	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	10/01/2014	12/31/2014
Our water system violated a drinking water standard for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
MCL (Chem-Rad), Average	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	04/01/2014	06/30/2014
MCL (Chem-Rad), Average	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	07/01/2014	09/30/2014
MCL (Chem-Rad), Average	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	10/01/2014	12/31/2014

**OTHER VIOLATIONS**

In February 2014 we failed to monitor for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In September 2014 we failed to monitor for Lead and Copper. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

**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 SIRWA #1 (GREENFIELD) at 641-782-5744.

**PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION**

Our water system purchases water from the system(s) shown below. Their water quality is as follows:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
0140007 - GREENFIELD MUNICIPAL UTILITIES						
01 - GREENFIELD LAKE & WELLS 1-6						
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	1.00	05/14/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.16	05/14/2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.27	05/14/2013	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	9.3	04/07/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.676 99.8% of samples met requirements	2014		Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	N/A	TT	22.64 (22.64 - 45.57) % removed	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment