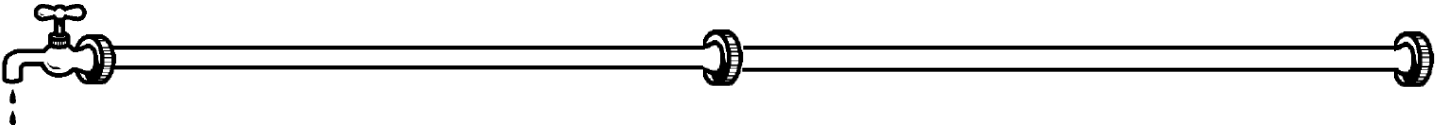


2001 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA'S Corning/Brooks Source Area

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 drawn from Lake Binder, Lake Icaria and Corning Municipal Utilities.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.9			No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.082	01/24/2000		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.52		0.24-0.52	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Ethyl benzene (ppb)	700	700	1.1	01/09/1997		No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.4		0.77-1.18	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	5		3-6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	0.4			No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7.5			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.25		0.02-0.25	No	Soil runoff
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0286	01/09/1997	0.0286	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	100	84.2		30.1-84.2 Average 52.6	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	6.5	01/09/1997	6.5	No	Discharges from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories



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

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

None

OTHER VIOLATIONS

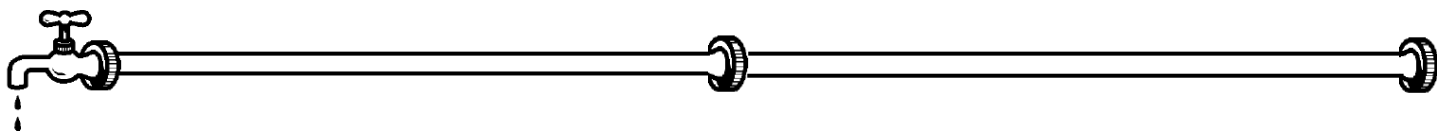
None

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Corning/Brooks water supply obtains its water from three lakes: Lake Icaria, Lake Binder and the city reservoir. In 2000, a source water and delineation evaluation was completed by Howard R. Green Company. This evaluation determined Lake Icaria is highly susceptible to contamination from sewage lagoon, force line and pump station. Lake Binder, the old reservoir and Lake Icaria are susceptible to auto body shops (metal), manure spreading and aboveground storage tanks. However, the Utilities' ability to draw water from any of the three sources minimizes risk. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday at Corning Municipal Utilities Office 501 Benton, Corning, Iowa.

CONTACT INFORMATION

We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at dparker@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

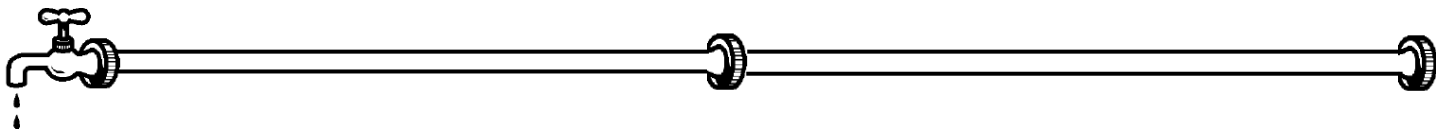


2001 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA'S Creston Source Area

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 drawn from Three Mile Lake and Creston Water Works.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	1			No	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	N/A	N/A	56		21-56	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.15		0.06-0.15	No	Soil runoff
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1			No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.64		ND-0.64	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2		0.9-1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	6		ND-6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	1.3		0.7-1.3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
TTHM (ppb) [Total triha-	N/A	100	98		25-98 Average 64	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	29			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	50			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	0.8			No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sew-
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	50	1			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes



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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

None

OTHER VIOLATIONS

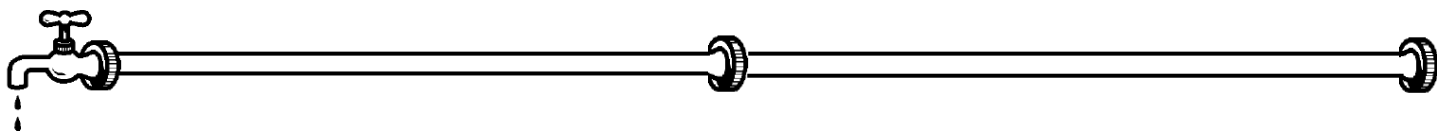
None

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Creston Water Supply obtains its water from 3-Mile and 12-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 a detailed evaluation of your source water supply, and information is available from the Creston City Water Works at (641) 782-5817.

CONTACT INFORMATION

We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at dparker@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



2001 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA'S Greenfield Source Area

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is both groundwater and surface water. Our groundwater is drawn from the alluvial aquifer(s). Our surface water is drawn from Lake Greenfield and Greenfield Municipal Utilities.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	10/25/2000		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.1			No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.49			No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.91		0.83-1.09	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	4			No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	1.7			No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	28			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	26			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.48		0.06-0.48	No	Soil runoff

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

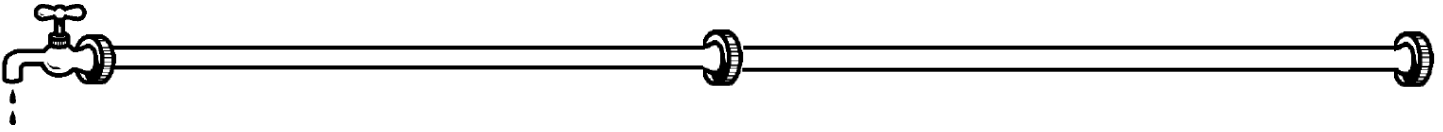
N/A - Not applicable

ND - Not detected

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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. Immunocompromised 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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

None

OTHER VIOLATIONS

None

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

Greenfield Municipal Utilities obtains some of its water from shallow wells in alluvial aquifers along the Nodaway River West of Greenfield. These alluvial aquifers have been determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifers and the overlying materials allow contaminants to move through the aquifer fairly quickly. Greenfield Municipal Utilities obtains the remainder of its water from Lake Greenfield and Nodaway Lake. A Source Water Assessment of these lakes has determined that both lakes are highly susceptible to contamination because they are surface water supplies. The Howard R. Green Company completed a detailed evaluation of these surface water supplies, and is available from the General Manager of Greenfield Municipal Utilities at (641) 743-2914.

CONTACT INFORMATION

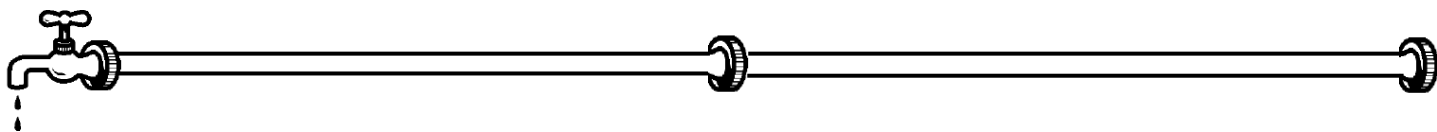
We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at dparker@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SIRWA just can't sit still for long. We are excited to announce that rural water is coming to the Southeast corner of Cass County. If you know of a property owner or resident in the area that may be interested in obtaining water or granting land easement to install water lines, please have them contact our office. The area to be included in this project will be East of Hwy 71 and South of Seven Mile Creek. This includes all of Victoria, Edna and Massena townships. It also includes portions of Noble, Union and Lincoln.

SE CASS WATER PROJECT

Daniel Shepherd
(641)772-4224
dshephrd@sirwa.org

Darla Parker
(641)782-5744
dparker@sirwa.org

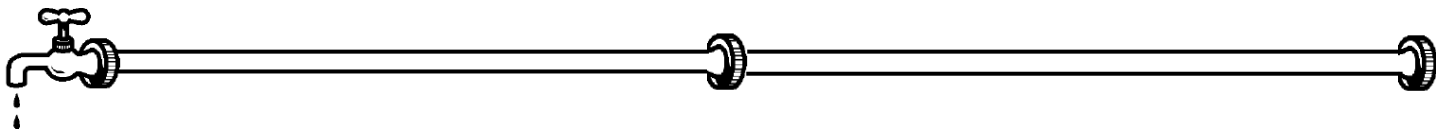


2001 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA'S Leon Source Area

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 drawn from Little River Reservoir.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.3	01/20/1998		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.29			No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05			No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cynazine (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.14	01/06/1998		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
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	ND	01/31/1999		No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.98		0.9-0.98	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	10 1 exceeded the action level			No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Metolachlor (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.15	01/28/1997		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	9.2			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	1			No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.5		ND-0.5	No	Soil runoff
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	100	104		38-104 Average 60	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination



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

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

None

OTHER VIOLATIONS

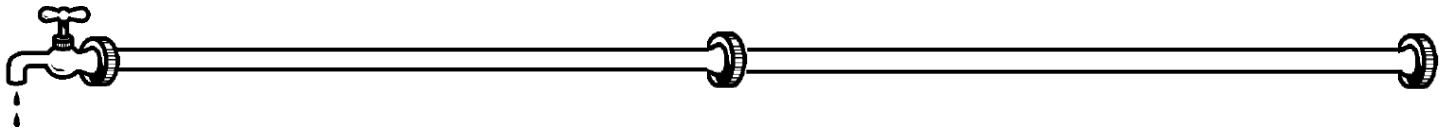
None

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

A source water assessment and delineation evaluation has been completed for the Little River Lake Watershed. It has been determined that the Little River Reservoir is highly susceptible to contamination because it is a surface water supply. The Little River Lake water source will be more susceptible to activities such as underground storage tanks, confined animal feeding operations, permitted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems sites and land use patterns (urban and agricultural). A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available from the Leon City Hall, or call (641) 446-6221.

CONTACT INFORMATION

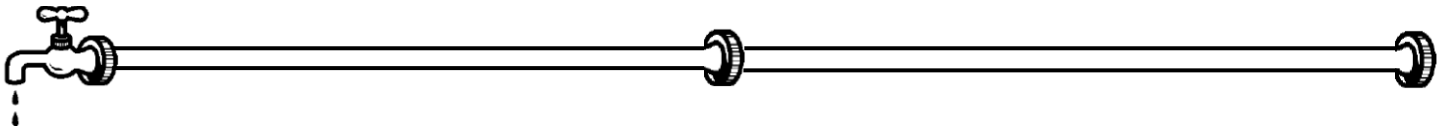
We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at dparker@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



2001 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA'S Osceola 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 drawn from Osceola Water Works and West Lake.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:



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

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

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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

None

OTHER VIOLATIONS

None

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Osceola Water Department obtains its water from the Osceola West Lake. The Osceola West Lake was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination by transportation and commercial retail. A detailed evaluation of the Osceola West Lake was completed by the IDNR and is available at the Osceola City Hall 115 North Fillmore, Osceola, Iowa, or at the Osceola Water Plant 2108 Kansas Street, Osceola, Iowa (641) 342-2206.

CONTACT INFORMATION

We encourage and appreciate questions regarding this information. Please contact Darla Parker at (641) 782-5744 during the following hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. or via e-mail at dparker@sirwa.org. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the SIRWA board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at SIRWA's office in Creston and are open to the public. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.