

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA – CORNING DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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 Corning Municipal Water Department. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	53.00 (37 - 75)	3/31/2023	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) {HAA5}	60 (N/A)	LRAA	31.00 (22 - 43)	6/30/2023	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.39 (0.03 - 0.49)	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	2.00 (ND - 15)	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.5 (1.7 - 3.5)	3/31/2023	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
- 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. SIRWA - CORNING 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 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
IA0220075	Corning Muni Water Department

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-CORNING 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 YES/NO	Source
		Type	Value and Range			
02- Lake Icaria,	Binder, Reservoir	@	Water Plant			
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	TT	Avg. Removed 39.6%	1/1/2023 to 12/31/2023	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0 (4.0)	RAA	0.68 (0.39-1.25)	1/1/2023 to 12/31/2023	NO	Water additive, promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 - (2)	SGL	0.0917	01/18/2022	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Inc, (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	1.55	4/13/2021	NO	Erosion from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	15.1	01/17/2023	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.26 (100%)	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	NO	Soil runoff

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Corning Municipal Utilities water supply obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination with the drainage basin.

Surface Water Name	Susceptibility
Lake Icaria	High
Lake Binder	High
City Reservoir	High

VIOLATIONS

NONE

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR SIRWA- CRESTON DISTIBUTION SYSTEM

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. Purchased water comes from Creston Water Supply. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	45.00 (18 - 82)	12/31/2023	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	22.00 (10 - 33)	03/31/2023	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.00 (ND - 9)	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.27 (0.01 -0.49)	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT (TT)	RTCR	1 sample(s) positive	4/30/2023	No	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water.

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
- 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. SIRWA #2 (CRESTON) 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 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
IA8816089	Creston Water Supply

OTHER INFORMATION

On January 18, 2024, SIRWA started using their own Water Treatment Plant and is no longer purchasing water from Creston Water Supply. SIRWA’s source water is Three Mile Lake, which has a Fluoride average of 0.043 mg/L.

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 #2 (CRESTON) at 641-278-0234.

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 Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
01 - TWELVE MILE LAKE @ WATER PLANT						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.17 (0.57 – 1.17)	12/22/2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	2.00	11/12/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.13	11/12/2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	17	09/18/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.26	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
PBFA (ppb)	NA	SGL	0.0051	10/02/2023	No	Factory and Agricultural runoff
02 - THREE MILE LAKE AFTR TRTMT @ WTR PLT						

Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.09	04/12/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	0.10	04/12/2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.11 (0.71 – 1.11)	02/05/2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.55	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	0.40	04/04/2022	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) [% removed]	N/A (N/A)	TT	32.14 (32.14 – 72.84)	06/06/2023	No	Naturally occurring organic matter
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.739 99.82% below 0.1	08/02/2023	No	Soil runoff

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination within the drainage basin.

Surface Water Name	Susceptibility
3 Mile Lake	high
12 Mile Lake	high

VIOLATIONS

NONE

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR SIRWA –

GREENFIELD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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)			
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	69.00 (46 -87)	09/30/2023	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	46.00 (35 - 55)	12/31/2023	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	7.00 (1 – 9)	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.7 (0.09 – 1.4) 1 sample exceeded AL	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.3 (1.56 – 3.2)	12/31/2023	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
- 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. 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>.

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			
01 – GREENFIELD LAKE & WELLS 1-6						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	10	04/19/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.07 (0.64 – 1.07)	2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.76	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.15	04/25/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.297 100% of Samples Meet Requirements	2023	No	Soil runoff
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.10	11/16/2021	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination within the drainage basin.

Surface Water Name	Susceptibility
Lake Greenfield	high

VIOLATIONS

None

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR SIRWA – LEON DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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 Leon Water Supply. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	54.00 (31 - 76)	12/31/2023	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	34.00 (26- 49)	12/31/2023	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	ND	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.1 (0.01 - 0.11)	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.0 (1.63 - 2.2)	09/30/23	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
- 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. SIRWA #3 (LEON) 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 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
IA2742076	Leon Water Supply

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact SIRWA #3 (LEON) 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)			
01 - FRM LITTLE RIVER AFTR TRMNT						
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	2.0	7/6/2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production waste.
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.87 (0.67 - 0.87)	7/10/2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	25	7/10/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.36	1/3/2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.1	7/19/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Picloram (ppb)	500 (500)	SGL	0.40	4/17/2023	No	Herbicide runoff
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	1.3	4/17/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.478 93.7% of samples met the requirements	7/18/2023	Yes	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (% Removed)	N/A	TT	62.8 (52.1 – 62.8)	12/2023	No	Naturally present in the environment

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination within the drainage basin.

Surface Water Name	Susceptibility
Little River Reservoir	High

OTHER INFORMATION

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

VIOLATIONS

In July 2023 we had a Monthly Combined Filter Effluent (SWTR) violation for Turbidity.

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SIRWA – OSCEOLA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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 Osceola Water Works. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	27.00 (15 - 31)	06/30/2023	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	18.00 (11 - 21)	03/31/2023	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	2.00 (ND - 5)	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.22 (0.01 - 0.30)	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.3 (1.61 - 2.79)	06/30/2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.125 (ND – 0.125)	2023	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
- 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. SIRWA #3 (OSCEOLA) 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 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
IA2038038	Osceola Water Works

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 #3 (OSCEOLA) at 641-782-5774.

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 Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
01 - S/EP FROM WEST LAKE						
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.06	07/17/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.79	07/17/2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	29	07/17/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.32	07/17/2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.90	01/10/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Total Organic Carbon TOC ppm	N/A	TT	1.2 – 2.17	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	99.59% Of samples meet turbidity limits	9/27/23	No	Soil runoff
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SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination within the drainage basin.

Surface Water Name	Susceptibility
West Lake	high

OTHER INFORMATION

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

VIOLATIONS

NONE