

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
MANDATED BY THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS
FARMERSBURG WATERWORKS PWSID: 2228037
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2013

. The Farmersburg water supply obtains its water from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer was determined to be not susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials prevent easy access of contaminants to the aquifer. The Farmersburg Waterworks Wells will not be susceptible to most contaminant sources except through pathways to the aquifer such as abandoned or poorly maintained wells. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Farmersburg City Clerk's Office at 208 S. Main St. 563-536-2390.

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. Farmersburg Waterworks 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>.

Your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

The following is an explanation of the abbreviations used in the measurement of the contaminants that we have to list. For the most part these "so called" contaminants exist naturally in our ground water and are not a problem in the amounts that we have. However, they have exceeded the detection limit, and therefore must be reported. We also have many other contaminants in our water which are under the detection limits and therefore do not have to be reported.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.00.

N/A – Not applicable

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level – (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 – (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

RAA Running annual average

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

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants SS 01 Pump House Tap, #1						
6. Combined radium 10/15/2009	N	1.67	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants SS 01 Pump House Tap, #1						
Sodium 4/10/2012	N	7.8	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

TEST RESULTS						
Radioactive Contaminants SS 02 Pump House Tap, #2						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
5. Alpha emitters 11/14/2012	N	2.3	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium 06/30/2013	N	4.3	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants SS 02 Pump House Tap, #2						
10. Barium 07/26/2005	N	0.09	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride 07/26/2005	N	0.45	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium 08/10/2011	N	6.4	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate 07/26/2005	N	26	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants DS 950 Distribution System
--

14. Copper 9/30/2012	N	90 th Per 0.331	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 9/30/2012	N	90 th Per 0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 9/22/2009	N	95 th Per 0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Total Trihalomethanes 09/30/2013	N	4	ppb	N/A	80	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine 1/1/2012-12/31/2012	N	RAA 2.0	ppm	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

The data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The table shows that our system has complied with all IDNR and EPA water quality parameters since we initiated continuous chlorination in the distribution system.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements will almost always require rate increases. This is necessary to maintain a viable water system.

Our new Reservoir has given us safer water storage, doubled the storage capacity, and added twenty-two pounds to everyone's water pressure.

Our new well, with its auxiliary generator, will take some of the load off our old well. It also makes it look like we have a lot more contaminants. We don't. They are more or less a duplication. If you will notice the tests were taken from both wells. SS 01 Pump House Tap #1 is the water from Well #1 after it has been treated but before it enters the distribution system. Consequently, SS 02 Pump House Tap #2 is the water from Well #2 after it has been treated but before it enters the distribution system. Likewise, D S 950 Distribution System is water from both wells treated and mixed together.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, you may contact the City Clerk at 563-536-2390, or attend a Council meeting on the first Monday of each month at 208 S Main St starting at 6:00 PM.

Farmersburg Waterworks Superintendent

Randy A. Evanson

Date

05/15/2014

Water Distribution II
Water Treatment II
Certificate Number
2393