

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR DANVILLE WATER SUPPLY PWS ID #2915000

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. We are a consecutive system, purchasing water from Burlington Municipal Waterworks, which provides drinking water to downstream supplies.

Danville water quality testing shows the following results:

(Consecutive Connection 03 Source / Entry Point – From Middletown PWS ID #2952075)

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	52.00 (36 - 68)	03/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	22.00 (14 - 32)	12/31/2020	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.70 (ND - 2)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.0159 (0.0055 - 0.0177)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.2 (1.24 – 2.9)	12/31/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes

*Water quality test information provided by Burlington Waterworks PWS ID #2909053:

(01 – Source /Entry Point – from Mississippi River & Wells 1, 2, & 3)

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.0221 mg/l	07/25/2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.93 mg/l RAA (0.00 – 1.24)	2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	13.0 (N/A)	05//2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	2.7 (1.6 – 2.7)	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.17 ug/l	07/25/2018	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Total Organic Carbon TOC ppm	15 – 30% removal required	TT	53.87%-87.58% removed (15-30% required)	2020	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3 (0.3)	TT	0.11 (0.01 – 0.11) 100% of samples met requirements	2020	No	Soil runoff

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

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.
- ug/l - micrograms per liter
- 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.
- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) – This is EPA required monitoring that provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health.
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- TCR – Total Coliform Rule
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- PWS – Public Water Supply

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. **Danville Water Supply** 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

Source Water Assessment Statement

The City of Danville purchases water from Burlington Waterworks (PWS ID# IA2909053). The source of our water is both groundwater and surface water. Approximately (80%) comes from the Mississippi River. The remaining (20%) comes from 3 wells in the Pleistocene aquifer. The Pleistocene aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials allow contaminants to move through the aquifer fairly quickly. The Burlington Municipal Waterworks wells will be most susceptible to activities such as gas stations, industrial sites, and municipal wastewater discharges. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available upon request.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact **Danville City Hall** at (319) 392-4685 during the following hours: **Monday thru Friday 8:00 AM - Noon; 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM.**

Decisions regarding the water system are made by the **Danville City Council**. Danville City Council meetings are held on the **1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 6:00 PM** and are open to the public.