

# 2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR OSCEOLA WATER WORKS

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

| CONTAMINANT                         | MCL - (MCLG)         | Compliance |   | Date       | Violation<br>Yes/No | Source   |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|---|------------|---------------------|--|
|                                     |                      | Type       | Value & (Range)                           |            |                     |  |
| Lead (ppb)                          | AL=15 (0)            | 90th       | 6.00 (ND - 13)                            | 2012       | No                  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| Copper (ppm)                        | AL=1.3 (1.3)         | 90th       | 0.36 (ND - 0.73)                          | 2012       | 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        | 3.0 (2 - 3.5)                             | 12/31/2013 | No                  | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]  | 80 (N/A)             | RAA        | 32.00 (17 - 42)                           | 03/31/2013 | No                  | By-products of drinking water chlorination   |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] | 60 (N/A)             | RAA        | 25.00 (16 - 32)                           | 03/31/2013 | No                  | By-products of drinking water disinfection   |
| Fluoride (ppm)                      | 4 (4)                | SGL        | 1.0 (0.67-1.0)                            | 4/11/2013  | No                  | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| <b>01 - S/EP FROM WEST LAKE</b>     |                      |            |   |            |                     |  |
| Sodium (ppm)                        | N/A (N/A)            | SGL        | 23  | 12/31/2013 | No                  | Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process                                   |
| Atrazine (ppb)                      | 3 (3)                | SGL        | 0.10                                      | 01/31/2013 | No                  | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops  |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)    | 6 (0)                | SGL        | 1.00                                      | 04/01/2013 | No                  | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories   |
| Turbidity (NTU)                     | N/A (N/A)            | TT         | 0.27 100% of samples met the requirements | 8/24/2013  | No                  | Soil runoff  |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)    | N/A                  | TT         | 1.85 (0.87-1.85)                          | 5/2013     | No                  | Naturally present in the environment   |

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
- IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation

- 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. OSCEOLA WATER WORKS 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 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. Our water utility is making every effort to protect the water system from potential security threats. You, as customers, can also help. If you see any suspicious activity near the water tower, treatment plant, wells or fire hydrants, please contact us at 641-342-1435 or the local police/sheriff department. We appreciate your assistance in protecting the water system.

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact OSCEOLA WATER WORKS at 641-342-1435. Decisions are made at the water board meetings held on the 1<sup>st</sup> Thursday of each month at 5:30 pm and are open to the public.