Perry Municipal Water Works 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water System Identification (PWSID) number: 2561036

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante obre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

Where does our water come from?

Perry has 13 wells scattered around town that pull water from the Alluvial and Buried Sand and Gravel aquifers. The Alluvial aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide little protection from contamination at the land surface. The Alluvial wells will be highly susceptible to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. The Buried Sand and Gravel aquifer was determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide moderate protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Buried Sand and Gravel wells will be slightly susceptible to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of each of these source waters was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Perry Water Works at 515-465-2562.

Why is this report required?

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. Perry 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.

Additionally, nitrite in drinking water at levels above 1 PPM is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrite levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrite levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Perry Water Works monitors this contaminate very closely, as we have higher than normal levels of ammonia in our source water. We are currently working with our engineers to reduce the ammonia, which would reduce the risk of nitrification, which causes nitrite and eventually nitrate.

Who do I contact if I have more questions?

Matt Holmes, Water Superintendent, at 515-465-2562 or matt.holmes@perryia.org

What do these terms mean?

- MCL (Maximum contaminate level)-The highest concentration that is allowed in drinking water.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)-The concentration below in which there are no known or expected risks to health. These levels have a margin of safety included.
- AL (Action Level)- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)- The highest concentration of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)-The concentration below in which there are no known or expected risks to health.
- PPB (Parts Per Billion)- Equal to 1 lb of contaminate in 1,000,000,000 lbs of water
- PPM (Parts Per Million)- Equal to 1 lb of contaminate in 1,000,000 lbs. of water
- RAA (Running Annual Average)- Average of tests done
- SGL (Single Sample)- Results of a single sample reported. May have been multiple tests done.
- 90^{th} (90^{th} percentile)- 90% of all tests were below this amount.
- ND (No Detect)- Contaminate level was below feasible testing procedures.

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	0.00 (ND - 1)	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.0159 (ND - 0.0177)	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	3.4 (1.38 - 3.96)	12/31/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA	0.58 (0.42 - 0.84)	09/30/2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.100 (ND - 0.332)	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
01 - WELLS 9R, 12-23 AFTR TRTNMT						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	31.8	04/09/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.160 (ND - 0.160)	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits