

2013 Water Quality Report for Marion County Rural Water District

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our system. The source of our water is ground water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Knoxville Water Works and Pleasantville Water Works. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
			Type	Value & (Range)			
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	90 th	0.131 (ND – 0.266)	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	90 th	9.70 (ND – 40) 1 sample(s) exceeded AL	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
950 – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – KNOXVILLE							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	RAA	3.4 (1.2 – 5.1)	12/31/2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
951 – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – PLEASANTVILLE							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	RAA	1.2 (0.7 – 5.1)	12/31/2013	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 MCLFs 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
- 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

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 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 (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. The Marion County Rural Water District 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.

<u>System</u>	<u>Aquifer Name</u>	<u>Original Supply ID</u>
Knoxville Water Works	Cambrian-Ordovician	IA6342036
City of Pleasantville	Cambrian-Ordovician	IA6377046

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Marion County Rural Water District at 641-842-3304.

PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the systems shown below. Their water quality is as follows:

6342036 – KNOXVILLE WATER WORKS

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	COMPLIANCE		DATE	VIOLATION	SOURCE
			Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
01 FINISHED WATER AFTER TREATMENT							
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	SGL	2.5	7/16/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	SGL	0.0161	1/22/13	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	SGL	0.60	1/2/13	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	SGL	1.3	1/2/13	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	SGL	154.000	12/31/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process

6377046 – PLEASANTVILLE WATER WORKS

01 WELL #3 ('68) OR #4 ('90) @ TP

Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	SGL	0.0112	5/30/12	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	RAA	5.8 (4.0 - 6.9)	3/31/13	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	RAA	4.3 (ND – 4.3)	12/31/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	SGL	0.0112	5/30/12	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	SGL	1.7	5/30/12	No	Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	NA	BA	SGL	193.000	12/31/13	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	SGL	1.100	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

Pleasantville Water Works violated a drinking water standard for Radium, Combined (226,228). Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Contaminant	Begin Date	End Date
MCL (Chem-Rad) Average	Radium, Combined (226,228)	1/1/2013	3/31/13

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

No additional health information.

OTHER VIOLATIONS

Combined radium exceeded the MCL for 2013. Additional testing was done each quarter for 2013 and will continue for 2014 until the RAA is under 5.0 PCI/L. The results of quarterly testing done in 2013 were all below the 5.0 PCI/L maximum. (1st quarter – 4.0, 2nd quarter – 3.94, 3rd quarter – 3.5, 4th quarter – 2.4) The RAA for 2013 is 3.46 PCI/L.

Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

What should I do? You do not need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean? This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What is being done? The Pleasantville Water Works will be backwashing water softeners more often. They will continue to test quarterly. We have resolved the problem within the year 2013 and will continue to monitor in 2014. For more information on the City of Pleasantville, please contact Shawn Breazeale at 515-848-3316 or City Hall at 108 W. Jackson St, Pleasantville, IA 50225.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by PLEASANTVILLE WATER WORKS PWSID #6377046.