Poweshiek Water Association (CR) 2023 Quality on Tap Report Pwsid# 5715702

Water Quality has always been our primary commitment at Poweshiek Water Association. We are happy to present to you this year's Annual "Quality on Tap" Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water that is delivered to you every day. PWA is committed to protecting our customers with consistently safe, clean, high-quality water.

PWA (CR) obtains all its water from the City of Cedar Rapids Water Department (Pwsid# IA5715093). It is a consecutive water supply, where an originating parent supply provides drinking water to one or more downstream supplies. We then distribute this water to you, our customer. A detailed evaluation of our source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and is available through PWA. We also ask that all our customers help protect every water source.

We are pleased to report to the membership that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Currently the entire system has over 3,700 miles of pipe with trained, certified professionals on the job 24 hours a day. The regularly scheduled board meetings are on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the office in Brooklyn. The time is subject to change so please call 641-522-7416 for information.

We at Poweshiek Water Association work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap and we are proud of the water we produce. **Thank you** for allowing us to continue providing your family with safe, clean, high-quality water this year.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact: **641-522-7416**
pwacustomer@poweshiekwater.com

In the table on the next page, you will find many terms and abbreviations which may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

DEFINITIONS

Microbiological Contaminants – Very small organisms, such as bacteria, algae, plankton, and fungi.

Inorganic Chemicals – Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

Ug/l –*ppb or Parts per billion* – Parts of contaminant per billion parts of water. One part per billion is equivalent to one ounce in 7 ½ million gallons of water or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Mg/l –*ppm or Parts per million* – Parts of contaminant per million parts of water. One part per million is equivalent to one ounce in 7,500 gallons of water or a single penny in $10,000.

MCLG - *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCL - *Maximum Contaminant Level* – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

PCi/L – *Picocuries per Liter* – units used to express concentration in radiochemistry.

NTU – *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* – Measures the amount of turbidity in water. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness. Turbidity is an indicator of filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

RAA – running annual average.

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. It is used as an indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

N/A – Not applicable **ND** -- Not detected.

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All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. Additional sources of information are the Environmental Protection Agency and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. These are available by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

Poweshiek Water Association routinely monitors impurities in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2023, to December 31st, 2023. The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Only those impurities with any level of detection have been listed. All other contaminants were below detecting levels. You may contact us for a complete list. As different tests are required each year, the data below is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Regulations.

Infants under the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate more than the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

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. Poweshiek Water Association 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 your water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in drinking 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.

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CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	0 Positive	7 per month 2023	0 Positive	O	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	1.0	.3	2023	.3	NO	Soil runoff
Treatment Technique	N/A	95% equal to or less than 0.3 NTU	2.1	2023	1.1-3.3	NO	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	N/A	TT	.03	2023	.03-.015	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL=4.0	2.8	Daily 2023	22-3.2	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	3	2023	3	NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	5	2023	5	NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	5.7	2023	0.3-5.7	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1	1	0.1	2023	ND-0.1	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.8	2023	0.3-0.8	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	18	2023	18	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	31	2023	25.9-41.8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	N/A	33.8	2023	27.6-39.8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, run-off, erosion
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0	2022	ND-3	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0686	2022	0.0746-0.0771	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.1	2023	ND-0.2	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Arsenic (ug/l)	10	10	0.5	2023	ND-1.8	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from orchards, glass, and electronics production
ALL UCMR5	ND	ND	ND	2023	ND	NO	