

Iowa Lakes Regional Water Quality On Tap Report

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water and groundwater. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Iowa Lakes Regional Water, Central Water System, Milford Municipal Utilities, and Estherville Water Treatment Plant.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.57 (0.01 - 0.92)	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	3.00 (ND - 4)	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	52.00 (7 - 96)	12/31/2014	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	15.00 (ND - 25)	12/31/2014	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples (0)	TCR	2 sample(s) positive	8/31/2014	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.4 (0.88 - 2.11)	12/31/2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminates with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

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 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. Iowa Lakes Regional Water 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>.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Board of Director's meetings held on the fourth Thursday of every month, unless otherwise posted, at 7:00 p.m. at the District office and are open to the public.

Iowa Lakes Regional Water is pleased to present to our customers quality water that meets and exceeds all federal and state requirements.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)-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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)-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

AL (Action Level)-The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)-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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)-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.

RAA-Running Annual Average

LRAA-Locational Running Annual Average

mg/L-milligrams per liter

TT-A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit)-A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of NTU is just noticeable by sight to the average person.

SGL-Single Sample Result

TCR-Total Coliform Rule

Please contact Elizabeth Johansen
with any questions at
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Iowa Lakes Regional Water is an
Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

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.

Original Supply ID Original Supply Name
IA2100701 Iowa Lakes Regional Water
IA3000099 Central Water System
IA3050079 Milford Municipal Utilities
IA3218024 Estherville Water Treatment Plant

OTHER INFORMATION

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Contaminant	Begin date	End Date
MCL (TCR), Monthly	Coliform (TCR)	7/1/2014	7/31/2014
MCL (TCR), Monthly	Coliform (TCR)	8/1/2014	8/31/2014

For two months in a row, samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. In July, two samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria and in August at different locations than the previous month, two samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than one (1) sample per month may do so. This was not an emergency. If it had been, customers would have been notified immediately. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing and the presence of coliform bacteria does not currently exist and there is nothing you need to do at this time, but as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

Posted 4/1/2015

Iowa Lakes Regional Water						
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	4.8	6/20/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.76 (0.53 - 0.76)	2014	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	<1.0	5/21/2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Central Water System						
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	25	8/6/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Turbidity (NTU)	TT <1 NTU at all times; <0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples (N/A)	TT	Single high 0.270 100% <0.3 Average 0.070	2014	No	Soil runoff
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.06	8/6/2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.81 (0.59 - 0.81)	2014	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (N/A)	SGL	1.00	8/6/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Delapton (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	0.50	5/7/2014	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Milford Municipal Utilities						
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	14	10/14/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.09	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.06	4/3/2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Delapton (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	1.10	7/1/2014	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (N/A)	SGL	2.00	4/3/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.59	4/3/2014	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Turbidity (NTU)	TT <1 NTU at all times; <0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples (N/A)	TT	Single high .085 99.99% <0.3 Average .053	2014	No	Soil runoff

ESTHERVILLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT						
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	420	1/20/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	2.2	10/12/2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1 (.96 - 1.08)	2014	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.6	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA2100701	Iowa Lakes Regional Water
IA3000099	Central Water System
IA3050079	Milford Municipal Utilities
IA3218024	Estherville Water Treatment Plant

OTHER INFORMATION

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Contaminant	Begin date	End Date
Our water system violated a drinking water standard for Coliform (TCR). Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.			
MCL (TCR), Monthly	Coliform (TCR)	7/11/2014	7/31/2014
MCL (TCR), Monthly	Coliform (TCR)	8/11/2014	8/31/2014

For two months in a row, samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. In July, two samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria and in August at different locations than the previous month, two samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than one (1) sample per month may do so. This was not an emergency. If it had been, customers would have been notified immediately. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing and the presence of coliform bacteria does not currently exist and there is nothing you need to do at this time, but as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

Iowa Lakes Regional Water					
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Type	Compliance Value & (Range)	Date	Violation Yes/No
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	4.8	6/20/2013	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.76 (0.53 - 0.76)	2014	No
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	<1.0	5/21/2014	No
Central Water System					
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Type	Compliance Value & (Range)	Date	Violation Yes/No
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	25	8/6/2014	No
Turbidity (NTU)	TT <1 NTU at all times; <0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples (N/A)	TT	Single high 0.270 100% <0.3 Average 0.070	2014	No
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.06	8/6/2014	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.81 (0.59 - 0.81)	2014	No
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (N/A)	SGL	1.00	8/6/2014	No
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	0.50	5/7/2014	No
Milford Municipal Utilities					
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Type	Compliance Value & (Range)	Date	Violation Yes/No
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	14	10/14/2014	No
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.09	2014	No
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.06	4/3/2014	No
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	1.10	7/1/2014	No
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (N/A)	SGL	2.00	4/3/2014	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.59	4/3/2014	No
Turbidity (NTU)	TT <1 NTU at all times; <0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples (N/A)	TT	Single high .085 99.99% < .3 Average .053	2014	No
ESTHERVILLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT					
CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Type	Compliance Value & (Range)	Date	Violation Yes/No
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	420	1/20/2014	No
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	2.2	10/12/2010	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1 (.96 - 1.08)	2014	No
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.6	2014	No

2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SUPERIOR WATER SYSTEM

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water and groundwater. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Iowa Lakes Regional Water, Central Water System, Milford Municipal Utilities and Estherville Water Treatment Plant. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	35.00 (35 - 35)	09/30/2014	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	8.00 (8 - 8)	09/30/2014	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.3 (0.03 - 0.32)	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	2.00 (ND - 3)	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.5 (1.12 - 2.11)	12/31/2014	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 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
- 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. SUPERIOR WATER SYSTEM 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.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA2100701	Iowa Lakes Regional Water
IA3000099	Central Water System
IA3050079	Milford Municipal Utilities
IA3218024	Estherville Water Treatment Plant

OTHER INFORMATION

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact SUPERIOR WATER SYSTEM at 712-858-4690.

PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the system(s) shown below. Their water quality is as follows:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
3000099 - CENTRAL WATER SYSTEM						
02 - FINAL EFFLUENT SAMPLING TAP						
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.06	08/06/2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.65	08/06/2014	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	1.00	08/06/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	25	08/06/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	0.50	05/07/2014	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	Enter highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits here.			Soil runoff
3218024 - ESTHERVILLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT						
01 - #4,7,8,9,OR10/TRMTN PLT SMP TAP						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	2.2	10/12/2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1	02/06/2012	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	420	01/20/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.6	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2100701 - IOWA LAKES REGIONAL WATER						
01 - WLS 1,2,4-10 @ TREATMENT PLANT TAP						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.56	06/20/2013	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	4.8	06/20/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
3050079 - MILFORD MUNICIPAL UTILITIES						
01 - 1200 Q AVENUE (LAKE)						

Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.06	04/03/2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	2.00	04/03/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.59	04/03/2014	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	14	10/14/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.09	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	1.10	07/01/2014	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	Enter highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits here.			Soil runoff

Posted 4/28/15