

2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

HOSPERS MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Rural Water System #1.

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	0.298 (0.021 – 0.876)	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.30 (ND – 6)	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.6 (0.49 – 2.20)	06/30/2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	SGL	44.0 (44 – 44)	09/30/2014	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	SGL	10.0 (10 -10)	09/30/2014	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

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 Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
8400722 - RURAL WATER SYSTEM #1						
01 - ALL ACTIVE S WELLS PLANT 2						
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	2.4	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	53	10/13/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
02 - ALL ACTIVE S WELLS PLANT 3						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.46	11/12/2012	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	41	11/12/2012	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
07 - ALL ACTIVE PL WELLS PLANT 1 (2010)						
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	3.5	03/01/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	3.79 (1.15 – 3.79)	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	73.5	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process

DEFINITIONS

- ppb -- parts per billion.
- ppm -- parts per million.
- pCi/L – picocuries per liter
- N/A – Not applicable
- ND -- Not detected
- 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.
- RAA – Running Annual Average
- IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- TCR – Total Coliform Rule

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- 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.

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. HOSPERS MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT 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>.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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
IA8400722	Rural Water System #1

CITY CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact: Jodi Schwake with PeopleService 712-230-4113 or e-mail jschwake@peopleservice.com.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the City Council meetings held on the First and Third Monday’s of the month at City Hall and are open to the public. The first meeting of the month is at 7:00 p.m. and the third meeting of the month is at 5:30 p.m.

RWS #1 CONTACT INFORMATION

Their 2014 CCR will not be mailed out to customers, but will be available at their office or on their web site at www.rws1.com. Click on the services list tab and go to the drinking water report. For more information you can call RWS #1 at 712-752-8318. Board meetings are open to the public and are held the third Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the office located at 4438 380th St. Hospers, IA.

City of Hospers 2013 Water Quality Report can be found at <http://iowaccr.org/Hospers>