2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR
Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc.
Mt. Pleasant System
PWSID# 4453901

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The water source for Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc., Mt. Pleasant System is the Mt. Pleasant Utilities. The City of Mt. Pleasant draws its water from two (2) deep wells in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer, an underground source. The other water source for Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc., Mt. Pleasant System is the Burlington Municipal Waterworks. The city of Burlington uses two (2) sources for its water, approximately eighty percent (80%) comes from the Mississippi River and twenty percent (20%) comes three (3) wells in the Pleistocene aquifer.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL – (MCLG)	Compliance Type	Valve & (Range)	Date	Violation	Source
2909053 Burlington Municipal Waterworks						
01 – S/EP From Mississippi River & Wells 1, 2 & 3						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	14.6	05/09/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	3.1 (0.20 – 3.10)	12/31/2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; from septic tanks tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Toluene	1 (1)	SGL	0.00162	08/13/2012	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.08 (100%)	12/31/2012	No	Soil runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	TT	1.36 (0.37 – 1.36)	12/31/2012	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) TOC	N/A	TT	44.89 – 56.29	12/31/2012	No	Naturally present in the environment
4453016 – Mt Pleasant Municipal Utilities						
03 – S/EP From Well #4 (1946)						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	5.3	05/15/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	3.6	05/15/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.28	05/11/2010	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	160	05/11/2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; added to water during treatment process
05 – S/EP From Well #6 (1997)						
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	8.1	05/15/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	3.1	05/15/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.5	05/11/2010	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	150	05/11/2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; added to water during treatment process
950 – Rathbun Distribution System						
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	2 (ND – 6)	09/30/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.25 (0.1 – 0.48)	09/30/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 MRDLG=4.0	RAA	1.8 (0.3 – 2.5)	12/31/2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	80 (N/A)	RAA	1.3 (ND – 3)	03/31/2012	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection

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
- N/D -- Not detected at detection limit
- 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.
- RAA - Running Annual Average
- Cryptosporidium – microbial pathogen found in surface water.
- SGL – Single Sample Result

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 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. Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc. 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.

OTHER INFORMATION

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The water source for Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc., Mt. Pleasant System is the Mt. Pleasant Utilities. The City of Mt. Pleasant draws its water from two (2) deep wells in the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer was determined to be most susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials prevent easy access of contaminants to the aquifer. The City of Mt. Pleasant wells will not be susceptible to most contaminant sources except through pathways to the aquifer such as abandoned or poorly maintained wells. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from Loren Rich, Mt. Pleasant Municipal Utilities at (319) 385-2121 or Lorenrich@mtputilities.com.

The other water source for Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc., Mt. Pleasant System is the Burlington Municipal Waterworks. The city of Burlington uses two (2) sources for its water, approximately eighty percent (80%) comes from the Mississippi River and twenty percent (20%) comes three (3) wells in the Pleistocene aquifer. The Pleistocene aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials allow contaminants to move through the aquifer fairly quickly. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from Alan Borden, Burlington Municipal Waterworks at (319) 754-6501.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA2909053	Burlington Municipal Waterworks
IA4453016	Mt Pleasant Municipal Utilities

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how to get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Rathbun Regional Water Assn. (Mt Pleasant) at 641-647-2416 or rrwainc@rrwa.net.