

# 2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR RYAN WATER SUPPLY

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	ND	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.08 (0.02 - 0.10)	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.6 (1.6 - 3.2)	03/31/2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	2.1 (ND - 2.1)	2018	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
01 - N. WELL-RT. HAND SINK TAP, #1						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	20	08/16/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
03 - FINISHED WATER SAMPLE TAP, #3						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	20	08/16/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process

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
- 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
- RTCR – Revised 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. RYAN WATER SUPPLY 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>.

## CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Contaminant	Begin date	End Date
Our water system violated a drinking water standard for Nitrite (as N). Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.			
MCL (Chem-Rad), Single Sample	Nitrite (as N)	01/01/2018	12/31/2018

## OTHER VIOLATIONS

In September 2018 we failed to monitor for Nitrogen-Ammonia (as N). Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In September 2018 we failed to monitor for Nitrite. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In December 2018 we failed to monitor for Nitrite (as N). Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the dolomite of the Silurian aquifer. The Silurian aquifer was determined to be susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide some protection from contaminants from the land surface. The Silurian wells will be susceptible to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Water Operator at 563-932-2051 .

## CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact RYAN WATER SUPPLY at 563-932-2051.

Facility Name: Ryan Water Supply

PWSID#: 2864013

Date: 4/4/2019

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

### MONITORING VIOLATION OF THE WATER TESTING SCHEDULE

Our water system violated a drinking water standard(s) over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We, the City of Ryan Public Water Supply (*include a description of the areas served if it is not evident from the supply name*) are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During December of 2018 we did not monitor or test

Three Locations for Nitrite and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

### What Happened? What is being done?

A sampling plan has been created for this new monitoring requirement and has been placed into use.

For more information, please contact City of Ryan @ 563.932.2051.

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.