

# 2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR City of Lake View

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. Our groundwater is drawn from the Cretaceous (Dakota Sandstone) aquifer(s). Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0 ppb	9/30/2011	0 ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	.08 mg/l	1/1/2012 12/31/2012	.62 mg/l to 1.05 mg/l	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	<2.1 ppm	1/18/2012		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.20 ppm	2012	.44 to 1.69 mg/l	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	7.1 ppm	12/31/2012	3.9 ppm to 7.1 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15 ppm	4/28/2010		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	.08 ppm	9/30/2011	0 to .11	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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
- 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. The City of Lake View 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**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The City of Lake View has discontinued the practice of adding additional Fluoride to the drinking water. The recommended level for Fluoride has been lowered to .7 milligrams per liter and our raw water level for Fluoride is .3 milligrams per liter. Due to these recommended changes and the increased costs to update our water plant to meet the current State requirements, we will no longer be adding Fluoride to our drinking water.

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION**

The Lake View water supply obtains its water from the alluvial aquifer. The alluvial 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. The wells will be most susceptible to activities such as dry cleaners, gas stations, industrial sites, and municipal wastewater dischargers. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available from The City of Lake View at 712-657-2634.

The Lake View water supply obtains its water from 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. The wells will be most susceptible to activities such as dry cleaners, gas stations, industrial sites, and municipal wastewater dischargers. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available from The City of Lake View at 712-657-2634.

This water supply obtains water from one or more groundwater aquifers. Every aquifer has a degree of susceptibility to contamination because of the characteristics of the aquifer, overlying materials, and human activity. Susceptibility to contamination generally increases with shallower aquifers, increasing permeability of the aquifer and overlying material, nearby development or agricultural activity, and 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 this water supply.

<u>Aquifer Name</u>	<u>Susceptibility</u>
Pleistocene	high
Alluvial	low

### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

For questions regarding this information, please contact Scott Peterson at Lake View City Hall during the following hours: Monday through Friday, 7:30 to 4:30.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the City council meetings held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Lake View City Hall and are open to the public.