

# 2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR CITY OF WADENA

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 Middle Ordovician (Galena, Decorah, St. Peter) 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	09/30/2008		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	1.2	09/30/2009	.45-1.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.116	09/30/2008	0.0131-0.116	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	10.6	03/12/2007		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	0	5	4.8	03/12/2007		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	14.4	08/27/2007		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
- 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. [Insert name of utility] 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**

None

#### **ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

None

#### **OTHER VIOLATIONS**

None

#### **SOURCE WATER REPORT**

**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.**

**Aquifer Name – Ordovician                      Susceptibility - medium**

#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

For questions regarding this information, please contact Gloria Aylsworth at 563-774-2875 during the following hours: 10 a.m.-noon or 563-774-2975 or leave a message at either number.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Wadena City Council meetings held on the first Monday of each month at 7 p.m. at City Hall and are open to the public.