

2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR VAN METER MUNICIPAL WATER WORK

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)			
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.41 (ND - 0.42)	09/30/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	ND	09/30/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.4 (1.02-1.92)	RAA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	SGL	16.00	08/09/2010	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
02 - WELLS #2 ('68) AND #3('04) AFTER TRTMNT						
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	1.1	01/19/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	19	08/01/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.68	12/31/2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.5 (0.8-1.5)	8/2012	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; 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

RAA – Running Annual Average

IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation

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

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. VAN METER MUNICIPAL WATER WORK 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>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the North Raccoon River sand and gravel of the alluvial aquifer. The alluvial aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide little protection from contamination at the land surface. The alluvial wells will be highly 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 515-996-2644.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact VAN METER MUNICIPAL WATER WORK at 515-996-2644.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the city council meetings held on 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, 505 Grant Street, and are open to the public. An agenda is posted at least 24 hours prior to the meeting at the following locations: city hall, library, and the post office. The information is also available on the city's website: www.cityofvanmeter.com

Water Quality Study Complete – Higher Water Rates To Come:

Over the past year the City of Van Meter in partnership with the City of DeSoto examined alternative methods for improving water quality in both communities. That study is now complete and a jointly operated water treatment facility will not be pursued. The study did recommend that each community move forward with its own water treatment facility, however the Van Meter City Council is not yet ready to raise water rates by 500% to build a water treatment plant. That said, the Council did take particular note of a key finding: The Van Meter Water Utility is operating at a break-even point. As responsible stewards, on May 13, 2013 the Van Meter City Council took action and voted unanimously to increase the minimum monthly water rate by \$5.00 for customers in town and \$10.00 for out-of-town customers. The cost of each thousand gallons above 2000 gallons did not increase. The increase is expected to generate approximately an additional \$2000.00 per month and utility customers can expect to see the increase in their July bill.