

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR HUMBOLDT MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT

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

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	47.00 (47 - 47)	09/30/22	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	9.00 (9 - 9)	09/30/22	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0 (ND-0.01)	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	ND	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.3 (0.74 - 1.66)	12/31/22	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT (TT)	RTCR	None	2022	No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment and are an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water.
01 - SPRINGS AND WELL #3 AFTER TREATMENT						
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	2.30	06/18/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Run off from glass and electronic productive wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.023	06/18/2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	10	04/11/22	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.8	04/11/22	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	11	04/11/22	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process.
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	4.3639 (3.5070-4.3639)	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.19 (100%) August 2022	2022	No	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	N/A	TT	1.0 June 2022 (1.4 RRA)	2022	No	Naturally occurring in raw water.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	6 (0)	RAA	ND	01-03-22 and 11-07-22	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Note: There were no months in which a no detect (<0.5mg/L) was observed for the Raw Water TOC test.

The following months were no detect (<0.5mg/L) for the CFE water TOC test but were calculated as a (.5mg/L): January and December 2022.

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
- LRAA – Locational 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
- TCR – 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. HUMBOLDT MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used

April 18, 2023

CCR 2022 HUMBOLDT MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT PWSID: 4641064

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the limestone and dolomite of the Mississippian aquifer. The Mississippian 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 Mississippian 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 515-332-3435.

This water supply obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination within the drainage basin.

Surface Water Name	Susceptibility
Des Moines River	High

OTHER INFORMATION

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

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact HUMBOLDT MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT at 515-332-3435.