

2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR City of Graettinger

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 Pleistocene aquifer(s). Our water quality testing shows the following results:

Distribution System

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.36	6/1/03-9/30/05	0.1-0.36	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	6	6/1/03-9/30/05	ND-6	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.4	5/9/06-12/6/06	0.81-1.4	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	7.6	8/30/04		No	By-products of drinking water disinfection

Well #4

Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	9.2	4/11/05		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Combined radium (pCi/L)	0	5	1.6	6/3/03		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	9.0	8/14/06		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL=4.0	0.88	Running Annual Average 2006	0.5-1.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Well #7

Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.6	10/23/06		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	1.1	1/31/06		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL=4.0	0.7	Running Annual Average 2006		No	Water additive used to control microbes

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).

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

The City of Graettinger water supply obtains its water from the alluvial 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 City Hall at 712-859-3934.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact Paul Kroenke at 712-859-3934 during the following hours: 7:00 am – 4:00 pm.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the City Council meetings held on the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall/Council Chambers and are open to the public.

Please Note: The 2007 Water Quality Report for the City of Graettinger will be published in the Graettinger Times on May 9th, 2007. The Ad will also be available at the Graettinger City Hall, www.graettinger.net and posted in public places such as the Graettinger State Bank, Graettinger Public Library and the United States Post Office. The notice will also be delivered to apartments that do not get utility bills and to large private employers.