

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT CLARINDA WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA

A Consumer Confidence Report [CCR] is a report designed to inform a water system's consumers of the results of its testing, pursuant to the EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT [SDWA] requirements. The 1996 Amendment to the SDWA requires that each water system complete and distribute such a report to its customers, no later than July 1 of this year and annually thereafter.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2017

The **Southwest Regional Water District** is pleased to provide to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve our water distribution system operation, water treatment process, and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The **Southwest Regional Water District** is classified by the State of Iowa as a Grade III Water Distribution System and a Grade II Water Treatment Plant facility. Our water supplies are purchased from the City of Clarinda and the City of Red Oak. The Clarinda water source is water from the West Nodaway River. The City of Clarinda filters and treats water through their water plant constructed in 2007. The Rural Water District then pumps from the Clarinda Water system into the 500,000-gallon elevated tank located 3 miles west of the City on Highway 2 and serves the East Service Area of our rural system. The Red Oak water source is from wells which draw from the Dakota Aquifer. The water is chlorinated and treated at each well site by Red Oak and then is re-chlorinated and pumped by the Water District into the 500,000-gallon elevated tank located 1 mile east of Red Oak off Highway 34. This supply provides service to the West Service Area of our rural water system. The **Southwest Regional Water** system covers over 919 miles of water distribution pipeline in the counties of Page, Montgomery, Mills, Fremont, and Taylor in southwest Iowa and extends some service to users in Missouri. The rural water system has 1983 rural service connections and provides water service to eleven communities.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our Water District Superintendent Kevin Gowing at (712) 542-3259. Additional questions and comments can be addressed at our monthly District Board of Directors meetings held the first Thursday of each month. Meeting times are scheduled at 7:00 p.m. and held at the Water District's office at 516 South 8th Street in Clarinda. You can visit our website at www.swregional.net for a copy of both water district's Consumer Confidence Reports plus news and general information about the **Southwest Regional Water District**.

The **Southwest Regional Water District** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We had a positive Total Coliform Bacteria sample this year at one of your collection sites. We retested this location using Federal regulations. The retest samples all passed. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SOUTHWEST REG WATER DISTRICT (CLARINDA)

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Clarinda Water Plant. 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	78.00 (43 - 99)	06/30/2017	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	51.00 (39 - 66)	06/30/2017	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.0694 (0.0139 - 0.0939)	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.60 (ND - 6)	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.4 (0.81 - 2.14)	12/31/2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT (TT)	RTCR	1 sample(s) positive	12/31/2017	No	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water.

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
- 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
- RTCR – Revised 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. SOUTHWEST REG WATER DISTRICT (CLARINDA) 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 some or all of its water from another public water supply. It is a consecutive water supply, where an originating parent supply provides drinking water to one or more downstream supplies.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA7329029	Clarinda Water Plant

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 SOUTHWEST REG WATER DISTRICT (CLARINDA) at 712-542-3259.

PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the system(s) shown below. Their water quality is as follows:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
7329029 - CLARINDA WATER PLANT						
02 - NODAWAY RIVER @ PLANT #2						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA	0.57 (0.400 - 0.600)	09/30/2017	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	14.3	04/17/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	4.400 (0.100 - 4.400)	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	Enter highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits here.			Soil runoff

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR CLARINDA WATER PLANT

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is 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	52.00 (34 - 60)	04/30/2017	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	36.00 (31 - 42)	06/30/2017	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.50 (ND - 3)	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.0877 (0.0081 - 0.129)	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.9 (0.7 - 2.2)	12/31/2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
02 - NODAWAY RIVER @ PLANT #2						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA	0.57 (0.09-90)	2017	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	14.3	04/17/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	4.400 (0.100 - 4.400)	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	.18 (100%)	6/17	No	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	RAA	44.69 % (27.73-75.47)	2017	No	

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
- 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
- RTCR – Revised 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. CLARINDA WATER PLANT 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 water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination within the drainage basin.

Surface Water Name	Susceptibility
Nodaway 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 CLARINDA WATER PLANT at 712-542-2518.