

# SOUTHWEST REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT RED OAK 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 it's customers, no later than July 1 of this year and annually thereafter.

## ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2014

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 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 the water through their new water plant. 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 900 miles of water distribution pipeline in the counties of Page, Montgomery, Fremont, and Taylor in southwest Iowa and extends some service to users in Missouri. Today the rural water system has 1956 rural service connections and provides water service to ten 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](http://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. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. 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.

## 2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SOUTHWEST REG WATER DISTRICT (RED OAK)

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater under the influence of surface water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Red Oak Water Supply. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

### Test results from Southwest Regional Water District:

CONTAMINANT	MCL-(MCLG)	Compliance		Date	VIOLATION	SOURCE
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90 <sup>th</sup>	7.00 (ND-7)	2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL-1.3	0.67 (0.14-1.9) 1 Sample exceeded AL	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	6.00 (6-6)	9/30/2014	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
<b>950 – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.2 (0.6 – 1.6)	12/31/2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes

## Test Results from City of Red Oak:

CONTAMINANT	MCL – (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	VIOLATION	SOURCE
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	4.40 @ 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	2013	ND-6	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.957 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	2013	0.109-1.400 2 samples exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### 950-DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	0.7 (0.4 -0.9)	12/31/2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	SGL	5.56	07/16/2013	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA	0.58 (ND-0.700)	03/31/2014	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

### 01-WELLS 2\_3 AFTR TRTMT @ BELT

Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	11.0	04/9/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	6.700 (6.300-6.700)	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.242	04/9/2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.3	04/9/2013	No	Water addititve which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	2.10	04/9/2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

### 02-WLS 4, 4-2,N-4 AFTR TRTMT @ PFEIFF

Combined radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	1.65	05/07/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	9.9	04/09/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.400	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	6/30/2013	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Fluoride	4 (4)	SGL	0.3	04/9/2013	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.177	04/09/2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; 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

- LRAA – Locational Running 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 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

## **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 Regional Water 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>.

## **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.

## **OTHER VIOLATIONS**

In December 2014 we failed to monitor for Combined Radium. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In July 2014 we failed to monitor for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In December 2014 we failed to monitor for Inorganic (IOC) Chemicals. Adverse health effects, if any are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In December 2014 we failed to monitor for Nitrate. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In December 2014 we failed to monitor for Sodium. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In December 2014 we failed to monitor for Synthetic (SOC) Chemicals. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In July 2014 we failed to monitor for Total THM. Adverse health effects, if any are not known. Monitoring procedures have corrected to avoid future violations.

In December 2014 we failed to monitor for Volatile (VOC) Chemicals. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

## **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION**

This water supply obtains its water from the sandstone of the Dakota aquifer. The Dakota aquifer was determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide moderate protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Dakota wells will slightly 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 IDNR, and is available from Water Operator at 712-623-6526.

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

For questions regarding this information, please contact Kevin Gowing at 1-712-542-3259 during the following hours: 7:30-4:30.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the monthly meetings held on the first Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the District office located at 516 South 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Clarinda, Iowa.