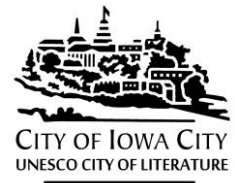


Iowa City Water Division

Annual Consumer Confidence Report 2018



The City of Iowa City Water Division is pleased to report another year of providing clean, safe, tasteful drinking water to residents of Iowa City and University Heights!

The Iowa City water system consists of a water treatment plant with a maximum capacity of 16.7 million gallons per day. The treatment plant utilizes raw water from a variety of sources, primarily relying on the high-quality water from our collector wells in the Iowa River alluvial aquifer. Additionally, our deep wells and river intake are available for quality or quantity needs. The treatment process is conventional surface water treatment with lime-softening and granular activated carbon filtration.

Iowa City's water system is operated and managed by professional, state certified water treatment and distribution operators. Treatment Plant Operators perform over 200 water quality tests daily and collect samples for testing at the State Hygienic Laboratory to ensure that your drinking water meets all State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Standards.

The SDWA requires all community water suppliers, including the Iowa City Water Division, to participate in a Lead and Copper Sampling Program. Since 1992, the Water Division has routinely sampled for lead and copper in designated locations throughout the drinking water system. The required action level for lead is a concentration of 0.015 mg/L (15 parts per billion) in the sample result representing the 90th percentile. Iowa City water has always remained below this action level. In 2017, the most recent sampling session, the 90th percentile lead concentration was 0.012 mg/L (12 parts per billion), well below the EPA action level. The next triennial sampling for Lead and Copper is scheduled for June 2020.

We believe that the best way to assure you that our drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate facts. Although the information in this report may appear technical, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires municipal utilities to inform water customers of the content of their drinking water. Each year, we provide a [Consumer Confidence Report](#) that explains where our water comes from and how it is treated.

The Iowa City Water Division continues to work around-the-clock to provide safe, high-quality drinking water. We continue to partner with our customers to protect and conserve water resources, and to provide an economical, safe and dependable water supply now and into the future.

For more information, please call 319-356-5160 or visit:

<https://www.icgov.org/water>

<https://www.icgov.org/ccreport>

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

IOWA CITY WATER DIVISION

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	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	55.00 (32 - 51)	12/31/2018	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	15.00 (9 - 10)	12/31/2018	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0 (ND - 0.01)	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	12.00 (ND - 27) 1 sample(s) exceeded AL	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL-4.0 (MRDLG-4.0)	RAA	1.1 (0.61 - 1.57)	03/31/2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT (TT)	RTCR	2 sample(s) positive	06/30/2018	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.
03 - S/EP IA RIVER, J WELLS, S WELLS, C WELLS						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.84 (0.65 - 0.84)	05/08/2018	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	35	04/05/2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	5.6 (2.1 - 5.6)	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity* (NTU)	TT (N/A)	Highest single measurement & Lowest % of samples meeting limits	0.10 100% compliance	2018	No	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT (N/A)	RAA % removed	41.5%	2018	No	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese† (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	UCMR4 MRL = 0.4	0.002	2/20/2018	No	Naturally present in the environment

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.
- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) - EPA uses the UCMR to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have regulatory standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).
- Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) – Level based on the capability of laboratories to perform the analytical method, not based on a level established as “significant” or “harmful.”
- 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 sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses 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. The EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the national 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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Iowa City Water Division 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 (800)426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or www.icgov.org/city-government/departments-and-divisions/public-works/water/water-quality-and-treatment

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 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 (PWSID# 5225079) was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available at <https://programs.iowadnr.gov/sourcewater/>

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
Iowa River (Sand Pit)	high
Iowa River	high

OTHER INFORMATION

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

†The contaminant is currently unregulated by a MCL and is being monitored and reported as part of the 2018-2020 UCMR4

CONTACT INFORMATION

Public Meeting Information

We encourage our customers to attend and participate in the meetings about our water utility. The Iowa City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. in:

Emma J. Harvat Hall
410 E Washington Street
Iowa City, IA 52240-1826

For Meeting information call (319) 356-5041

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Iowa City Water Division at 319-356-5160.