



Rural Water Association

Regional Water Rural Water Association  
 Avoca Treatment Plant System  
 2020 Report for 2019 Testing Results  
 Released: May 26,2020



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 an alluvial aquifer.

Our 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 the water treatment process and protect your water resources. We are fully committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Quality on Tap! It's our commitment and it's our profession!

Our water quality testing data yielded the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL (MCLG)	TYPE	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.03	December 2019	0.88 to 1.11	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT (TT)	RTCR	1 sample(s) positive	01/31/2019	N/A	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.
<b>01 - WELLS AFTER TREATMENT</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	MCL=4.0	LRAA	0.74	01/01/19 to 12/31/19	0.34 to 0.74 Ppm	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Sodium (ppm) (SGL)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	15	08/14/2017	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.514	08/05/2019	N/A	NO	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>							
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	3.00	2017	ND to 20 1 sample exceeded AL	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (90 <sup>th</sup> ) Percentile	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.03	2017	ND to 0.05	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	26.00	07/17/2019	(26 - 26)	NO	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	60 (N/A)	LRAA	<6.00	07/17/2019	(<6 - <6)	NO	By-products of drinking water chlorination

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.
- N/A – Not applicable
- ND -- Not detected
- RAA -- Running Annual Average
- LRAA -- Locational Running Annual Average
- IDSE -- Initial Distribution System Evaluation
- SGL -- Single Sample Result
- TCR -- Total Coliform Rule
- 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).

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. Regional Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in your plumbing components. When water has been sitting in your private plumbing 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>.

## **CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS**

NONE

## **OTHER VIOLATIONS**

NONE

## **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION**

The Regional Water Rural Water Association water supply obtains its water from the sand and gravel of the West Nishnabotna River shallow alluvial aquifer. The alluvial 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 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 for review at Regional Water Rural Water Association's Main Office at 108 Highway 59, Avoca, Iowa.

### **OTHER INFORMATION**

Our water utility is making every effort to protect the water system from potential security threats. You, as customers, can also help. If you see any suspicious activity near any water tower, pump station, treatment plant, well, or fire hydrant, please contact us at (712) 343-2413 or contact the local police/sheriff's department. We appreciate your assistance in protecting the water system.

### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

The management and staff of Regional Water Rural Water Association work diligently around the clock to provide top quality water to you the consumer. We ask all of our members and customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our communities, our way of life, and our children's future. If you have any questions about this report or concerning Regional Water, please contact our Production and Treatment Superintendent, Gale Kiesel, at (712) 343-6973, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday thru Friday, except for Holidays.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Association's monthly board meetings, held on the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Regional Water Rural Water Association's Main Office at 108 Highway 59, Avoca, Iowa and are open to the public.

