

2011 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR City of De Soto, Iowa

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

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCLAL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.19	7/26/2004		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	.67	7/01/2010	.10-1.48	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	17	7/26/10		NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.566	1-10/12-10	.14-1.15	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	2.48	1-01/12-31 2010		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	37	9/28/2010		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0 ppb	7/01/2010	ND-57	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	1.02	1-01/12-31 2010	0.7-1.23	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppm)	400	400	1.4	2/7/06	N/A	NO	Discharge from chemical factors
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0	6	2.9	2/7/06	N/A	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

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

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The DeSoto water supply obtains its water from the 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 dry cleaners, gas stations and industrial sites. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available from City of De Soto, Iowa at (515) 834- 2233.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact Dan Van Langen at City Hall during the following hours: (9:00am through 3:00 pm).

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the City Council meetings held on third Tuesday at 7 p.m. at City Hall and are open to the public.

