

2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT WASHINGTON WATER DEPARTMENT

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 Cambrian Jordan Sandstone aquifer. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	3.00 (3 - 3)	09/30/2020	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.04 (ND - 0.08)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	0.00 (ND - 14)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.12 (0.89 - 1.34)	12/31/2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
01 - S/EP FRM WELLS #5,#6 & #7 @PLNT						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.22	10/20/2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	44	10/20/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	RAA	0.8 (ND - 2.3)	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	RAA	1.13 (ND - 1.2)	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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; SGL – Single Sample Result; RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule; NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units; 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 of health.; Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)-The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.; MFL-Millions of fibers per liter.; RT-Routine

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 primary from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Washington Water Department 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The City of Washington water supply obtains its water from the Cambrian Jordan Sandstone aquifer. The Cambrian Jordan Sandstone aquifer was determined to be not susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials prevent easy access of contaminants to the aquifer. The Cambrian Jordan Sandstone wells will have low susceptibility 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 the City of Washington Water Department at (319) 653-1531.

OTHER INFORMATION

The City of Washington uses a Reverse Osmosis (RO) Treatment process to treat the drinking water. Reverse Osmosis is a water filtering process in which a source water is forced to pass through a semipermeable membrane that blocks most dissolved or suspended solids. 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 the water towers, treatment plant, wells, or fire hydrants, please contact the local police/sheriff department or us at (319) 653-1531. We appreciate your assistance in protecting the water system.

OTHER VIOLATIONS

In June 2020 we failed to monitor for Combined Radium and Gross Alpha (Radionuclides) in one of the four quarters. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION: Monitoring violation of the water testing schedule:

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation. We, The Washington Water Department are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring ensure our drinking water meets health standards. During the 3rd quarter of 2020 we did not test one sample for Radionuclides and therefore do not have test results from that sampling period. There is nothing you, as the public need to do or be worried about. We tested for Radionuclides in all 3 wells and at the source entry point (Plant) for the first 2 quarters. After the first 2 quarters we no longer were required to sample at the wells. I misunderstood that as not having to collect Radionuclides quarterly going forward. In fact, we still need to collect a quarterly sample from the plant. This was a misunderstanding and is now resolved. The same samples from the 1st, 2nd, and 4th quarters were all well under the MCL. For more information, please contact us.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, contact Kyle Wellington or Will Brock at (319) 653-2764, 7am - 4 pm, M-F. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the City Council meetings held on the first and third Tuesdays at 6 p.m. at City Hall, 215 E Washington Street, and are open to the public. This report will be mailed out to each individual user via the city newsletter. It will also be posted on the City and Iowa Rural Water websites and available at both City Hall and the Water Plant.