

WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE “CITY OF PELLA, IOWA”

The goal of the City of Pella Public Works Department’s Water Treatment Division is to provide you, our customers, with a safe, dependable, and economical supply of drinking water that is in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency. This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our system. The source of our water is groundwater and groundwater under the influence of surface water. The majority of our water is drawn from 4 shallow wells and a Ranney collector well located in the Des Moines River valley. The City of Pella obtains a portion of its water from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer was determined to not be susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials prevent easy access of contaminants to the aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician well will not be susceptible to most contaminant sources except through pathways to the aquifer such as abandoned or poorly maintained wells. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Public Works Department at 641-628-1601. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Date Sampled	Range of Detection	Violation	Source
Turbidity	N/A	TT	0.27 NTU	Continuous	0.04-0.27	NO	Soil Runoff TT=99.9%
Barium	2	2	0.0171	02/18/04		NO	Natural deposit erosion
Dibromoacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	0.0082	07/18/05		NO	N/A
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.03	06/07/04	ND-0.030	NO	Household plumbing corrosion, natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.08	03/23/05	0.96-1.08	NO	Water additive, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	17	06/07/04	ND-17	NO	Household plumbing corrosion, natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	8.71	06/15/05	2.38-8.71	NO	Fertilizer use, septic tanks, natural deposits
Dichloroacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	0.0078	07/18/05		NO	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	41.3	01/12/05		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) ppb	N/A	N/A	18.4	07/18/05		NO	By product of water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)ppb	N/A	80	60.2	07/18/05		NO	By product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	0.0011	07/18/05		NO	N/A
Monochloroacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	0.0066	08/12/04	0.0043-0.0066	NO	N/A
Trichloroacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	0.0013	07/18/05		NO	N/A
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	N/A	1.99	12/07/05	.89-1.99	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.”
- N/A – Not applicable
- ND—No Detect
- TT -Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- AL-Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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 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. Immune-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:

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. 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. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

OTHER INFORMATION:

Turbidity measurements are a key element in determining compliance with both filtration and disinfection requirements. High turbidity also reduces the effectiveness of disinfection therefore must be controlled and closely monitored.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

For questions regarding this information, please contact the staff at the Pella Water Treatment Plant at (641) 628-2464 during the following hours: 7:00 A.M. -3:30 P.M. Monday through Friday. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the city council meetings held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:00 PM at Public Safety Complex and are open to the public.