

WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR CLERMONT, IA

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is GROUND WATER. Our groundwater is drawn from the CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN aquifer(s).

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Alpha emitters (pci/L)	0	15	3.5	2004	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	0	5	3.0	2005	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposit
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	4.8	2005	N/A	NO	Run off from fertilizer use ; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7.9	4/26/2005	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; added to water during treatment process.
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.10	2005	N/A	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
TTHM (ppb) [total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	9	2004	N/A	NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	7.91	2004	N/A	NO	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	9	2004	ND-26	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	1.19	2004	0.074-1.24	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL G=4.0	MRDL=4.0	0.27	2004	0.05-0.7	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Coliform Bacteria	0-count	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	Present	4-18-05	N/A	No – repeats on 4-25-05 were negative	Naturally present in the environment

[6]
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. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's 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).

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

[7]

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

[8] 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).

OTHER VIOLATIONS

Microbiological contaminants (Coliform Bacteria, Fecal Coliform and E.Coli) test date of 5/31/2005 missed the monthly compliance date for testing.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Clermont water supply obtains its water from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer was determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials prevent easy access of contaminants to the aquifer. The wells will be somewhat susceptible to activities such as through pathways to the aquifer such as abandoned or poorly maintained wells. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available from City Of Clermont at 563-423-7295.

OTHER INFORMATION

[19]

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact Doug Thompson at 563-423-7295 during the following hours 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Council meetings held on 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Larrabee Building room #4 and are open to the public.

Doug Thompson – City Superintendent