

### CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT NOTIFICATION

The Consumer Confidence Report will be mailed to customers this year with the June, 2008 water bill. If you would like an additional copy of the Consumer Confidence Report you may stop by the Nevada City Hall at 1209 6<sup>th</sup> Street and request a copy. The City of Nevada Water Department used results of water analysis from 2004 through 2007 to fill out this report. THERE WERE NO VIOLATIONS ON THE CITY OF NEVADA'S CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT.

### 2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR The City of Nevada, IA

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	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.21	7/6/2004	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0	6/28/2007 - 7/25/2007	ND - 0.06	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.68	1/1/2007- 12/31/2007	0.96 – 1.68	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0	6/28/07- 7/25/07	ND - 2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	13	7/31/2006	N/A	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	16	4/11/2005	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	<0.01	1/16/2007	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	4	4	0.84	1/1/2007 - 12/31/2007	0.35 – 1.79	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
- Action Level (AL) – 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 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. The City of Nevada is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 and 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

#### **ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

None

#### **OTHER VIOLATIONS**

None

#### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION**

The City of Nevada obtains its water from an alluvial aquifer. The alluvial aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because of the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials allow contaminants to move through the aquifer fairly quickly. The City of Nevada wells will be the most susceptible to activities such as industrial sites, and air release permitted sites. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Nevada Water Department at (515) 382-2074.

#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

For questions regarding this information, please contact Ryan Porath or Shawn Ludwig at (515) 382-2074 during the following hours: 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Nevada City Council Meetings held on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at 5:30 p.m. at city hall and are open to the public

**Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua bebar. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**