

GLENBROOK COVE 2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT



TEST RESULTS - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant/Date	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead 7/15	No	5.80	2 To 9	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of Household Plumbing System; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper 7/15	No	0.195	.0639 to .240	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of Household Plumbing System; Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from Wood Preservatives

Chlorine

Contaminant/Date	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Daily	No	3.2	1.6 to 3.7	ppm	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL =4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Trihalomethanes

Contaminant/Date	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
(TTHM) 7/17	No	<2.00	ND	ug/L	NA	AL=80	By-product of Chlorinating Drinking Water

Total Haloacetic Acids

Contaminant/Date	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
(HAA5) 7/17	No	6.86	NA	ug/L	NA	60	By-product of Chlorinating Drinking Water

Note: Test results are from most recent tests taken.

Definitions:

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or 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.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or 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.

ND – No Detect

ppb – parts per billion

ppm – parts per million

AL – Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NA – Not Applicable

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average

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. GLENBROOK COVE AREA 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the Cedar Rapids Water Department (PWSID: 5715093). Their water quality is as follows:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
5715093 - CEDAR RAPIDS WATER DEPARTMENT						
01 - BACK OPS TAP, J AVE PLANT						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.69 (.44 - .93)	2017	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Atrazine (ug/L)	3 (3)	RAA	.06 (ND - .20)	2017	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	13	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	6.53 (.38 - 6.53)	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	Cannot exceed 1.0 NTU & Monthly no more than 5% > 0.3 NTU	TT	% > 0.3 NTU = 0	2017	No	Soil runoff
02 - NW OPS TAP, NW PLANT						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	0.7	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.64 (ND - 0.85)	2017	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	11.0	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	6.60 (.64 - 6.60)	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ug/L)	3 (3)	RAA	.07 (ND - .20)	2017	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Turbidity (NTU)	Cannot exceed 1.0 NTU & Monthly no more than 5% > 0.3 NTU	TT	% > 0.3 NTU = 0.0003	2017	No	Soil runoff