

2009 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR OGDEN MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

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
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	5	06/01/06-09/30/2008	1-6	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4.0	MRDL=4.0	.8 RAA	4 th Quarter 2008	.4-1.4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	29	07/16/2008	N/A	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	7	07/16/2008	N/A	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.151	06/15/2004	N/A	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.37	06/15/2004	N/A	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	11.3	05/16/2007	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	1.15	06/01/06-09/30/2008	.144-1.41 1 Sample Exceeded level	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	7.2	01/01/08-12/31/08	6.11-7.2	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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.
- pCi/L – picocuries per liter
- N/A – Not applicable
- ND -- Not detected
- RAA – Running Annual Average
- IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation
- 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. MRDLGs 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).

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. Ogden Municipal Utilities 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>.

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

None.

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.

Failure to install treatment for corrosion control of lead and copper. Copper is an essential nutrient but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Treatment techniques are being corrected.

OTHER VIOLATIONS

None

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Ogden Municipal Utilities water supply obtains its water from the alluvial aquifer. The alluvial aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials allow contaminants to move through the aquifer fairly quickly. The wells will be most susceptible to activities such as 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 IDNR, and is available from Ogden Municipal Utilities at 515-275-2437.

OTHER INFORMATION

Ogden Municipal Utilities has made arrangements with Xenia Water to utilize their water as an emergency interconnection. Ogden Municipal Utilities did not use Xenia Water in the year of 2008.

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 tower, treatment plant, wells or fire hydrants, please contact us at Ogden Municipal Utilities 515-275-2437 or the local police/sheriff department. We appreciate your assistance in protecting the water system.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact Daniel L. Wilson at 515-275-2437 during the following hours:
8:00a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Utility Trustee Board meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:35p.m. at the Utility Office, 201 NW 3rd Street in Ogden and are open to the public. Please consult the Ogden Reporter or call our office to confirm the exact time and date.

Please note: This report will not be mailed to individual customers. It will be available on request at our office and on the City of Ogden webpage, www.ogdeniowa.net.