



2022 Annual
**WATER QUALITY
REPORT**

CITY OF DONAHUE, IOWA
PWS ID: 8227045

**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**



WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING®

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)



Each year, the City of Donahue, whose water treatment system is operated by American Water Contract Services, produces a Water Quality Report. For more information about this report, please contact the City of Donahue at 563-282-4161.

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let consumers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

What is a Consumer Confidence Report	2
About Your Drinking Water Supply	3
What are the Sources of Contaminants?	4
Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply	5
About Lead	6
Determining Your Service Line Material	7
Water Quality Results	8
Definitions of Terms Used in Document	9
Water Quality Results: Detailed Charts	10-11
Six Simple Steps to Save Water	12
Contact Us	13



About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Donahue's source of supply is from the dolomite of the Silurian Aquifer. The water supply drawn from the well is of excellent quality requiring only treatment with chlorine to provide disinfection. Learn more about local waterways at <https://mywaterway.epa.gov/>.

Protecting Your Water Source

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is a result of the 1996 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Those amendments require all states to establish a program to assess the vulnerability of public water systems to potential contamination. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems in Iowa.

The Donahue water supply obtains its water from the dolomite of the Silurian aquifer. The Silurian aquifer was determined to have low susceptibility to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide natural protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Silurian wells will have low susceptibility to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application.

A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and is available upon request from the Water Operator by contacting our water quality team at (563) 322-8814 and selecting the "water quality laboratory" option.

For questions regarding how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact the City of Donahue, 106 1st Ave, Donahue, Iowa 52746 or call (563) 282-4161.



QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE DONAHUE WATER SYSTEM

Community served:
Donahue

Water source:
Silurian Aquifer

**Average amount of
water supplied to
customers daily:**
28,000 gallons per day

Disinfection treatment:
Groundwater supplies are
disinfected with chlorine to
control disease-causing
microorganisms by
inactivating pathogens.



What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

Microbial Contaminants	such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants	such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and Herbicides	which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemical Contaminants	including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.

Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources by calling (515) 725-8694. You can also visit their website at:

<https://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Land-Quality/Emergency-Planning-EPCRA/Spill-Reporting>

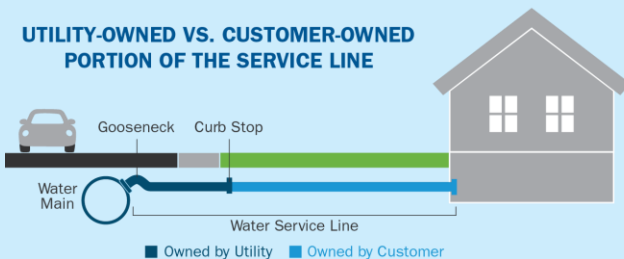
FOR MORE INFORMATION

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, contact the City of Donahue, 106 1st Ave, Donahue, Iowa 52746 or call 563-282-4161.

About Lead

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. American Water 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>.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

The utility-owned water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact the City of Donahue, 106 1st Ave, Donahue, Iowa 52746 or call (563) 282-4161.



1. Flush your taps. The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.



2. Use cold water for drinking and cooking. Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.



3. Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.



4. Look for the "Lead Free" label when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.



5. Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.



6. Flush after plumbing changes. Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.





Determining Your Service Line Material

Homeowners' service lines are most commonly made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. Homes built before 1930 are more likely to have lead plumbing systems.

There are different ways that you can determine if you have a lead service line.

- You can access your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve and identify the pipe material using the chart on the right.
- A licensed and insured plumber can inspect your pipes and plumbing.
- Lead test kits can be purchased at local hardware and home improvement stores. These kits are used to test paint, but can also be used to test pipe – not the water inside. Look for an EPA recognized kit. Wash your hands after inspecting plumbing and pipes.

TYPES OF PIPE

	• Galvanized: A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet - strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.
	• Copper: The color of a copper penny.
	• Plastic: Usually white, rigid pipe that is jointed to water supply piping with a clamp. Note: It can be other colors, including blue and black.
	• Lead: A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet - strong magnets will <u>not</u> cling to lead pipes.





Water Quality Results

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2022, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2022. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

OTHER INFORMATION

This CCR was prepared for the City of Donahue by Iowa American Water. If you have questions about this report or want additional information about your drinking water, please contact our water quality team at (563) 322-8814 and select the “water quality laboratory” option.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

Compliance Achieved: Indicates that the levels found were all within the allowable levels as determined by the USEPA.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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. See also Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

MREM/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Range of Detections: The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop
in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop
in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

The City of Donahue conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2022, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 5 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every three years

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Range Detected	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2022	Yes	0	15	ND	ND	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2022	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.66	(0.10 - 0.92)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 1 sample collected each month in the distribution system

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage OR Highest No. of Samples	Typical Source
Total Coliform ¹	2022	Yes	0	*TT = Less than 5% OR TT = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0%	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli ²	2022	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.

¹ The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the maximum percentage OR number of total coliform positive samples are exceeded, a system assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. Additional Level 1 Assessments or Level 2 Assessments are required depending on the circumstances.

² The Treatment Technique for E. Coli requires that for any routine sample that is positive for total coliform where either the original sample or one of the repeat check samples is also positive for E. Coli, a Level 2 Assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed.

³ The E. Coli MCL is exceeded if routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E. coli.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	80	< 0.002	SS	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	60	< 0.006	SS	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	RAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2022	Yes	4	4	1.97	1.76 - 2.2	Water additive used to control microbes.

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	2021	Yes	0	15	2.4	SS	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2018	Yes	0	5	1.7	SS	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) ¹	2021	Yes	N/A	N/A	19	SS	Erosion of natural deposits.

1 - For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.



Every Drop
Counts

Six Simple Steps to Save Water



Fix any leaking faucets.

One drop every 2 seconds from a leaky faucet wastes 2 gallons of water every day. That's water — and money — down the drain.



Don't let faucets run when brushing, shaving, or washing the dishes.

Just turning off the water while you brush can save 200 gallons a month.



Run washing machines and dishwashers only when they are full,

or select the properly-sized wash cycle for the current laundry load.



Install water-saving shower heads and faucet aerators

in the bathroom and kitchen (available at most home improvement stores and some supermarkets).



Don't wash your car at home.

A car wash uses much less water and often recycles it, too.



Turn off automatic lawn and garden sprinklers

when it's raining outside and at the end of the growing season.

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions regarding your water service in general, please contact Donahue City Hall, 106 1st Ave., Donahue, Iowa 52746 or call 563-282-4161.



WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR):
www.iowadnr.gov/

Iowa Department of Public Health:
www.idph.iowa.gov/

Clinton County Health Department:
www.clintoncounty-ia.gov/Health_Department

Scott County Health Department:
www.scottcountyiowa.gov/health

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

Water Quality Association: www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it by calling the City of Donahue at 563-282-4161.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.