

# 2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

## FOR

# City of Farmington Water System

## PWSID# 8930038

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The water source for Farmington is Rathbun Regional Water Association's Ft. Madison System. RRWA (Ft Madison System) obtained its water from the City of Ft. Madison and the City of Keokuk. The City of Ft. Madison obtains its water from a Pleistocene aquifer, an underground source and the Mississippi River, a surface water source. The City of Keokuk obtains its water from the Mississippi River, a surface water source.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL (MCLG)	Type	Compliance Value & (Range)	Date	Violation	Source
<b>Farmington</b>						
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90 <sup>th</sup>	0.06 (ND - 0.13)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90 <sup>th</sup>	ND (ND - 10)	2018	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	13.00 (13 - 13)	09/30/2019	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4.0 (MRDLG= 4.0)	RAA	1.7 (1.5 - 1.8)	03/31/2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 950 GW (FORT MADISON IA, 5625062)</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.56 (1.2 - 1.7)	12/31/2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>951 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 951 SW (KEOKUK, IA5640019)</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.0 (ND - 2.29)	06/30/2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.24	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>5625062 - FT MADISON MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS</b>						
<b>03 - SEP WELLS 6,7 8 9,10 (LAB TAP)</b>						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	17	07/10/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.82	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)		1.24 (0.74 - 1.24)	2019	No	Additive to promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; erosion of natural deposits
<b>5640019 - KEOKUK MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS</b>						
<b>01 - S/EP FROM MISSISSIPPI RI</b>						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	21	04/10/2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	4.9 (1.9 - 4.9)	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.20	06/10/2019	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Turbidity (NTU)	0.30	TT	0.17 (100%)	2019	No	Soil runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)		0.83 (0.59 - 0.83)	2019	No	Water additive to promote strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	35%	RAA	34.52% - 78.26%	2019	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

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
- N/D -- Not detected at detection limit
- 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.
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- 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.
- RAA - Running Annual Average
- LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average
- IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation
- SGL – Single Sample Result

**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 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. CITY OF FARMINGTON WATER SYSTEM 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>.

**OTHER INFORMATION**

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION**

The City of Farmington Water System obtains its water from the Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc.

The Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc., Ft. Madison System obtains its water from the City of Ft. Madison Water Department. The City of Ft. Madison obtains its water from the Mississippi River Alluvial Aquifer, a ground water source. For a summary of the watershed assessment results and additional information contact: The Ft. Madison Water Treatment Plant at 319-463-5200.

The Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc., Ft. Madison System also obtains its water from the City of Keokuk Water Department. The City of Keokuk obtains its water from the Mississippi River, a surface water source. For a summary of the watershed assessment results and additional information contact: The Keokuk Water Treatment Plant at 319-524-2585.

Original Supply ID	Original Water Name
IA5625062	Ft Madison Municipal Water Works
IA5640019	Keokuk Municipal Water Works

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

For questions regarding this information, please contact the City Clerk at Farmington City Hall at 319-878-3711 or Bryan Huff, Water Superintendent at 319-878-3711.

Decisions regarding the water system are made at the regular scheduled meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Farmington City Hall, Farmington, IA.