

2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT

For Harlan 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	0	7/20/2009	0-2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4.0	MRDL =4.0	1.66	1/1/2009 - 12/31/2009	0.38-1.66	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.56	12/17/2009	0.45-1.56	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0	7/20/2009	0-0.25	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	26	11/6/2007	26	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	1.2	1/2009	1.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes]	N/A	80	47	7/28/2009	47	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	8	7/28/2009	8	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes] IDSE	N/A	80	50	1/1/2009 - 12/31/2009	33-50	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb) IDSE	N/A	60	7	1/1/2009 - 12/31/2009	0-7	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb) 95th	0	AL=15	2	7/20/2009	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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.
- N/A – Not applicable

(Over please)

- IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation
- 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 poses 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. Immunocompromised 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. Harlan 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>.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Nitrite in drinking water at levels above 1 ppm is a health risk of infants of less than six months of age. High nitrite levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Harlan 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 dry cleaners, gas stations, industrial sites, and municipal wastewater dischargers. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available from Harlan Municipal Utilities at 405 Chatburn Ave from 7 AM to 4:30 PM Monday thru Friday or call 712-755-5182.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact Steve Dresen at 712-755-5182 from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM Monday through Friday. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Harlan Municipal Utilities Board meetings held on 2nd and 4th Thursday's of each month at 4 p.m. at Harlan Municipal Utilities Board room and are open to the public.