

2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR NASHUA WATER SUPPLY

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	40.00 (40 - 40)	09/30/2022	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	22.00 (22 - 22)	09/30/2022	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.383 (0.0775 - 0.981)	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	5.30 (ND - 118) 1 sample(s) exceeded AL	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.3 (ND - 2.14)	06/30/2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
02 - S/EP FROM WELL #4 - TREATED						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.2	04/19/2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.102	04/19/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	16.7	04/19/2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	6.500 (4.500 - 6.500)	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
03 - S/EP FROM WELL #5(2011) - TREATED						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	4.9	12/19/2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.9	05/27/2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.0401	05/27/2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	12.7	05/27/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	4.000	2022	No	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

SUPPLY 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

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

OTHER VIOLATIONS

In March 2022 we failed to monitor for Inorganic (IOC) Chemicals. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In March 2022 we failed to monitor for Coliform Bacteria. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In March 2022 we failed to monitor for Nitrate. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In March 2022 we failed to monitor for Sodium. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In March 2022 we failed to monitor for Inorganic (IOC) Chemicals. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

In 2022 we received a public notice rule violation for failure to provide information to our customers regarding the Nitrate monitoring violation.

In 2022 we received a public notice rule violation for failure to provide information to our customers regarding the Coliform Bacteria monitoring violation.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the sandstone and dolomite of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician 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 Cambrian-Ordovician well 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 from the Water Operator at 641-435-4156.

This water supply obtains its water from the limestone and dolomite of the Devonian aquifer. The Devonian aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide little protection from contamination at the land surface. The Devonian well will be highly susceptible 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 from the Water Operator at 641-435-4156.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact NASHUA WATER SUPPLY at 641-435-4156.