

2019
Consumer Confidence Report



City of Coralville Water Department

Water quality is our primary commitment at the City of Coralville Water Department. We believe that the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe is to provide you with accurate facts.

The information in this Consumer Confidence Report summarizes the results of our water monitoring program as required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) during 2018. Many of the analyses are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act and other regulations. However, we monitor for contaminants above and beyond the basic requirements. If you have questions about the information in this report, please contact us at (319) 248-1770.

The City of Coralville Water Department is dedicated to providing you, the customer, with the safest and most dependable supply of drinking water available.



Source Water Assessment

Coralville water originates from three different layers in the ground known as aquifers: the Jordan (Cambrian-Ordovician), Silurian, and Pleistocene aquifers.

Susceptibility to contamination generally increases with shallower aquifers, increasing permeability of the aquifer and overlying material, nearby development or agriculture activity, and abandoned or poorly maintained wells.

The Jordan and Silurian aquifers are considered not susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials prevent easy access of contamination sources except through pathways to the aquifer, such as abandoned or poorly maintained wells.

The Pleistocene aquifer is more susceptible to contamination from gas stations, industrial sites, and wastewater treatment discharge due to the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials which allow contaminants to move through the aquifer fairly quickly.

A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and is available by contacting the Coralville Water Department at (319) 248-1770.

Aquifer Name	Susceptibility
Pleistocene	Medium
Cambrian-Ordovician	Insignificant
Silurian	Insignificant

QUALITY TAP WATER



Rebuilding Infrastructure

Rebuilding water infrastructure in the Iowa River Landing area, specifically on East 2nd Avenue, will continue to be a focus for the upcoming year. Installing new 12" water main on East 2nd Avenue between East 7th Street and East 9th Street will be essential for providing fire protection for the new Xstream Arena and surrounding structures. Work should begin in spring 2019 when weather conditions improve.

Work will also begin in spring 2019 on relocating an existing 12" water main under the I-80 bridge on Highway 6. Part of the IDOT I-80/I-380 Systems Interchange Project includes bridge widening over Highway 6. Two of the new proposed support structures will be close enough to the existing water main requiring its relocation to prevent damage during construction. Work on the I-80 bridge support structures is scheduled to begin in the summer of 2019.

During an emergency repair, temporary interruptions in water service may occur. For information about water main breaks or to find out how long water may be off, call the water plant during normal business hours at (319) 248-1770, and after hours call the on call operator at (319) 530-6225. If a scheduled repair requires shutting off water, the city will hang notifications on doors two days in advance.

Additional Information

For more information on this Consumer Confidence Report or other water quality concerns, please contact:

City of Coralville
Water Department
1512 7th Street
Coralville, IA 52241
Phone: (319) 248-1770
Fax: (319) 248-1891

Public Meeting Information

The City of Coralville is governed by a Council, Mayor, and City Administrator. They meet the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month. For more information, please contact:

The City of Coralville
1512 7th Street
Coralville, IA 52241
Phone: (319) 248-1700
Fax: (319) 248-1894
www.coralville.org



Drinking Water and Health Information from the EPA

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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 for advice from your health care provider.

Many customers wish to know if bottled water is safer than regular tap water. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Any bottled water labeled "drinking water" must meet EPA's drinking water regulations. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

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. The Coralville Water Department 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 about water testing is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink>

2018 Water Quality Results

City of Coralville Water Department

SUBSTANCE	YEAR TESTED	VIOLATION YES/NO	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	UTILITY RANGE	EPA MCLG (EPA GOAL)	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	No	4 MDRL	1.1 RAA	0.48-1.91	4 MRDLG	An important additive to drinking water, it is used in the water purification process to control microbial contaminants. In the environment it is only found combined with other elements, primarily sodium.
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	No	4	0.71	N/A	4	As an additive to drinking water, it promotes strong teeth. In the environment it may be found in erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	2018	No	10	1.2	N/A	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	2018	No	15	3.7	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2018	No	5	1	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2016	No	N/A	72	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; added to water during treatment process
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Total Trihalomethane [TTHM] (ppb)	2018	No	80	59 LRAA	25-59	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SUBSTANCE	YEAR TESTED	VIOLATION YES/NO	ACTION LEVEL	90th PERCENTILE	UTILITY RANGE	# SAMPLES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
COPPER AND LEAD Regulated at Customer Tap							
Copper (ppm)	2018	No	1.3	0.13	0.04-0.18	0	Corrosion of home plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	No	15	2.0	ND-3	0	Corrosion of home plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

The Coralville Water Department routinely collects 20 water samples per month for testing of the presence of bacteria. During December 2018, 20 samples were collected and all samples tested negative for bacteria. We did not meet compliance because an incorrect form was used for three samples, as determined by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

For a complete list of contaminants or additional information regarding the monitoring violation, contact the Coralville Water Department at (319) 248-1770.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required cities our size to take samples in 2018 for the fourth phase of an assessment monitoring program for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Detection levels were set at the parts per billion range (µg/L). The EPA will review the findings of this nationwide assessment to determine if any new regulations are needed. Four contaminants were detected in our testing.

Location	Contaminant	Average	Range
Distribution System	HAA5 (µg/L)	3.35	0.65-6.38
	HAA6Br (µg/L)	7.05	0.75-16.18
	HAA9 (µg/L)	8.39	0.97-19.18
Ground Water	Manganese (µg/L)	5	3-7

Definitions

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

Inorganic Contaminants-Such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or come from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

LRAA-Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)-The highest level of a contaminant 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.

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.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants-Very small organisms, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

N/A-Not applicable.

ND-Not detected at testing limit.

NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Organic Contaminants-Includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are industrial and petroleum process byproducts and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

PCi/L-Picocuries per liter.

ppb-Parts of contaminant per billion parts of water. One part per billion (ppb) is equivalent to a single penny in ten million dollars. ppb may also be referred to as **ug/L** or micrograms per liter.

ppm-Parts of contaminant per million parts of water. One part per million (ppm) is equivalent to a single penny in ten thousand dollars. ppm may also be referred to as **mg/L** or milligrams per liter.

Pesticides and Herbicides-May come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.

RAA-Running Annual Average.

Radioactive Contaminants-Occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

TOC-Total organic carbon in untreated water.

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

Additional Information

Chlorine Disinfectant-The most common drinking water treatment is disinfection. Disinfection is considered to be the primary mechanism to kill bacteria and other germs to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases. Chlorine is the most widely used disinfectant. Disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts. EPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts, in drinking water. The water quality chart in this report reflects these standards and the utility's ability to meet those standards.

Fluoride-Some fluoride is naturally present in the source water. The amount is carefully monitored so optimum concentration is maintained. If you have concerns about fluoride, you should discuss this topic with your dentist and doctor.

Nitrate-Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water may cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

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. The City of Coralville Water Department 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)-Establishes a maximum contaminant level for E. coli and uses E. coli and total coliforms to initiate a "find and fix" approach to address fecal contamination that could enter into the distribution system. It requires public water systems to perform assessments to identify sanitary defects and subsequently take action to correct them.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)-Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.