

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2020

MPW is dedicated to providing the highest quality drinking water to our customers in the most reliable and professional manner. We believe the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe is to provide you with the facts. This Consumer Confidence Report summarizes the quality of the water that we provided last year including where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies.



MPW is proud to provide water at rates which continue to be among the lowest in Iowa and we're happy to report that our water surpasses all federal and state water quality standards.

Day in and day out, MPW works to provide top quality water to every tap. To protect our source water, we continue to monitor our source of water and stay vigilant in protecting the aquifer.

Our Well Head Protection plan will continue to protect our source of water for years to come as we partner with our customers to protect and conserve water sources to provide an economical, safe and dependable supply.

Supplying clean, safe drinking water to the citizens of Muscatine is our top priority and the

development of a new well field will continue. We continue to study the Muscatine Island aquifer to predict the impacts of a new well field on our water source. We also conducted further water quality tests as we position ourselves to meet the future water needs of the community.

We are required to test for lead and copper every 3 years. In the summer of 2019, we conducted the lead and copper testing which has been successful in showing there is no danger of lead contamination in our water. We will test again in 2022.

The Water Utility made significant improvements to the water production and distribution system in the past year, replacing 4,960 feet of water main, eighteen fire hydrants, and twenty-seven water valves. Following the expansion of the well field the previous year (2018), our Grandview Avenue Treatment plant expansion was completed and became operational in early 2019.

As the City of Muscatine's West Hill Sewer Separation Project continues, MPW's aging water mains will be replaced. In addition to this work, we will be replacing additional lead and galvanized water services that may be in the area of new construction.

## WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The Muscatine water supply consists of 26 active groundwater wells ranging in depth from 64 to 140 feet that draw water from the Muscatine Island alluvial aquifer. An aquifer is a geologic formation capable of yielding enough water to supply a well or spring. The alluvial

aquifer yields large volumes of water.

Every aquifer has a degree of susceptibility to contamination. Because of its characteristics, overlying materials, and human activity, this aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible. Susceptibility generally increases with shallower aquifers and great care is taken to constantly monitor the water supply for contaminants caused by increasing permeability of the aquifer and overlying material as well as nearby development or agricultural activity, and abandoned or poorly maintained private wells.

MPW conducts over 14,000 water sample tests each year. Water quality monitoring occurs at the well and at strategic points throughout the distribution system consisting of more than 173 miles of water mains. In 2019, MPW delivered 10.3 billion gallons of water to 9650 homes and businesses and provided fire protection through a network of 1,264 fire hydrants.

A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Water Operator at 563-262-3360.

## HOW WE TREAT YOUR WATER

The natural sand and gravel of the alluvial aquifer produces water of such high quality that only chlorine, fluoride and phosphate are added at our 3 treatment facilities.

To ensure that your water is free from disease-causing organisms as it travels through the distribution system, we add chlorine.

Fluoride is added to the water's natural fluoride level to promote dental health and phosphate helps stabilize the water's chemistry.

## TO LEARN MORE

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

### Muscatine Power and Water

Bryan Butler  
Manager, Water and Utility Services  
3205 Cedar Street  
Muscatine, IA 52761-2204  
Phone: 563-262-3360  
Fax: 563-262-3315  
E-mail: bbutler@mpw.org

## PUBLIC MEETING INFORMATION:

We encourage our customers to attend and participate in the meetings of our water utility. Muscatine Power and Water's five member Board of Water, Electric and Communications Trustees meet the last Tuesday of each month. Board meetings are open to the public.



**Great water from generation to generation**



## DRINKING WATER AND HEALTH 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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 also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

### ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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.

MPW 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>

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.



# 2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR MUSCATINE POWER & WATER

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:

SUBSTANCE	YEAR TESTED	VIOLATION Yes/No	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	UTILITY RANGE	GOAL MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2013	No	2	SGL	0.08	0.05-0.08	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	No	4	SGL	0.74	0.41-0.74	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	2019	No	10	SGL	8.4	0.50-8.4	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2017	No	N/A	SGL	15	10 - 15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process

SUBSTANCE	YEAR TESTED	VIOLATION Yes/No	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	UTILITY RANGE	GOAL MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
<b>ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	2019	No	80	LRAA	33	9.6 - 33	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	2019	No	60	LRAA	7	<6 - 7	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection

SUBSTANCE	YEAR TESTED	VIOLATION Yes/No	MCL	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	UTILITY RANGE	GOAL MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
<b>DISINFECTANTS</b>								
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	No	4.0 MRDL	RAA	1.70	0.3 - 1.70	4.0 MRDLG	Water additive used to control microbes

SUBSTANCE	YEAR TESTED	VIOLATION Yes/No	ACTION LEVEL	MAXIMUM 90% DETECTION	UTILITY RANGE	# SAMPLES ABOVE AL	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
<b>COPPER AND LEAD REGULATED AT CUSTOMER TAP</b>								
Copper (ppm)	2019	No	1.3	90th	1.1	ND - 1.1	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2019	No	15	90th	9.00	ND - 9	0	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.

## Unregulated Contaminants

The US Environmental Protection Agency has developed an unregulated contaminant monitoring program to better understand the existence of contaminants in the environment. These contaminants are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, but are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems throughout the nation and may warrant regulation under the safe Drinking Water act. In 2019, MPW was required to test for 28 unregulated contaminants. The detectable contaminants are listed below.

Analyte	Unit	Average	Range	Analyte	Unit	Average	Range
Chloroacetic acid	ug/l	<2.0	<2.0	Chlorpyrios	ug/l	<0.03	<0.03
Bromoacetic acid	ug/l	<0.30	<0.30	Dimethipin	ug/l	<0.2	<0.2
Dichloroacetic acid	ug/l	1.95	1.4-2.6	Ethoprop	ug/l	<0.03	<0.03
Trichloroacetic acid	ug/l	1.26	0.91-1.6	Oxyfluorfen	ug/l	<0.05	<0.05
Bromochloroacetic acid	ug/l	1.14	0.94-1.5	Profenofos	ug/l	<0.3	<0.3
Dibromoacetic acid	ug/l	0.6	0.5-0.76	Tebuconazole	ug/l	<0.02	<0.02
Bromodichloroacetic acid	ug/l	1.23	1.0-1.5	Total Permethrins	ug/l	<0.04	<0.04
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ug/l	0.74	0.62-0.86	Tribufos	ug/l	<0.07	<0.07
Tribromoacetic acid	ug/l	<2.0	<2.0	o-Toluidine	ug/l	<0.007	<0.007
Bromide	ug/l	77.83	23-216	Quinoline	ug/l	<0.02	<0.02
Total Organic Carbon	mg/l	1.27	<1-1.7	Butylated hydroxyanisole	ug/l	<0.03	<0.03
Manganese	ug/l	111.85	50-200	2-Propen-1-ol	ug/l	<0.50	<0.50
Germanium	ug/l	<0.30	<0.30	1-Butanol	ug/l	<2.0	<2.0
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	ug/l	<0.010	<0.010	2-Methoxyethanol	ug/l	<0.4	<0.4

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting:

**EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline**  
**1-800-426-4791**  
<http://water.epa.gov/drink>

**AWWA Safe Drinking Water Website**  
[www.drinktap.org](http://www.drinktap.org)



**Muscatine Power and Water**  
 3205 Cedar Street  
 Muscatine, IA 52761-2204  
 Phone: (563) 263-2631  
 Website: [www.mpw.org](http://www.mpw.org)

The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. For a complete list, contact Muscatine Power and Water at (563) 262-3360.

## DEFINITIONS

- Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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 water-borne 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 disinfection 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 every day so optimum concentration is maintained. If you have concerns about fluoride, you should discuss this topic with your dentist and doctor.
- 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 compounds associated with service lines and home plumbing. Muscatine Power and 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 methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

- 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.
- 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 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.
- N/A** - Not applicable
- ND** - Not detected at testing limit
- 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.
- 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 storm water runoff and septic

- systems.
- Pesticides and Herbicides** - May come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use.
- 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.
- RAA** - Running Annual Average
- Radioactive Contaminants** - Occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.
- SGL** - Single Sample Result
- TCR** - Total Coliform Rule
- TOC** - Total organic carbon in untreated water.
- 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Turbidity** - Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.