

City of _____
 Public Works Department
 Address _____
 Phone _____

City of _____
Annual Water Quality Report
 for calendar year xxxx
"Consumer Confidence Report"



Our constant goal is to provide you with a clean and dependable supply of drinking water. We continuously strive to ensure that your drinking water looks, smells, and tastes great. We want you to understand the efforts we make every day to continually protect our water resource which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future care.

City of _____ PWS _____
 Address _____
 Phone number _____
 Water Operator: Name and number _____
 Population Served: _____
 Number of Service Connections: _____
 Date of Distribution: _____
City meetings: Dates and times

Type address here or use Mail Merge (under Tools) to automatically address this publication to multiple recipients.

A member of IRWA since xxxx



What is in my Drinking Water?

You public water system routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. The following table shows the detection of the following constituents in your drinking water for the period of _____ through _____. This table provides information on your drinking water quality.

CONSTITUENT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Date Tested (mm/yy)	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, measured in ppm)	N	10	10				Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (as Cl-2, measured in ppm)	N	4	4				Water additive used to control microbials.

DEFINITIONS

In the table above, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): IDSE is an important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by some water systems, providing disinfection or chlorination, to identify distribution system locations with concentrations of trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select monitoring locations for Stage 2 BDPR. Not all water systems were required to perform an IDSE.

ppm: Parts per million, equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L).

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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 (MRDL): The highest level of 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 contamination.

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



We are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. Last year we conducted over **xx** tests for contaminants. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and the services we deliver to you every day.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations

which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional information for Lead

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 _____ 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.

Additional information on lead and other contaminants in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Call 1-800-426-4791 or visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>.

Water, a Precious, Limited Resource

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Try one of the tips below today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers: a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off the faucet while brushing your teeth, washing your hair or shaving and save up to 500 gallons of water a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are expensive, easy to install, and can save up to 750 gallons of water a month.
- Run your cloths washer and dishwasher only when full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water your garden and landscape only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons of water a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.



Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. The City is responsible for enforcing cross-control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue and if needed, assist you in isolating the cross connection point.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included);
- Underground lawn sprinkler system;
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included);
- Additional source(s) of water on your property;
- Decorative pond;
- Watering trough.



Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can leach to groundwater. Dispose of chemicals properly.
- If you have your own septic system, have it pumped and checked every three years to reduce its chance of failure.
- Don't pour used oil on the ground. Instead, take it to a recycling center.