

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF WEST OKOBOJI:

The Consumer Confidence Report of Water Quality for the City of West Okoboji, Iowa, will not be mailed to you. However, a copy will be posted at the West Okoboji City Hall as well as being published in the Dickinson County News. Copies of the report are available at the West Okoboji City Hall upon request.

Consumer Confidence Report of Water Quality

City of West Okoboji, Iowa

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Eckard at 712-330-6691 or David Coleman at 712-338-2401. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Monday of every month at the West Okoboji City Hall at 501 Terrace Park Blvd at 6:30 p.m. The City of West Okoboji and Milford Municipal Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The City of West Okoboji obtains its water from West Lake Okoboji. West Lake Okoboji was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because it is a surface water supply. The West Lake Okoboji water source will be most susceptible to activities such as underground storage tanks, landfills, hazardous waste sites,

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permitted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System sites and land use patterns (urban and agricultural).

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 West Okoboji 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>. The test results for the City of West Okoboji on the following page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2016. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unity (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable by sight of the average person.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

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

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present.

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.

RAA - Running Annual Average

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds 911 Federal and State requirements. The EPA has determined your water IS SAFE at these levels. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about the contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person

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would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). If you have any questions, please call West Okoboji City Hall at 712-320-4394.

TEST RESULTS -- CITY OF WEST OKOBOJI, IOWA

Contaminant	Violation	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Sources of Contamination
	Y/N	Detected Measure				
Microbiological Contaminants:						
Turbidity	N	.050-.162		NTU	N/A	TT Soil Runoff.
Inorganic Contaminants:						
Arsenic	N	2.00	ppb	N/A	10 Ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
Barium	N	0.06	ppm	2.00	2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper natural	N	0.54	ppm	1.30	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead natural	N	2.00	ppm		AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	0.59	ppm	4.00	4.00	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum
factories						
Nitrate	N	0.17	ppm	10.00	10.00	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium process	N	13	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Added during treatment

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

Total Trihalomethanes (Sampled Quarterly)	N	53	ppb	N/A	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Total Haloacetic Acids (Sampled Quarterly)	N	35	ppb	N/A	35 ppb	By-products of drinking water disinfection
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Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides:

Dalapon	N	1.10	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
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Other Contaminants:

Chlorine:	N	1.1	ppm	4.00	4.00	Water additive used to control microbes
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(RAA 0.98-1.22)