2009 DRINKING WATER **QUALITY REPORT**

SUBSTANCE	VIOLATION YES/NO	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	UTILITY RANGE	EPA MCLG (EPA GOAL)	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Turbidity(NTU)	No	0.3*	0.507	0.075-0.507	<0.5	Soil runoff.
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Chloramines (ppm)	No	N/A	3.53 RAA	3.19-4.06	4 RAA	Additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm)	No	N/A	2.6 RAA	0.2-6	4 RAA	Additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	No	800	480	40-480	800	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorite (ppm)	No	1	0.95	<0.10-0.95	0.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	No	10	3.9	2-3.9	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium(ppm)	No	N/A	14	14	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Atrazine	No	3	0.1	0-0.1	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No	N/A	18 RAA	6-39	N/A	Byproduct of treatment process.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	No	80 RAA	32 RAA	3-85	80 RAA	Byproduct of treatment process.

SOURCE WATER	% REMOVAL RANGE	% ACTUAL REMOVED	% REMOVAL REQUIRED	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON				
Mississippi River	47-78%	64%	25%	Naturally present in the environment.

SUBSTANCE	VIOLATION YES/NO	ACTION LEVEL	MAXIMUM 90% DETECTION	UTILITY SAMPLES	EPA MCLG (EPA GOAL)	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
COPPER AND LEAD - Regulated at Customer Tap						
Copper (9/07)(ppm)	No	1.3	ND	ND-0.06	0	Corrosion of home plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (9/07) (ppb)	No	15	3	ND-49	0	Corrosion of home plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.

***NTU is to never exceed 1 NTU, and <0.3 NTU 95% of the time. **NOTE:** 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 City of Ft. Madison Water Department.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE **REPORT**

CITY OF FORT MADISON WATER DEPARTMENT

JUNE · 2010

Water quality has always been our primary commitment at the City of Fort Madison Water Department. We believe that the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate facts. This *Consumer Confidence Report* will explain where your water comes from and the treatment process used to make it safe for drinking. The chart contained in this report will list the EPA water quality regulations and the level of contaminants detected in our water during 2009.

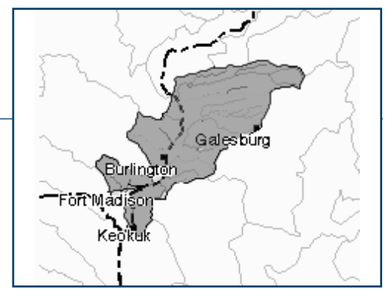
The City of Fort Madison Water Department is dedicated to providing you, our customer, with the safest, cleanest, highest quality, and most dependable supply of drinking water available.

Where does my water come from?

Fort Madison's source of water is the Mississippi River and three shallow wells in the Mississippi alluvium. In 2009, 94% of our water came from the Mississippi River. The City of Fort Madison obtains its water from the Pleistocene aquifer. The Pleistocene aquifer was determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and the overlying materials limit the rate at which contaminants can move through the aquifer. The wells within the City of Fort Madison will be somewhat susceptible to activities such as toxic release inventories, permitted pesticide applicators, manufactured gas plant sites, and leaking underground storage tanks. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is avaialbale from the Fort Madison Water Treatment Plant at (319) 372-1623.

Watershed Map

Where does my water come from?



Public Meeting Information
The Fort Madison City Council meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. Council meetings are open to the public.

City Hall
811 Avenue E
Fort Madison, IA 52627
Phone: (319) 372-1602
Fax: (319) 372-8661

For Additional Information
For more information on this Consumer Confidence Report or water quality, please call:

City of Fort Madison Water Department
Larry J. Dinwiddie
811 Avenue E · P.O. Box 386
Fort Madison, IA 52627
Phone: (319) 372-1602
Fax: (319) 372-8661
e-mail: ldinwiddie@fortmadison-ia.com

WATER

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 Chemicals - Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

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 bacteria, algae, virus, plankton, and fungi.

N/A - Not applicable.

N/D - Not detected at testing limit.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Organic Contaminants - Naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. This includes most pesticides and industrial chemicals.

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 µg/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.

Radionuclides - Contaminants giving off ionizing radiation.

TOC - Total organic carbon in untreated water.

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

RAA- Running Annual Average

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 chart on the last page reflects these standards and the utility’s ability to meet those standards.

Unregulated Contaminants

EPA requires systems of our size to take samples in an assessment monitoring phase for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations (UCMR). There were no detectable levels in our drinking water. For more information about unregulated contaminants see our contact information on page one.

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 can 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 advice from your health care provider.

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)

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.

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. City of Fort Madison 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 **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism found in rivers and streams that can cause diarrhea, fever, and gastrointestinal symptoms if ingested. It finds its way into the watershed through animal wastes. Cryptosporidium is effectively eliminated by treatment processes that include sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. EPA is developing regulations to address the risk from cryptosporidium in drinking water.

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 Center 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.

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.

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.

FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Any bottled water that is labeled “drinking water” has to 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 contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
1-800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/OGWDW

AWWA Safe Drinking Water Web Site:
www.drinktap.org