2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR LAKESIDE WATER SUPPLY

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Storm Lake Water Treatment Plant. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	0.70 (ND - 3)	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.0462 (0.0038 - 0.0626)	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.4 (0.72 - 3.02)	12/31/2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.62 (ND - 0.62)	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the system(s) shown below. Their water quality is as follows:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.0469 (0.0021 - 0.0734)	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	0.70 (ND - 1)	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION S	SYSTEM					
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	3.2 (2.6 - 4.5)	12/31/2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1.0 (1.0)	SGL	0.18 (ND - 0.18)	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
01 - 7,8,11,18,OR19 & 1	4,15,20 OR 4/LAB	SNK			•	•
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.0051	02/02/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0 (4.0)	SGL	0.71 (0.11-0.71)	2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	51.7	02/02/2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process

Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1.0 (1.0)	SGL	0.12 (ND - 0.12)	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	ND	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

The City of Storm Lake Manganese test on 2-23-23 was 1.22 ppb. The health advisory for infants is 300 ppb.

The City of Storm Lake participates in a study with the EPA related to the unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR). We are required to report any detects from our samples in March of 2019.

Location	Contaminant	Value
01- 3,7,8,11,18,19 & 14, 15, 20 & 4/ Lab Sink	Manganese	8.0 ug/L
950- Distribution System DS02	Dichloroacetic Acid	0.99 ug/L
	Bromodichloracetic Acid	0.52 ug/L
	Bromochloroacetic Acid	0.36 ug/L
950- Distribution System DS01	Dichloroacetic Acid	0.52 ug/L
	Bromodichloracetic Acid	0.51 ug/L
Raw Water	Bromide	64 ug/L
	Total Organic Carbon	1.8 ug/L

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

DEFINITIONS

- 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.
- ppb -- parts per billion.
- ppm -- parts per million.
- pCi/L picocuries per liter
- N/A Not applicable
- ND -- Not detected
- RAA Running Annual Average
- Treatment Technique (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- SGL Single Sample Result
- RTCR Revised Total Coliform Rule
- NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

GENERAL 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. LAKESIDE WATER SUPPLY 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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Nitrite in drinking water at levels above 1 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrite levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrite 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains some or all of its water from another public water supply. It is a consecutive water supply, where an originating parent supply provides drinking water to one or more downstream supplies.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA1178097	Storm Lake Water Treatment Plant

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact LAKESIDE WATER SUPPLY at 712-732-6601.