2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR
FORT DODGE WATER SUPPLY

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:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	2.00 (ND - 11)	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.18 (0.01 - 0.32)	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	3.00 (3-3)	9/30/2023	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.9 (0.1 – 5.7)	9/30/2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
07 - S/EP 12,14-18,20-22 @TP						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.3	2/08/2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Erosion of natural deposits: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	60	2/08/2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Added to water during treatment process

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.
- ppt – parts per trillion.
- Ppb – parts per billion.
- ppm – parts per million.
- HI – Hazard Index
- 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. FORT DODGE 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the sandstone and dolomite of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer was determined to have low susceptibility to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide natural protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Cambrian-Ordovician wells will have low susceptibility to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Water Operator at 515-955-4484 .

This water supply obtains its water from the sandstone and dolomite of the Mississippian aquifer. The Mississippian aquifer was determined to have low susceptibility to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide natural protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Mississippian wells will have low susceptibility to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Water Operator at 515-955-4484 .

PFAS (Per- and PolyFluoroAlkyl Substances, "Forever Chemicals")

PFAS are manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world. There are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. There is emerging scientific data indicating that in high enough concentrations, PFAS can pose a health risk.

In 2016, the US EPA issued a lifetime Health Advisory (HA) for two specific PFAS compounds: PFOA and PFOS. The summed concentration of those two compounds in drinking water consumed over a lifetime should not exceed 70 parts per trillion (ppt). On June 15, 2022, the US EPA released new "interim" health advisory levels for these two chemicals that were in the parts per quadrillion range and issued new "final" health advisories for two additional chemicals, PFBS and HFPA. EPA's Health Advisories are non-regulatory, non-enforceable numbers. They do not carry the same obligations as a formal Primary Drinking Water Standard.

On March 14, 2023, EPA proposed "final" National Primary Drinking Water Standards for PFOA and PFOS. They also issued a new combined standard for four additional compounds: PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and HFPO-DA. On April 10, 2024, the US Environmental

Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the new rule. The final rule is not only the first enforceable federal drinking water regulation for PFAS, but also the first National Primary Drinking Water Regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act in decades.

Consistent with the proposed rule published in 2023, the final rule includes numeric maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic (PFOS). This is the first time in over 25 years that EPA has issued a new Primary Drinking Water Standard.

The Fort Dodge Water Supply participated in the EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). UCMR5 included 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Samples were collected July 2023. The results of the samples and the MCL's for the specific new PFAS regulations is as follows:

Compound	Fort Dodge Results	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	< 4.0 ppt	4.0 ppt
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	< 4.0 ppt	4.0 ppt
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	< 4.0 ppt	10 ppt
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	< 3.0 ppt	10 ppt
Hexafluoropropylene dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	< 5.0 ppt	10 ppt
Mixture of two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA and PFBS	< 1.2	HI of 1 (unitless)

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact FORT DODGE WATER SUPPLY at 515-955-4484.