GLENBROOK COVE
2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

MARION Water Department
3050 5th Ave, Marion IA 52302

TEST RESULTS - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant – Date	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead – 7/2021	No	2.80	ND to 3	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – 7/2021	No	0.124	0.0390 to 0.142	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

CHLORINE

Contaminant – Date	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine – Daily	No	3.2	2.9 to 3.6	ppm	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES

Contaminant – Date	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
(TTHM) – 7/2022	No	<2.00 ug/L	ND	ug/L	NA	AL=80	By-product of chlorinating drinking water

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS

Contaminant – Date	Violation	Level Detected	Range	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
(HAA5) – 7/2022	No	7.52 ug/L	7.52	ug/L	NA	60	By-product of chlorinating drinking water

Note: Test results are from most recent tests taken.

DEFINITIONS:

- **AL:** Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.
- **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.
- **MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or 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.
- **MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or 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.
- **LRAA:** Locational Running Annual Average
- **ND:** No Detect
- **NA:** Not Applicable
- **ppb:** parts per billion
- **ppm:** parts per million

Why are there contaminants in my water?

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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Health Effects of Lead in Drinking Water:

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. GLENBROOK COVE AREA 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.

2022 PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the Cedar Rapids Water Department (PWSID: 5715093). Their water quality is as follows:

5715093 - CEDAR RAPIDS WATER DEPARTMENT

Cedar Rapids Water Department
J Ave & Northwest Treatment Plant
2022 Finished Water Quality

Water Treatment Plants - Finished Water

Inorganic Chemicals	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	J AVE PLANT RANGE	J AVE PLANT REPORTED	NW PLANT RANGE	NW PLANT REPORTED	SOURCE OF CHEMICAL
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0	ND - 0.8	0.7①	ND - 0.8	0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	0.5 - 4.5	4.5②	0.8 - 7.9	7.9	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	mg/L	1	1	ND - 0.2	0.2	ND - 0.7	0.7	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	14	NA	13	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4	0.1 - 0.8	0.8	0.1 - 0.8	0.8	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Organic Chemicals				RANGE	REPORTED	RANGE	REPORTED	
Atrazine	µg/L	3	3	ND - 0.4	0.1	ND - 0.4	0.1	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon	µg/L	200	200	NA	0.2	NA	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Treatment Technique Indicators				RANGE	REPORTED	RANGE	REPORTED	
Total Organic Carbon	% Removal	TT	NA	1.1 - 3.0	1.8④	1.6 - 3.5	1.8	Naturally present in the environment
				Running Annual Average TOC Credits must be > 1.0				
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA	0.01 - 0.30	0.30	0.02 - 0.24	0.24	Soil runoff
	Cannot exceed 1.0 NTU & Monthly no more than 5% > 0.3 NTU			% > 0.3 NTU		% > 0.3 NTU		
				0.00		0.00		

Unregulated and Secondary Chemicals

Inorganic Chemicals	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	J AVE PLANT RANGE	J AVE PLANT AVERAGE	NW PLANT RANGE	NW PLANT AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CHEMICAL
Chloride	mg/L	NA	250	29.8 - 36.8	33.0	27.0 - 34.1	30.6	Erosion of natural deposits, Run-off
Copper	mg/L	NA	1.0	ND - 0.03	0.00	ND - 0.01	0.01	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	µg/L	NA	50	ND - 30.0	13.0	ND - 5.4	0.4	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	NA	250	22.0 - 45.0	29.8	22.0 - 47.0	29.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	mg/L	NA	5	0.1 - 0.3	0.2	0.2 - 0.3	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals				RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Chloroform	µg/L	NA	70	0.8 - 1.2	1.0	1.3 - 1.7	1.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	NA	0	ND	ND	ND - 0.7	0.3	
Dibromoacetic Acid	µg/L	NA	0	ND - 2.0	0.5	ND	ND	
Dichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	NA	0	ND - 2.0	1.5	ND - 2.0	1.5	
Metolachlor	µg/L	NA	NA	ND - 0.5	0.2	ND - 0.4	0.30	Run-off from fertilizer used on row crops
Radionuclides				RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
Radon	pCi/L	NA	NA	34 - 57	55	23 - 47	39	Erosion of natural deposits

Only detected contaminants are listed
All results are from calendar year 2022
ND = No Detect
NA= Not Applicable
① MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
② MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
③ = Highest Running Annual Average
④ = Maximum Value
= Single Result
= Lowest Running Annual Average

GLENBROOK COVE AREA PWSID: 5751040