2024 Drinking Water Quality Report
For
Waverly Water Department

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	21.25 (18.5-24)	8/29/2024	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	6.14 (5- 7.28)	8/29/2024	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	.004 (.00103-.0527) 1 sample exceeded AL	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.167 (0.00103-0.0448)	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	.95 (.66 - 1.24)	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
02 - FINISHED WATER SAMPLE TAP, #5						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	.73 (.4-1.1)	2024	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	6.31 (5.78-6.58)	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	23.2	5/29/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
03 - FINISHED WATER SAMPLE TAP, #6						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	9.46	5/29/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	6.99 (6.41-7.29)	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	.82 (.6- 1.17)	2024	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits
04 - FINISHED WATER SAMPLE TAP, #7						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	7.38	5/29/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	.91(.69-1.18)	2024	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	8.21 (7.16-8.79)	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
05 - FINISHED WATER SAMPLE TAP, #8						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	.44 (.27-.85)	2024	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	5.28	8/6/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	9.65 (8.71-10.5)	2024	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.

PFAS Information

In 2024 our water system exceeded an EPA drinking water lifetime interim health advisory for PFAS. Results and health effects are shown below.

PFAS Compound	Date	Our Result (ppt)	Health Advisory Level (ppt)
PFOA	**2024**	**0.0072**	**0.004**

PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS are (or have been) found in a wide variety of consumer products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, airports, and military installations are some of the contributors of PFAS releases into the air, soil, and water. Because of their widespread use, most people have been exposed to PFAS and there is evidence that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health effects.

What are the health effects of exposure to PFAS?

Exposure to PFAS may result in a wide range of adverse health outcomes, including:

· Developmental effects including to fetuses after exposure during pregnancy or postnatal development (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations, development of the immune system).

· Cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney).

· Liver effects (e.g., cellular lesions).

· Immune effects (e.g., decreased antibody response to vaccination, decreased immune response immunity); thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes).

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 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
- 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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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. The Waverly 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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 advice from your health care provider.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Waverly Water supply consists of four groundwater wells that draw water from the Silurian-Devonian aquifer. The wells range in depth from 150 to 220 feet deep. The Silurian-Devonian aquifer was determined to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide little protection from contamination at the land surface. The Silurian-Devonian wells will be highly susceptible 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 Justin McGlaun, Director of Public Works or Mike Seehusen, Water and Sewer Foreman at (319)352-6247

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you would like to know more about this report or if you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Justin McGlaun or Mike Seehusen at (319)352-6247. Copies of this report are available from the Public Services Office at 2900 5th Ave. NW. It can also be found on our website at www.waverlyia.com/public-works/services/water.