

Information about your Drinking 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 can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Our water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Boone Water Works. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead tap sampling data can be found in the Iowa Drinking Water Data Portal: <https://programs.iowadnr.gov/iowadrinkingwater>

Our water supply has completed a service line inventory. Please contact us for information regarding the inventory and how you can access the results.

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.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Website

www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

AWWA Safe Drinking Water Website

www.drinktap.org

Source Water Assessment Information

Public Meeting Information

The City of Boone Council Meetings are held on the 1st & 3rd Monday of the month at City Hall which is located at:

City of Boone
923 8th Street
Boone, IA 50036
Or Call: (515) 432-4211

This water supply obtains its water from the sand and gravel of the Alluvial aquifer. The Alluvial 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 Alluvial 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 the Water Department via email at dmoore@uswatercorp.net or by phone (515) 432-0536.

This water supply obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination within the drainage basin.

| Surface Water Name | Susceptibility |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Des Moines River | High |

Other Information

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

This is your water quality report for PWSID 0819033.

Boone Water Works provides ground water from the Middle Des Moines River sand & gravel Alluvial Aquifer located in Boone County.

For more information regarding this report contact: U.S. Water • (515) 432-0536

2025 Water Quality Test Results - City of Boone Water Works

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater under the influence of surface water. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

| CONTAMINANT | MCL | MCLG | Compliance | | Date | Violation Yes/No | Sources of Contamination |
|--|------------|-------------|------------------|--|------------|---------------------|---|
| | | | Type | Value & Range | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] | 80 | N/A | LRAA | 56.00 (39 - 79) | 03/31/2025 | No | By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] | 60 | N/A | LRAA | 16.00 (10 - 25) | 12/31/2025 | No | By-products of drinking water disinfection |
| Lead (ppb) | AL=15 | 0 | 90 th | 3.00 (ND - 23) 1 sample(s) exceeded AL | 2025 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 90 th | 0.0151 (ND - 0.0217) | 2025 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (% removal) | N/A | N/A | TT | 10% - 28% removal | 12/10/2025 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| 950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDLG = 4.0 | RAA | 1.3 (0.99 - 1.52) | 12/31/2025 | No | Water additive to control microbes |
| 01 - WLS #12, 13, 16, 19-29 AFTER TREATMENT | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | SGL | 0.89 (0.50 - 0.89) | 12/31/2025 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A | N/A | SGL | 17 | 07/14/2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process |
| Nitrate [an N] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | SGL | 8.6 (0.83 - 8.6) | 2025 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 | 3 | SGL | 0.10 | 10/07/2024 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Dalapon (ppb) | 200 | 200 | SGL | 0.60 | 10/04/2021 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of ways |
| Turbidity (NTU) | N/A | N/A | TT | 0.08 (0.02 - 0.08) 100% met limits | 12/31/2025 | No | Soil runoff |
| <i>Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations</i> | | | | | | | |

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

N/A: Not Applicable.

ND: Not Detected

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

RAA: Running Annual Average

RTCR: Revised Total Coliform Rule

SGL: Single Sample Result

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

ug/L or ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.



Contact Information

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact Boone Water Works (515) 433-0536.

