



2019
CITY OF DUBUQUE
WATER
QUALITY
 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



THE CITY OF
DUBUQUE
Masterpiece on the Mississippi

Water Department
 563.589.4291
www.cityofdubuque.org/water

2018

Drinking Water Summary

The City of Dubuque Water Department is proud of the high quality of the City's readily available water supply, which meets all state and federal drinking water quality requirements.

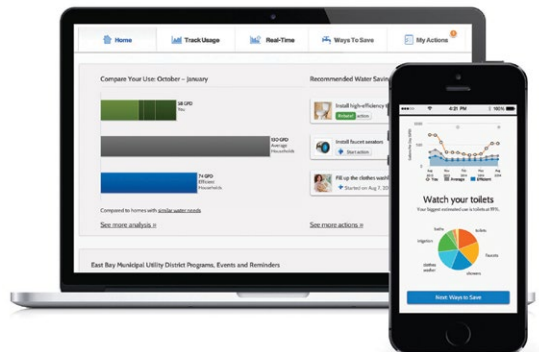
The City's Water Department is pleased to report that Dubuque had no drinking water violations in 2018.

The City's water quality testing results (see inside), include testing for regulated contaminants that were at detectable levels in the distributed water. The contaminants or analytes are reported in comparison to a maximum contaminant level (MCL) established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act. Testing is not required for each parameter every year.

New in 2018 is the inclusion of monitoring requirements under the revision to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4). The USEPA establishes a new list of contaminants to be monitored and the conditions for that monitoring. The rule benefits the public health by providing the USEPA with valid data on the national occurrence of selected contaminants. Under UCMR 4, all community water systems, and non-transient, non-community water systems serving more than 10,000 persons must participate in assessment monitoring.

For questions regarding this information, please contact Water Department Manager Denise Ihrig, P.E., at 563-589-4291.

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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 poses a health risk.

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.

More information about contaminants or potential health effects and EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by submitting a form on the Environmental Protection Agency's website at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

Source Water Information

The City of Dubuque obtains water from the Apple-Plum Alluvial aquifer and the Jordan (Cambrian-Ordovician) aquifer. Every aquifer has a degree of susceptibility to contamination because of the characteristics of the aquifer, overlying materials, and human activity. Susceptibility to contamination generally increases with shallower aquifers, increasing permeability of the aquifer and overlying material, nearby development or agricultural activity, and abandoned or poorly maintained wells. The Apple-Plum Alluvial aquifer is considered to be highly susceptible to contamination, while the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer has a low degree of susceptibility. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. A copy of the report is available at www.cityofdubuque.org/water or by calling 563-589-4291.

Table Definitions

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

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average, reporting in accordance with the EPA's Stage 2 Disinfectant Byproducts Rule

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 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a drinking water 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 (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

N/A - Not Applicable. A Drinking Water Standard has not yet been determined to establish the Maximum Contaminant Level OR value for a range.

ND - Not Detected

ppb - parts per billion

ppm - parts per million

RAA - Running Annual Average

SGL - Single Sample Result

Lead & Copper Reporting

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 City of Dubuque 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 and wish to have your water tested, please contact the City of Dubuque Water Department on 563-589-4291. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Environmental Protection Agency's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REPORT											
ANALYTE	MCL - (MCLG)		COMPLIANCE		RANGE		DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
			TYPE	VALUE	MIN	MAX					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80 (N/A)		LRAA	57.50	57	58	9/30/2018	NO	By-products of drinking water chlorination		
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60 (N/A)		LRAA	10.00	8	11	9/30/2018	NO	By-products of drinking water chlorination		
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4.0 (MRDLG = 4.0)		RAA	1.1	0.01	1.58	9/30/2018	NO	Water additive used to control microbes; disinfection		
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	(TT)	RTCR	1 sample positive	N/A	N/A	5/31/2018	NO	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water.		
FINISHED WATER TAP REPORT											
ANALYTE	MCL MCLG		COMPLIANCE		RANGE		DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
			TYPE	VALUE	MIN	MAX					
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	SGL	<0.1.0	N/A	N/A	2018	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.		
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	MCL	0.67	0.24	1.04	2018	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	SGL	25	N/A	N/A	7/23/2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process		
Gross Alpha excluding Uranium (pCi/L)	15	0	MCL	<2.2	N/A	N/A	2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.		
LEAD AND COPPER REPORT											
ANALYTE	AL	MCLG	SAMPLES		COMPLIANCE		DETECT		DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
			TOTAL	EXCEED AL	TYPE	VALUE	MIN.	MAX.			
Lead (ppb)	15	0	62	2	90th	3.00	ND	24	2018	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	62	0	90th	0.04	ND	0.08	2018	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4) REPORT											
RAW WATER											
ANALYTE	NO. OF SAMPLES	AVERAGE VALUE	RANGE		YEAR	COMMENTS					
			MIN	MAX							
Bromide (ppb)	2	30.50	21.0	40.0	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2	1.95	1.8	2.1	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
FINISHED WATER											
Manganese (ppb)	2	1.50	1.0	2.0	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Germanium (ppb)	2	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REPORT											
Chloroacetic acid (ppb)	2	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Bromoacetic acid (ppb)	2	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2	6.60	6.10	7.10	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2	2.20	1.80	2.60	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Bromochloroacetic acid (ppb)	2	2.70	2.50	2.90	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	2	1.05	1.00	1.10	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Bromodichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2	1.15	1.00	1.30	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (ppb)	2	0.61	0.52	0.69	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					
Tribromoacetic acid (ppb)	2	0.10	<0.2	2.0	2018	These samples were collected as part of the requirements for UCMR 4					

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

Water Main Breaks

Water main breaks are often discovered by the presence of running water or area flooding and can affect the water pressure to customers in the area of the break. During cold weather and freeze/thaw cycles, main breaks are more likely to occur due to shifting ground and related stress on underground pipes.

What do I do if I see a water main break?

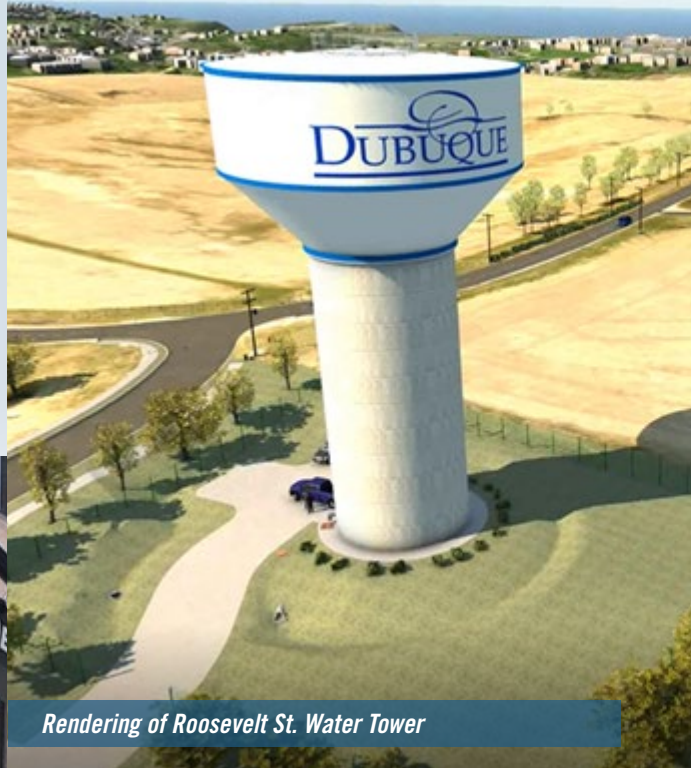
If you see or experience signs of a water main break, please notify the City of Dubuque Water Department by calling 563-589-4291 or, after regular business hours, call non-emergency dispatch at 563-589-4415.

Will I be notified if my water service is disrupted due to a main break or maintenance?

Residents are encouraged to sign up for CodeRED to get the latest updates on water main breaks affecting the usability of water and other water outages or emergencies including Boil Water Advisories.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Register a landline and/or cell phone at www.cityofdubuque.org/CodeRED



Rendering of Roosevelt St. Water Tower



Roosevelt Street Water Tower Update

On average, the City of Dubuque treats and distributes between 6.5 to 7 million gallons of water per day to just under 24,000 customers through more than 326 miles of water main piping.

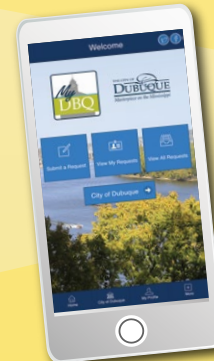
Dubuque's water distribution system covers several square miles of varying elevations. In areas without pumping stations, elevated towers, or distribution system valving, the resulting water pressures can range from below 35 pounds per square inch (psi) to over 100 psi. Therefore, it is necessary to either boost the water to increase the pressure or to reduce the pressure to prevent damage to pipelines. Over the course of several evaluations of the City's distribution system, one of the City's eight pressure zones, Zone 2, was identified as needing attention to address low pressure and increase operational and emergency flows.

The 1.25 million gallon elevated tower, along with distribution improvements, is a long-awaited project which will increase water pressure to customers in and around the Roosevelt Street and Peru Road area. The proposed tower will be located on a parcel north of the intersection of Roosevelt Street and Sky Blue Drive.

The project is scheduled to be completed and online by November 1, 2020, at a total project cost of \$5.2 million. The project will be funded through the State Revolving Fund loan program combined with local water fund savings.

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