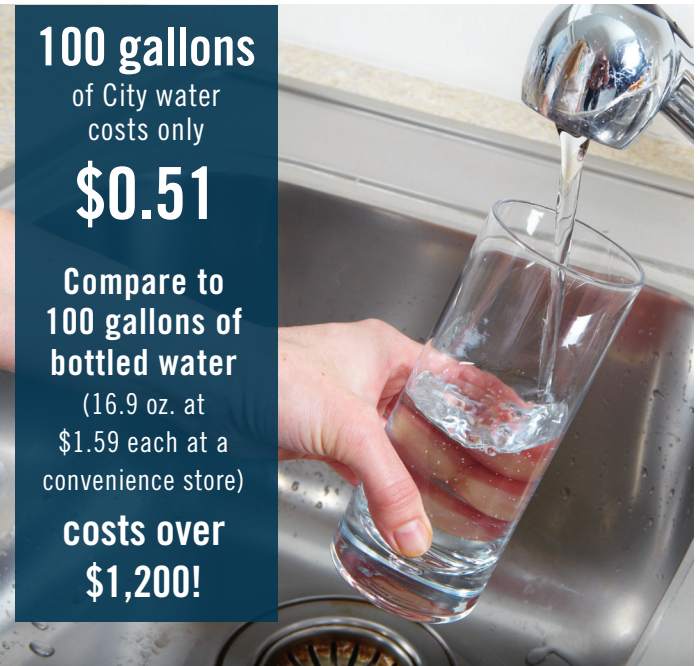
Drinking Water Information

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 submitting a form on the Environmental Protection Agency's Website at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water or from the 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Website, www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water or from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



Source Water Information

The City of Dubuque obtains water from the sand and gravel of 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 including contamination from leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. Susceptibility to contamination generally increases with shallower aquifers because the characteristics of the aquifer and the overlying materials provide little protection from contamination at the land surface. Susceptibility to contamination generally decreases with deeper wells in the Jordan aquifer because the characteristics of the aquifer and the overlying materials provide moderate protection from contamination at the land surface.

The Apple-Plum Alluvial aquifer is considered to be highly susceptible to contamination, while the Jordan (Cambrian-Ordovician) aquifer has been determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available on our website at www.cityofdubuque.org/water. You may also call 563-589-4291 to obtain a copy of the report.

Have you signed up for WaterSmart?

- View and pay bills
- Track daily water usage
- View tips on how to save
- Sign up for leak alerts...and more

SIGN UP TODAY!

www.cityofdubuque.org/watersmart

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2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WWW.CITYOFDUBUQUE.ORG/WATER

Roosevelt Street Water Tower
Project Update

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 tower, which will stand 120 ft. tall, is 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 2020, at a total project cost of $5.2 million. The project is funded through the State Revolving Fund loan program combined with local water fund savings.

CAPACITY:
1.25 million gallons

PRESSURE:
Increase in Zone 2 pressure

CONTRACTORS:
Tower: McDermott, Int.
Infrastructure: Portzen Construction

TOTAL PROJECT COST:
$5,227,672

TARGET COMPLETION DATE:
November 2020

2019
Drinking Water Summary

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

We are pleased to inform you that Dubuque had no drinking water violations in 2019.

The City's water quality testing results shown below, includes 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.

Water supplies, including the City of Dubuque, participated in a study with the EPA related to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). 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 EPA with valid data on the National occurrence of selected contaminants. Under UCMR Round 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 Denise Blakeley Ihrig, P.E., Water Department Manager, at 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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set a 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

ND - Not Detected

ppb - parts per billion

ppm - parts per million

RAA - Running Annual Average

SGL - Single Sample Result

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REPORT

ANALYTE	MCL - (MCLG)	COMPLIANCE TYPE	COMPLIANCE VALUE	RANGE MIN	RANGE MAX	DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80 (N/A)	SGL	45	39	45	11/21/19	NO	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60 (N/A)	SGL	7	7	7	11/21/19	NO	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4.0 (MRDLG = 4.0)	RAA	1.1	ND	1.77	6/30/19	NO	Water additive used to control microbes; disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT (TT)	RTCR	2 sample positive	N/A	N/A	8/31/19	NO	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be prresent, or that a potiential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water.

FINISHED WATER TAP REPORT

ANALYTE	MCL	MCLG	COMPLIANCE TYPE	COMPLIANCE VALUE	RANGE MIN	RANGE MAX	DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	SGL	0.54	N/A	N/A	2019	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	MCL	0.68	0.45	0.94	2019	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	7/23/18	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Gross Alpha excluding Uranium (piC/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 TOTAL	SAMPLES EXCEED AL	COMPLIANCE TYPE	COMPLIANCE VALUE	DETECT MIN.	DETECT MAX.	DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lead (ppb)	15	0	33	0	90th	3.00	ND	9	2019	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	33	0	90th	0.04	ND	0.05	2019	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.

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, you may 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.

CITY OF DUBUQUE
WATER DEPARTMENT
563.589.4291
WWW.CITYOFDUBUQUE.ORG/WATER