

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

for the CITY OF MELBOURNE

The City of Melbourne strives to provide you with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water that is in compliance with the guidelines established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This report contains important information regarding the water quality in Melbourne's water system. The City of Melbourne currently purchases its water through a bulk connection with Iowa Regional Utilities Association (IRUA). The Newton Waterworks supplies IRUA with the bulk water supply which is pumped from 21 wells located in the Alluvial and Cambrian-Ordovician aquifers of the Skunk River. Results of water quality testing from our distribution system and from the Newton Waterworks supply to IRUA are provided below.

| Contaminant | MCL (MCLG) | Compliance | | Year Tested | Violation | Source |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Type | Result (Range) | | | |
| City of Melbourne Distribution System | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] | 80 (N/A) | LRAA | 33.00 (33 - 33) | 2022 | No | By-products of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] | 60 (N/A) | LRAA | 10.00 (10- 10) | 2022 | No | By-products of drinking water disinfection. |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 (1.3) | 90 th | 0.0186 (ND - 0.0191) | 2021 | No | Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (ppb) | AL=15 (0) | 90 th | 0.00 (ND - 1) | 2021 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Distribution System | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0) | RAA | 1.6 (ND – 1.96) | 2022 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Water Supplied by IRUA from the Newton Waterworks | | | | | | |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 (100) | SGL | 3.10 | 2021 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 (4) | SGL | 0.6 | 2021 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Selenium | 50 (50) | SGL | 3.30 | 2021 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 (2) | SGL | 0.0088 | 2021 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A (N/A) | SGL | 48.1 | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during the treatment process. |
| Nitrate [as N] (ppm) | 10 (10) | SGL | 2.600 | 2021 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

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 a 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
- Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, it exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.