

WESTBORO PWS

Public Water System ID Number: MO1010850

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made to provide safe drinking water.

Attention!

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o pregúntele a alguien que lo entienda bien.

[Translated: This report contains very important information. Translate or ask someone who understands this very well.]

What is the source of my water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our water comes from the following source(s):

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided below.

Buyer Name	Seller Name
WESTBORO PWS	SWRWD RED OAK

Source Water Assessment

The Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our water source to potential contaminants. This process involved the establishment of source water area delineations for each well or surface water intake and then a contaminant inventory was performed within those delineated areas to assess potential threats to each source. Assessment maps and summary information sheets are available on the internet at <https://drinkingwater.missouri.edu/>. The Missouri Source Water Protection and Assessment maps and information sheets provide a foundation upon which a more comprehensive source water protection plan can be developed.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Natural Resources prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department of Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources regulates our water system and requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Our system has been assigned the identification number MO1010850 for the purposes of tracking our test results. Last year, we tested for a variety of contaminants. The detectable results of these tests are on the following pages of this report. Any violations of state requirements or standards will be further explained later in this report.

How might I become actively involved?

If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about your drinking water report, please call us at **636-484-4362** to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons.

Do I need to take any special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Terms and Abbreviations

Population: 115. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.

90th percentile: For Lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid) as a group.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.

n/a: not applicable.

nd: not detectable at testing limits.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Test Result or Highest Value.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

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

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

WESTBORO PWS

Public Water System ID Number: MO1010850

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Contaminants Report

WESTBORO PWS will provide a printed hard copy of the CCR upon request. To request a copy of this report to be mailed, please call us at **636-484-4362**. The CCR can also be found on the internet at www.dnr.mo.gov/ccr/MO1010850.pdf.

The state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Records with a sample year more than one year old are still considered representative. No data older than 5 years need be included. If more than one sample is collected during the monitoring period, the Range of Sampled Results will show the lowest and highest tested results. The Highest Test Result, Highest LRAA, or Highest Value must be below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or the contaminant has exceeded the level of health based standards and a violation is issued to the water system.

Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low – high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2021 - 2023	0.501	0.144 - 0.763	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2021 - 2023	4.7	0 - 7.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits

Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
10/17/2024 - 1/1/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL
2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL

Special Lead and Copper Notice:

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. WESTBORO PWS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing water system owned and controlled lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials in the portion of the service line you own, within your home plumbing, and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

All contaminant sample results from past and present compliance monitoring are available online at the Missouri DNR Drinking Water Watch website at www.dnr.mo.gov/DWW/. To see the Lead and Copper results, enter your water system's name in the box titled Water System Name, then select Find Water Systems at the bottom of the page. On the next screen, click on the [Water System Number](#). At the top of the next page, under the Help column, click on Other Chemical Results by Analyte. Scroll down to Lead and click the blue Analyte Code (1030). A Sample Collection Date range may need to be entered. The Lead and Copper locations will be displayed under the heading Sample Comments. Scroll to find your location and click on the Sample No. for results. If you assisted the water system in taking a Lead and Copper sample but cannot find your location on the list, please contact WESTBORO PWS for your results.

A service line inventory was required to be prepared and can be requested from WESTBORO PWS.

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT RED OAK WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA

A Consumer Confidence Report [CCR] is a report designed to inform a water system's consumers of the results of its testing, pursuant to the EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT [SDWA] requirements. The 1996 Amendment to the SDWA requires that each water system complete and distribute such a report to its customers, no later than July 1 of this year and annually thereafter.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2025

The **Southwest Regional Water District** is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve our water distribution system operation, water treatment process, and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The **Southwest Regional Water District** is classified by the State of Iowa as a Grade II Water Distribution System and a Grade II Water Treatment Plant facility. Our water supplies are purchased from the City of Clarinda, the City of Red Oak, and 2 wells owned by SWRWD.

The **Clarinda water** source is water from the West Nodaway River. The City of Clarinda filters and treats the water through their water plant constructed in 2007. The Rural Water District then pumps from the Clarinda Water system into the 500,000-gallon elevated tank located 3 miles west of the City on Highway 2 and serves the East Service Area of our rural system.

The **Red Oak water** source is from wells which draw from the Dakota Aquifer. The water is chlorinated and treated at each well site by Red Oak and then is re-chlorinated and pumped by the Water District into the 500,000-gallon elevated tank located 1 mile east of Red Oak off Highway 34. The wells constructed East of Red Oak on K Ave. in 2021 also pump from the Dakota Aquifer. SWRWD chlorinates the water that is then sent to the Montgomery County tank. These supplies provide service to the West Service Area of our rural water system.

The **Southwest Regional Water District** system covers over 945 miles of water distribution pipeline in the counties of Page, Montgomery, Fremont, and Taylor in southwest Iowa and extends some service to users in Missouri. Today the rural water system has 2137 rural service connections and provides water service to eleven communities.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our Water District Superintendent Jeremy Fastenau at (712) 542-3259. Additional questions and comments can be addressed at our monthly District Board of Directors meetings held the first Thursday of each month. Meeting times are scheduled at 7:00 p.m. and held at the Water District's office at 516 South 8th Street in Clarinda. You can visit our website at www.swregional.net for a copy of both water district's Consumer Confidence Reports plus news and general information about the **Southwest Regional Water District**.

The **Southwest Regional Water District** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. We continually sample on a regular basis to insure the absence of contaminants in the system.

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR RED OAK WATER SUPPLY

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

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	6.00 (6 - 6)	09/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	5.00 (5 - 5)	09/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.794 (0.0552 - 1.040)	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	2.70 (ND - 8)	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.4 (ND - 1.81)	12/31/2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA	0.34 (0.200 - 0.400)	09/30/2025	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
01 - WELLS 2_3 AFTR TRTMT @ BELT						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	3.14	07/09/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	3.59	10/21/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.249	04/05/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.2	04/05/2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	2.00	04/05/2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	12.3	07/07/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	7.200 (6.000 - 7.200)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
02 - WLS 4,4-2,N-3 & N-4 AFTR TRTMT @ PFEIFF						
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	1.5	07/23/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	1.10	04/05/2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.3	04/05/2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.191	04/05/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	11.3	07/07/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	2.500 (2.000 - 2.500)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
03 - WELL 1 AFTR TRTMT @ RES PUMP						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	1.1	07/23/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	1.40	11/20/2023	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.2	11/20/2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.27	11/20/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	16.6	11/20/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	5.600 (1.400 - 5.600)	2025	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.

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, 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
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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 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).

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 RED OAK WATER SUPPLY at 712-623-6526. 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the sand and gravel and sandstone of the Alluvial-Dakota aquifer. The Alluvial-Dakota 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-Dakota 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 Operator at 712-623-6526 .

This water supply obtains its water from the sandstone of the Dakota aquifer. The Dakota aquifer was determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide moderate protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Dakota wells will be slightly 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 Operator at 712-623-6526 .

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact RED OAK WATER SUPPLY at 712-623-6526.

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SOUTHWEST REG WATER DISTRICT (RED OAK)

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. Some of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from Red Oak Water Supply. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	7.00 (7 - 7)	09/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	7.00 (7 - 7)	09/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	2.20 (ND - 2)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.629 (0.208 - 1.120)	2024	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	1.3 (0.52 - 2.3)	12/31/2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT (TT)	RTCR	1 sample(s) positive	07/31/2025	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.
02 - WELL MC1 AFTER TREATMENT						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	15.3	05/09/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
03 - WELL MC3 AFTER TREATMENT						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	15.2	05/09/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.500	2025	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.

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- ppm -- parts per million.
- pCi/L – picocuries per liter

- N/A – Not applicable
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- RAA – Running Annual Average
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- 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
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

GENERAL INFORMATION

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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 SOUTHWEST REG WATER DISTRICT (RED OAK) at 712-542-3259. 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the sandstone of the Dakota aquifer. The Dakota aquifer was determined to be slightly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide moderate protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Dakota wells will be slightly 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 Operator at 712-542-3259 .

This water supply obtains some or all of its water from another public water supply. It is a consecutive water supply, where an originating parent supply provides drinking water to one or more downstream supplies.

Original Supply ID	Original Supply Name
IA6950075	Red Oak Water Supply

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact SOUTHWEST REG WATER DISTRICT (RED OAK) at 712-542-3259.

PURCHASED WATER INFORMATION

Our water system purchases water from the system(s) shown below. Their water quality is as follows:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
6950075 - RED OAK WATER SUPPLY						
01 - WELLS 2_3 AFTR TRTMT @ BELT						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	3.14	07/09/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	3.59	10/21/2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.249	04/05/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.2	04/05/2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	2.00	04/05/2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	12.3	07/07/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	7.200 (6.000 - 7.200)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
02 - WLS 4,4-2,N-3 & N-4 AFTR TRTMT @ PFEIFF						
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	1.5	07/23/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.191	04/05/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.3	04/05/2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	1.10	04/05/2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	11.3	07/07/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	2.500 (2.000 - 2.500)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
03 - WELL 1 AFTR TRTMT @ RES PUMP						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	1.1	07/23/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.27	11/20/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.2	11/20/2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	1.40	11/20/2023	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	16.6	11/20/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	5.600 (1.400 - 5.600)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits