

2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT FORCITY OF DYERSVILLE

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. This report will not be mailed to the water customer. If you would like a copy of the report, it can be found on our website at www.cityofdymersville.com or contact city hall for a copy. 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)			
950-DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	22.2(22-22)	08/06/2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Halo acetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	8.87(9-9)	09/30/24	No	By-product of drinking water Disinfection
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.359 mg/l (.0531 - .878)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.70 mg/l (ND-9.0)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	1.79 (0.68-2.86)	2025 RAA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
01 - FINISHED WATER TAP, #4						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	4.6	03/13/24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	RAA	0.0	06/19/24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	.9	01/06/21	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.6	01/15/25	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	27.8	01/23/24	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
04 - FINISHED WATER TAP, #5						
Gross Alpha, inc (pCi/L)	15 (0)	SGL	4.8	01/29/25	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5 (0)	SGL	3.1	01/29/25	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	1.1	06/25/25	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	0.15	08/26/25	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	51.5	05/21/25	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process

The average water hardness in Dyersville is 200 milligrams/liter or 11.7 grains per gallon.

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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) -- The level of contaminants 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 some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Dyersville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 the water. Before using tap water, 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 a galvanized line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead tap sampling data can be found in the Iowa Drinking Water Data Portal: <https://programs.iowadnr.gov/iowadrinkingwater>. The City of Dyersville had completed a service line inventory. You may 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 and dolomite of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer was determined to have low susceptibility to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide natural protection from contaminants at the land surface. The Cambrian-Ordovician wells will have low susceptibility 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 563-875-7724.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information, please contact City Hall at 563-875-7724 during the following hours: 8:00 am - 5:00pm. Decisions regarding the water system are made at the Council meetings held on the first and third Mondays at 6:00 pm in the basement of the City Hall and are open to the public.