# Poweshiek Water Association (CR) 2025 Quality on Tap Report Pwsid# 5715702

Water Quality has always been our primary commitment at Poweshiek Water Association. We are happy to present to you this year's Annual "Quality on Tap" Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water that is delivered to you every day. PWA is committed to protecting our customers with consistently safe, clean, high-quality water.

PWA (CR) obtains all its water from the City of Cedar Rapids Water Department (Pwsid# IA5715093). It is a consecutive water supply, where an originating parent supply provides drinking water to one or more downstream supplies. We then distribute this water to you, our customer. A detailed evaluation of our source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and is available through PWA. We also ask that all our customers help protect every water source.

**We are pleased to report to the membership that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.**

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Currently the entire system has over 3,700 miles of pipe with trained, certified professionals on the job 24 hours a day. The regularly scheduled board meetings are on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the office in Brooklyn. The time is subject to change so please call 641-522-7416 for information.

We at Poweshiek Water Association work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap and we are proud of the water we produce. **Thank you** for allowing us to continue providing your family with safe, clean, high-quality water this year.

**If you have any questions about this report, please contact:** **641-522-7416**
**pwacustomer@poweshiekwater.com**

In the table on the next page, you will find many terms and abbreviations which may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

## DEFINITIONS

**Microbiological Contaminants** – Very small organisms, such as bacteria, algae, plankton, and fungi.

**Inorganic Chemicals** – Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

**Ug/l** –*ppb or Parts per billion* – Parts of contaminant per billion parts of water. One part per billion is equivalent to one ounce in 7 ½ million gallons of water or a single penny in $10,000,000.

**Mg/l** –*ppm or Parts per million* – Parts of contaminant per million parts of water. One part per million is equivalent to one ounce in 7,500 gallons of water or a single penny in $10,000.

**MCLG** - *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**MCL** - *Maximum Contaminant Level* – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**PCi/L** – *Picocuries per Liter* – units used to express concentration in radiochemistry.

**NTU** – *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* – Measures the amount of turbidity in water. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness. Turbidity is an indicator of filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**RAA** – running annual average.

**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. It is used as an indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

**N/A** – Not applicable **ND** -- Not detected.

**THIS REPORT PROVIDED BY:** Poweshiek Water Association

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. Additional sources of information are the Environmental Protection Agency and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. These are available by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Poweshiek Water Association routinely monitors impurities in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Only those impurities with any level of detection have been listed. All other contaminants were below detecting levels. You may contact us for a complete list. As different tests are required each year, the data below is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Regulations.

Infants under the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate more than the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

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. Poweshiek Water Association 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 your water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in drinking 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.

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| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL | DETECTED LEVEL | DATE SAMPLED | RANGE OF DETECTION | VIOLATION | SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | Presence of Coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples | 0 Positive | 7 per month 2025 | 0 Positive | O | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (NTU) | N/A | 1.0 | .79 | 2025 | .02-.79 | NO | Soil runoff |
| Treatment Technique | N/A | 95% equal to or less than 0.3 NTU | .3 | 2025 | .3 | NO | Soil runoff |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm) | N/A | TT | 2 | 2025 | 1.4-2.7 | NO | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG =4.0 | MRDL=4.0 | 2.5 | Daily 2025 | 2-3.1 | NO | Water additive used to control microbes |
| TTHM (ppb) [Total trihalomethanes] | N/A | 80 | 6 | 2025 | 6 | NO | By-products of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | N/A | 60 | 20 | 2025 | 20 | NO | By-products of drinking water disinfection |
| Nitrate [as N] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 9.2 | 2025 | 3.1-9.2 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [as N] (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.1 | 2025 | ND-0.1 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .8 | 2025 | 0.2-0.8 | NO | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 11 | 2025 | 11 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process |
| Sulfate (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 30.9 | 2025 | 21.8-31.9 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 33.1 | 2025 | 25.4-42.1 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits, run-off, erosion |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL=15 | .6 | 2025 | ND-1 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | 0.0646 | 2025 | 0.0057-0.0671 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 | 3 | 0.1 | 2025 | ND-0.3 | NO | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Arsenic (ug/l) | 10 | 10 | 0.2 | 2025 | ND-0.9 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from orchards, glass, and electronics production |
| ALL UCMR5 | ND | ND | ND | 2023 | ND | NO | |

# 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR NORWAY CITY WATER SUPPLY

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater under the influence of surface water. All of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from CEDAR RAPIDS WATER DEPARTMENT. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

| CONTAMINANT | MCL - (MCLG) | Compliance | | Date | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Type | Value & (Range) | | Yes/No | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] | 80 (N/A) | LRAA | 6.00 (6 - 6) | 09/30/2025 | No | By-products of drinking water chlorination |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 (1.3) | 90th | ND | 2023 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | AL=15 (0) | 90th | ND | 2023 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| 950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0) | RAA | 2.7 (2.13 - 3.2) | 03/31/2025 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

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 NORWAY CITY WATER SUPPLY at 319-227-7351. 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.

## OTHER VIOLATIONS

In July 2025 we had a Notification, Known Or Potential LSL violation for Lead Copper Rule Revisions.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

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 |
|---|---|
| IA5715093 | CEDAR RAPIDS WATER DEPARTMENT |

## OTHER INFORMATION

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact NORWAY CITY WATER SUPPLY at 319-227-7351.

## 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 | |
| 5715093 - CEDAR RAPIDS WATER DEPARTMENT | | | | | | |
| 01 - BACK OPS TAP, J AVE PLANT | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 (4) | SGL | 0.62 | 10/14/2025 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A (N/A) | SGL | 11 | 10/14/2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process |
| Nitrate [as N] (ppm) | 10 (10) | SGL | 7.410 (2.910 - 7.410) | 2025 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite [as N] (ppm) | 1 (1) | SGL | 0.05 | 2025 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 (3) | RAA | ND | 06/30/2025 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| 02 - NW OPS TAP, NW PLANT | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 (4) | SGL | 0.69 | 10/14/2025 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A (N/A) | SGL | 11 | 10/14/2025 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process |
| Nitrate [as N] (ppm) | 10 (10) | SGL | 9.250 (3.680 - 9.250) | 2025 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 (3) | RAA | ND | 12/31/2025 | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Turbidity (NTU) | N/A (N/A) | TT | Enter highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits here. | | | Soil runoff |