2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT
for the
CITY OF BEAMAN

The city of Beaman 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 our water system. The city of Beaman currently purchases its water through a bulk connection with Iowa Regional Utilities Association (IRUA). The Marshalltown Water Works supplies the water which is pumped from nine deep wells located on the north side of the Iowa River drawing from the Mississippian and the Buried Sand and Gravel Aquifers. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

Contaminant	MCL (MCLG)	Compliance		Year Tested	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)			
City of Beaman						
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	ND	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.01 (ND-0.02)	2020	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Beaman Distribution System						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.4 (1.9 - 2.8)	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.0340	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Water Supplied by Marshalltown Water Works (6469042) 03 – Wells 3, 4, 6-9, 11, 15 After Treatment						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.7	2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	16	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during the treatment process.

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 EPA'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).

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 Beaman 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 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 (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The most common drinking water treatment is disinfection. Disinfection is considered to be the primary mechanism to kill bacteria and other germs to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases. Chlorine is the most widely used disinfectant. Disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfectant by-products. EPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant by-products in drinking water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Your water supply is monitored on a regular basis to assure the water is a safe, dependable supply.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The Marshalltown Water Works obtains its source water from the buried sand and gravel of the Buried Sand and Gravel aquifer. The Buried Sand and Gravel 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 Buried Sand and Gravel 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 wells will be susceptible to activities such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the IDNR, and is available from Iowa Regional Utilities Association at (641) 792-7011.

The Marshalltown Water Works also obtains its water from the limestone and dolomite of the Mississippi aquifer. The Mississippian aquifer was determined to be susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide some protection from contaminants from the land surface. The Mississippian wells will be susceptible to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. A detailed evaluation of the source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from Iowa Regional Utilities Association at (641) 792-7011.

OTHER INFORMATION

The city of Beaman is making every effort to protect the water system from potential security threats. You, as customers, can also help. If you see any suspicious activity near any part of the water system, please contact us at (641) 366-2894 or the local police/sheriff department. For questions regarding this information, please contact Randy Daniel, Contract Water Operator at (641) 751-1115. Decisions regarding the water system are made at Beaman City Council meetings, which are held at 6:30 p.m. on the second Wednesday of every month at the Beaman City Library Conference Room; 225 Main Street; Beaman, Iowa and are open to the public.