

City of Iona Consumer Confidence Report for 2018

What is a CCR report ?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Iona's drinking water comes from a ground water source known as the Snake Plain Aquifer. Several pumping stations lift the water from the aquifer and deliver it into the infrastructure of distribution lines and the water storage tank. Smaller sized service lines are connected to the distribution lines to allow the water to be utilized by the citizens of Iona.

Source water assessment and its availability

To obtain information regarding the most recent source water assessment completed by the City of Iona please contact the Idaho Falls branch of the DEQ at 208-528-2650.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; 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; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

For any questions on how to get involved with your water system contact the city office at 208-523-5600.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

As you can see by the sampling results the City of Iona water system had no violations for the calendar year 2018. At this time the City of Iona's drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements for monitoring of drinking water.

The City of Iona Water Department works diligently to provide top quality water to every tap every day. We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.001	2016		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Zech Prouse
Address: P.O. Box 487
Iona, ID 83427
Phone: 2087160836

Lead And Copper Sampling History
PWS Number: ID7100041
PWS Name: IONA WATER DEPT
Total Records: 2

A public water system is only required to report the most recent 90% percentile detections for lead and copper within the past five years. If a result is listed as zero, it should be assumed the result was actually a non-detect.

Other lead and copper information to be included in the CCR not listed on this page are the number of samples collected from the distribution system, and the highest level of lead or copper that was detected.

Required Language. If there are detections for lead and copper to report, the system must give the major sources of the contaminant. If a system reports a detection, the system must give the major sources of the contaminant. To report this information, go to **Appendix A of the CCR template**, find the contaminant, and copy the information from the "*Major Sources in Drinking Water*" column and place it in your CCR. If the system exceeds the MCL (maximum contaminant level) value of a contaminant, the system must show the potential health effects of the contaminant. To report this information, go to **Appendix A of the CCR template**, find the contaminant, and copy the information from the "*Health Effects Language*" column and place it in your CCR.

Abbreviations used below:

MG/L (mg/L) = milligrams per liter (mg/L = ppm in Appendix A)
UG/L (µg/L) = micrograms per liter (µg/L = ppb in Appendix A)

Contaminant	# Samples Collected	90th %ile Result	Units	Date Collected	CCR Units
LEAD SUMMARY	10	0.001	MG/L	07/26/2016	1.000
COPPER SUMMARY	10	0.063	MG/L	07/26/2016	0.063

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

DBP Sampling History
PWS Number: ID7100041
PWS Name: IONA WATER DEPT
Total Records: 0

Sampling history is only listed for systems which are practicing chlorination on a full-time basis.

Public water systems that are required to collect one sample for disinfection byproducts once every year, or every three years, are only required to report the most recent detections for disinfection byproducts. If the most recent sampling was a non-detect for the contaminants, then it is not necessary to report any disinfection byproduct sampling. **Note:** If a contaminant is listed with a "Y" (meaning "Yes") in the "non-detect" column, this means that sampling results showed a "non-detect" - that is to say, the contaminant was not detected.

If a public water system collects more than one sample per year, the system must report the average of Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids Group 5 over the 2018 calendar year. The highest level detected, and the range for each contaminant must also be reported.

Required Language. If a system reports a detection, the system must give the major sources of the contaminant. To report this information, go to **Appendix A of the CCR template**, find the contaminant, and copy the information from the *"Major Sources in Drinking Water"* column and place it in your CCR. If the system has exceeded the MCL (maximum contaminant level) value of a contaminant, go to **Appendix A of the CCR template**, find the contaminant, and copy the information from the *"Health Effects Language"* column and place it in your CCR.

No results were found for the DBP Sampling History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

RTCR Sampling History
PWS Number: ID7100041
PWS Name: IONA WATER DEPT
Total Records: 0

Only report if your water system was required to comply with one or more Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Level 1 and/or Level 2 Assessments during the 2017 calendar year.

Required Language: If your water system was required to conduct an RTCR Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment (numbers I-III below), the associated information must be reported in the CCR in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08.151.

- I. If your water system was required to conduct a Level 1 or 2 assessment **not** due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, go to section I below.
- II. If your water system was required to conduct a Level 2 assessment **due** to an *E. coli* MCL violation, go to section II below.
- III. If your water system detected *E. coli* and **did not** violate the *E. coli* MCL, go to section III below.

I. If your water system was required to conduct a Level 1 or 2 assessment not due to an *E.coli* MCL violation, you must include in the report adverse health affect information and additional information regarding the number of assessments required, the number of assessments completed, the number of corrective actions required and the number of corrective actions completed.

(A) Adverse Health Effects Required Text: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

(B) Additional Information Required:

- a. During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.
- b. During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.
- c. Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:
 - i. During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).
 - ii. During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

II. If your water system was required to conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an *E.coli* MCL violation, you must include in the report adverse health affect information and additional information regarding the number of assessments required, the number of assessments completed, the number of corrective actions required and the number of corrective actions completed.

(A) Adverse Health Effects Required Text: *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

(B) Additional Information Required:

a. We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

b. Any system that has failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate:

i. We failed to conduct the required assessment.

ii. We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.

c. Any system that violated the *E. coli* MCL, the system must include, in addition to the required adverse health effects text [see II.(A) above], one or more of the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

i. We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.

ii. We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

iii. We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

iv. We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

III. If your water system detected *E. coli* and did not violate the *E. coli* MCL, the system may include, in addition to the required adverse health effects text [See II.(A) above], a statement that explains that although *E. coli* water detected, your system was not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.

No results were found for the RTCR Sampling History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

Chlorine Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Sampling History

PWS Number: ID7100041
PWS Name: IONA WATER DEPT
Total Records: 0

Sampling history is only listed for systems which are practicing chlorination on a full-time basis.

Please include in your CCR the highest chlorine residual level detected during the previous calendar year (2018) by your system, as well as the average of all residuals collected during 2018.

Required Language. If the system exceeds the chlorine MCL (maximum contaminant level) value, the system must show the potential health effects of the contaminant. To report this information, go to **Appendix A of the CCR template**, find the contaminant, and copy the information from the *"Health Effects Language"* column and place it in your CCR.

No results were found for the Chlorine Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Sampling History Report.

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

Chemical And Radiological Sampling History
PWS Number: ID7100041
PWS Name: IONA WATER DEPT
Total Records: 49

A PWS is only required to report the most recent detections of any contaminant at each representative sampling location. For example, if nitrate is detected in a sample collected at Well X in 2017, but is not detected at Well X in 2018, then the system is not required to report nitrate for Well X in the 2018 CCR. **Note:** If a contaminant (e.g., nitrate) is listed with a "Y" (meaning "Yes") in the "non-detect" column, this means that sampling results showed a "non-detect" - that is to say, nitrate was not detected.

Required Language. If a system reports a detection, the system must give the major sources of the contaminant. To report this information, go to **Appendix A of the CCR template**, find the contaminant, and copy the information from the "Major Sources in Drinking Water" column and place it in your CCR. If the system exceeds the MCL (maximum contaminant level) value of a contaminant, the system must show the potential health effects of the contaminant. To report this information, go to **Appendix A of the CCR template**, find the contaminant, and copy the information from the "Health Effects Language" column and place it in your CCR.

Abbreviations used below:

MG/L (mg/L) = milligrams per liter (mg/L = ppm in Appendix A)

UG/L (µg/L) = micrograms per liter (µg/L = ppb in Appendix A)

PI/L (pCi/L) = picocuries per liter

Contaminant	Date Collected	Facility	Non Detect?	Detected Level	Units	CCR Units
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
BENZENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
CHLOROBENZENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	12/28/2016	WELL #2		1.200	PCI/L	1.200
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	10/13/2016	WELL #1	N	0.580	PCI/L	0.580
COMBINED URANIUM	10/13/2016	WELL #2	N	1.700	UG/L	1.700
DICHLOROMETHANE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
ETHYLBENZENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	10/13/2016	WELL #1	N	2.500	PCI/L	2.500
NITRATE	08/01/2018	EMERGENCY WELL (# 4)	N	1.800	MG/L	1.800
NITRATE	08/01/2018	WELL #1	N	1.730	MG/L	1.730
NITRATE	08/01/2018	WELL #2	N	1.540	MG/L	1.540
NITRATE	08/01/2018	WELL #3	N	2.370	MG/L	2.370
NITRATE	08/10/2017	EMERGENCY WELL (# 4)	N	2.300	MG/L	2.300
NITRATE	08/02/2017	WELL #1	N	1.960	MG/L	1.960
NITRATE	08/02/2017	WELL #2	N	1.700	MG/L	1.700
NITRATE	08/02/2017	WELL #3	N	2.580	MG/L	2.580
NITRATE	07/25/2016	EMERGENCY WELL (# 4)	N	1.680	MG/L	1.680
NITRATE	07/25/2016	WELL #1	N	1.940	MG/L	1.940
NITRATE	07/25/2016	WELL #2	N	1.690	MG/L	1.690
NITRATE	07/25/2016	WELL #3	N	1.900	MG/L	1.900
NITRATE	07/01/2015	EMERGENCY WELL (# 4)	N	1.220	MG/L	1.220
NITRATE	07/01/2015	WELL #1	N	1.710	MG/L	1.710
NITRATE	07/01/2015	WELL #2	N	1.420	MG/L	1.420
NITRATE	07/01/2015	WELL #3	N	1.650	MG/L	1.650
NITRATE	08/26/2014	EMERGENCY WELL (# 4)	Y	0.000		0.000
NITRATE	08/26/2014	WELL #1	N	1.710	MG/L	1.710
NITRATE	08/26/2014	WELL #2	N	1.420	MG/L	1.420
NITRATE	08/26/2014	WELL #3	N	1.360	MG/L	1.360
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
RADIUM-226	10/13/2016	WELL #1	N	0.100	PCI/L	0.100
RADIUM-226	10/13/2016	WELL #2	N	0.010	PCI/L	0.010
RADIUM-228	12/28/2016	WELL #2	N	1.200	PCI/L	1.200
RADIUM-228	10/13/2016	WELL #1	N	0.480	PCI/L	0.480
STYRENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
TOLUENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000

Sampling History Report
Print Date: May 28, 2019

TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
VINYL CHLORIDE	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000
XYLENES, TOTAL	10/13/2016	WELL #1	Y	0.000		0.000

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.

Sampling History Report
Print Date: May 28, 2019

Coliform Sampling History
PWS Number: ID7100041
PWS Name: IONA WATER DEPT
Total Records: 40

Only report coliform results in the CCR if one or more samples tested positive during the 2018 calendar year.

Required Language. If your water system's coliform history for the year included one or more samples present for coliform, you must give the major sources of the contaminant. To report this information, go to **Appendix A of the CCR template**, find the contaminant, and copy the information from the *"Major Sources in Drinking Water"* column and place it in your CCR. If the system has exceeded the MCL (maximum contaminant level) value for coliforms, go to **Appendix A of the CCR template**, find the contaminant, and copy the information from the *"Health Effects Language"* column and place it in your CCR.

Contaminant	Date Collected	P=Present A=Absent
COLIFORM (TCR)	12/04/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	12/04/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	12/04/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	11/19/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	11/19/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	11/19/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	10/17/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	10/17/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	10/17/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	09/27/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	09/27/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	09/27/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	09/26/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	09/26/2018	P
E. COLI	09/26/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	09/26/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	08/01/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	08/01/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	08/01/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	07/09/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	07/09/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	07/09/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	06/04/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	06/04/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	06/04/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	05/15/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	05/15/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	05/15/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	04/24/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	04/24/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	04/24/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	03/12/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	03/12/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	03/12/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	02/26/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	02/26/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	02/26/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	01/17/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	01/17/2018	A
COLIFORM (TCR)	01/17/2018	A

Note: Please notify your regional DEQ office if you find discrepancies in your sampling or violation histories. DEQ will correct the errors in the agency's database.