

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT

for the

CITY OF JANESVILLE

The City of Janesville 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. This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The City of Janesville purchases its water through a bulk connection with Iowa Regional Utilities Association (IRUA) and receives treated water from IRUA's water treatment plant located near Waverly. Results of water quality testing from our distribution system and from IRUA's water treatment plant are provided below.

Contaminant	MCL (MCLG)	Compliance		Year Tested	Violation Yes/No	Source
		Type	Result (Range)			
City of Janesville Distribution System						
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.0251 (0.0099 - 0.0531)	2020	No	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.00 (ND - 3)	2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Distribution System						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.4 (2.1 - 2.9)	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
IRUA Waverly Treatment Plant						
Well #1 after treatment						
Gross Alpha, inc pCi/L	15 (0)	SGL	1.4	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	11.6	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during the treatment process.
Nitrate [N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	4.600 (4.300 - 4.600)	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Well #2 after treatment						
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	9.85	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during the treatment process.
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	4.600 (4.300 - 4.600)	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. 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 (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.
- 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.
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units