2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR
SLATER MUNI WATER DEPT

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Some of the water is purchased. Purchased water comes from BOONE WATER WORKS. 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	51.00 (45 - 59)	12/31/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	19.00 (9 - 26)	12/31/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	7.00 (ND - 21) 1 sample(s) exceeded AL	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.16 (ND - 0.20)	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.5 (ND - 3)	12/31/2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	RAA	0.68 (0.600 - 0.700)	03/31/2025	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.3486 (ND - 0.3486)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
03 - AFTER WTP AND XENIA (BOONE)						
Selenium (ppb)	50 (50)	SGL	1.60	10/18/2022	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.6	03/12/2024	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)	10 (0)	SGL	1.00	10/18/2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.509	10/18/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	142	12/09/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	1.1294 (1.0029 - 1.1294)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1 (1)	SGL	0.2467 (ND - 0.2467)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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 SLATER MUNI WATER DEPT at 515-228-3339. 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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

OTHER VIOLATIONS

In September 2025 we failed to monitor for Manganese. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its 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 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 515-228-3339 .

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
IA0819033	BOONE WATER WORKS

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 SLATER MUNI WATER DEPT at 515-228-3339.

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	
0819033 - BOONE WATER WORKS						
01 - WLS #12,13,16,19-29 AFTR TRTMNT						
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.57	09/18/2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	17	07/14/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10 (10)	SGL	8.6 (0.83 - 8.6)	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.10	10/07/2024	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	0.60	10/04/2021	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	Enter highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits here.			Soil runoff