2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SABULA WATER SUPPLY

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is groundwater. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Total Trihalomethanes b [TTHM	80 (N/A)	LRAA	5.00 (5 5)	09/30/2025		By-products of drinking water chlorination
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.13 (0.018	2023		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood reservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL-IS (0)	90th	ND	2023		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural de osits
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.O MRDLG=4.O	RAA	0.9 (0.75 - 1.08)	12/3 1/2025		Water additive used to control microbes
Total Cofiform Bacteria		RTCR	2 sample(s) positive	09/30/2025		Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinkin water.
03 - SAE4PLE TAP FOR WELL #3						
Combined Radium Ci/L		SGL	1.2	12/01/2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)		SGL	0.13	05/25/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural de osits
Fluoride (ppm)		SGL	0.26	05/25/2022	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	3.9	06/26/2025		Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water durin treatment rocess

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 treaünent or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximuln 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 confrol 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 (8004264791).

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 wafer 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 SABULA WATER SUPPLY at 563-687-2420. 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://proxrams.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.

COLIFORM ASSESSMENT

During the past year we were required to conductl Level 1 assessment to determine the cause of bacteria in our distribution system. Corrective actions have been, or will be taken to address these issues. If a health concern is present, you will be notified.

A Level I Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains its water from the sandstone and dolomite of the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer. The Cambrian-Ordovician 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 Cambrian-Ordovician well 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 563-687-2420.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact SABULA WATER SUPPLY at 563-687-2420.