

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

The University Water System (PWSID 5225101) is pleased to report another year of providing drinking water to the population served on the University of Iowa main campus. The University Water System is owned by the University of Iowa and operated by ENGIE under a 50-year Public-Private Partnership Agreement since March 11, 2020.

ENGIE is committed to continuing to provide the same or better quality and reliability of utility services to the university community.

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The information presented in this report is based on water samples collected from the water treatment plant and at representative points throughout the distribution system from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. ENGIE prepared this consumer confidence report reflecting operation for calendar year 2025. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Iowa Department of Natural Resources regulations. Certain water quality tests are only conducted every 3, 6, or 9 years. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality when tested, may be more than a year old.

The University Water System is operated and managed by ENGIE's professional, state certified water treatment and distribution operators.

Source Water Assessment Information

The University Water System's primary source of water is surface water from the Iowa River adjacent to the University Water System's treatment plant. The University Water System's secondary source of water is ground water from the Jordan (Cambrian-Ordovician) Aquifer well.

This water supply obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination within the drainage basins. The surface water name is the Iowa River and susceptibility is high.

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 University Water System or from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

Contact Information

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact University Water System, operated by ENGIE:

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Water Treatment Plant Monitoring

Inorganic Substances

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Type	Value	Range	Date	Violation	Possible Source
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	SGL	9.4	N/A	4/23/2025	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	10	10	SGL	5.4	1.4-5.4	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	SGL	0.88	0.21-0.88	2025	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories;

Water Clarity

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Type	Value	Range	Date	Violation	Possible Source
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	N/A	TT	0.08		2025	No	Soil Runoff

Lowest % of Samples Meeting Limits: 100% Compliance

Treatment Plant

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Type	Value	Range	Date	Violation	Possible Source
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	TT	N/A	Annual Removal Ratio	3.7	3.00-6.33	2025	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	SGL	0.6	N/A	8/18/2021	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

Distribution System Monitoring

Lead and Copper Monitoring Program

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Type	Value	Range	Date	Violation	Possible Source
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	90 th Percentile	0.0	ND - 4	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	90 th Percentile	0.07	ND -3.3 1 Sample exceeded AL	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Disinfection

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Type	Value	Range	Date	Violation	Possible Source
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4.0	RAA	1.8	0.73 – 2.6	12/31/2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	TT	RTCR	0 positive sample(s)	N/A	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Type	Value	Range	Date	Violation	Possible Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80	N/A	LRAA	60.00	33-86	03/31/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60	N/A	LRAA	13.00	7-24	03/31/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Unregulated Contaminants

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required some water systems to take samples in 2024 for an assessment monitoring program for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5). Previously in 2020 samples were taken for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) The EPA will review the findings of this nationwide assessment to determine if any new regulations are needed.

UCMR5 2024 Water Treatment Plant

Analyte	Average Value	Range
Lithium	52.5	ND-72

UCMR4 2020 Distribution System

Analyte	Average Value	Range
HAA5 (µg/L)	8.6	7.2-10
HAA6Br (µg/L)	6.91	6.42-7.81
HAA9(µg/L)	12.94	11.03-15.38

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 U.S. 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 infections 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 University Water System 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The University Water System has no lead service lines or galvanized lines requiring replacement. Staff reviewed historical construction documents for buildings and service line projects, as well as maps of record maintained by Facilities Management GIS. Additionally, staff visually inspected service lines to confirm the materials in use. The full lead service line inventory is available upon request.

Additional Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Other Information

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

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.

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

mg/L – milligram per liter

µg/L – microgram per liter

ppb – parts per billion.

ppm – parts per million.

N/A – Not applicable

ND – Not detected

RAA – Running Annual Average

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average