

## A Message from the Environmental Protection Agency

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. 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. The EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the national Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 for advice from your health care provider.

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.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical and mental development. Children should show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Any bottled water that is labeled "drinking water" has to meet EPA's drinking water regulations. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

### SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE:

1-800-426-4791

[www.epa.gov/OGWDW](http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW)

### Protecting Wetlands in Iowa

*continued from front cover*

"The CREP program is unique to Iowa," Lemke said, "It has drawn a great deal of national interest due to its strong potential for nitrate removal."

The Iowa CREP provides financial incentives to landowners who get involved. Enrollment is on a continual basis. Land must be in one of 37 designated counties in North-Central Iowa and must meet specific eligibility requirements. For example, eligible land must be situated so that the established wetland would not obstruct normal tile drainage.

Programs like CREP need constant attention and participation in order to succeed. All Iowans have a stake in the problem because we share a common desire to have safe, clean drinking water. These environmental programs help to promote cleaner waterways and healthier natural habitats.

### Cryptosporidium

*Cryptosporidium* is a microscopic organism found in rivers and streams that can cause diarrhea, fever and gastrointestinal distress if ingested. It finds its way into the watershed through animal and human wastes.

*Cryptosporidium* is rarely found in the rivers from which we draw water and is effectively eliminated by a treatment process that includes sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

*Cryptosporidium* has NEVER been found in your drinking water.

## Public Meeting and Utility Contact Information

**ANKENY**  
**Ankeny City Council**  
1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 5:00 p.m.  
410 West 1st Street • Ankeny, Iowa 50021  
**Customer Service**  
210 SW Ankeny Boulevard • Ankeny, Iowa 50021  
Phone: (515) 283-8700 • Fax: (515) 283-8727  
E-mail: jmckenna@ci.ankeny.ia.us

**BERWICK**  
**Berwick City Council**  
1st Monday of each month  
6855 NE Berwick Drive • Ankeny, Iowa 50021  
**Fred Tomlinson**  
Phone: (515) 262-4378 • Fax: (515) 262-1342

**BONDURANT**  
**Bondurant City Council**  
1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m.  
Bondurant City Hall • 200 2nd NE Bondurant, Iowa 50035  
**Patrick F. Collison**  
Phone: (515) 971-6856 • Fax: (515) 967-5732

**CLIVE**  
**Clive City Council**  
1st, 3rd, & 5th\* Thursdays of each month (\*5 week months)  
Clive City Hall • 1900 NW 114th St. Clive, Iowa 50325  
**Bart Weller, Director of Public Works**  
9289 Swanson Blvd. • Clive, Iowa 50325  
Phone: (515) 223-6231 • Fax: (515) 223.6013  
E-mail: bweller@ci.clive.ia.us

**CUMMING**  
**Cumming City Council**  
2nd and 4th Monday each month  
City Hall • Cumming, Iowa 50061  
**Kathie Hungerford**  
P.O. Box 100 • Cumming, Iowa 50061  
Phone: (515) 981-9214 • Fax: (515) 981-4981

**DES MOINES**  
**Board of Water Works Trustees**  
4th Tuesday each month at 3:30 p.m.  
Des Moines Water Works  
2201 George Flagg Parkway • Des Moines, Iowa 50321  
**Customer Service**  
Phone: (515) 283-8700 • Fax: (515) 283-8727  
E-mail: information@dmww.com

**EARLHAM**  
**Earlham City Council**  
2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.  
Earlham City Hall • Earlham, Iowa 50072  
**Bruce Koboldt, Public Works Superintendent**  
P.O. Box 518 • Earlham, Iowa 50072  
Phone: (515) 758-2157 or (515) 758-2281  
Fax: (515) 758-2710

**JOHNSTON**  
**Johnston City Council**  
1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.  
City Hall • 6221 Merle Hay Road • Johnston, Iowa 50131  
**Donna Kluss**  
P.O. Box 410 • Johnston, Iowa 50131-0410  
Phone: (515) 278-0822 • Fax: (515) 727-8092  
E-mail: dkluss@ci.johnston.ia.us

**NEW VIRGINIA**  
**New Virginia City Council**  
1st Saturday of each month at 8:00 a.m.  
Fire Station meeting room  
**Brent Baughman**  
305 Main Street, P.O. Box 302 • New Virginia, IA 50210  
Phone: (641) 449-3379 • Fax: (641) 449-3310

**NORWALK**  
**Norwalk City Council**  
1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m.  
705 North Avenue • Norwalk, Iowa 50211  
**Dean Yordi, Community Services Director**  
Phone: (515) 981-0228 • Fax: (515) 981-0933  
E-mail: deanyordi@ci.norwalk.ia.us

**PLEASANT HILL**  
**Pleasant Hill City Council**  
2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m.  
Pleasant Hill City Hall  
5151 Maple Drive • Pleasant Hill, Iowa 50317  
**Gary Patterson, Public Works Director**  
Phone: (515) 262-9368 • Fax: (515) 262-9570

**POLK COUNTY RURAL WATER DISTRICT #1**  
Annual Meeting in January each year • Call for date  
660 NW 66th Avenue, Suite 2 • Des Moines, Iowa 50313  
**Clate VanderPool**  
Phone: (515) 289-2643

**SOUTHEAST POLK RURAL WATER DISTRICT**  
**Board of Directors**  
3rd Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m.  
Southeast Polk Rural Water Office  
6540 NE 12th Avenue • Altoona, Iowa 50009  
**Shirley J. Bos, General Manager**  
Phone: (515) 262-8581 • Fax: (515) 262-4536  
E-mail: seph20@prairieinet.net

**ST. CHARLES**  
**St. Charles City Council**  
1st Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.  
St. Charles City Hall  
113 S. Lumber St. • St. Charles, Iowa 50240  
**Randy Gray, Water Superintendent**  
Phone: (641) 396-2545 • Fax: (641) 396-2545  
E-mail: stccity@netins.net

**URBANDALE**  
**Water Board of Trustees**  
Meets monthly • Call 278-3940 for information  
Urbandale Water Department  
3720 86th Street • Urbandale, Iowa 50322  
**Customer Service**  
Phone: (515) 278-3940 • Fax: (515) 278-3944  
E-mail: waterdept@urbandale.org

**WARREN WATER DISTRICT**  
**Board of Directors**  
3rd Monday each month at 7:00 p.m.  
Warren Water District Office  
1204 East 2nd Avenue • Indianola, Iowa 50125  
**Peggy Crabbs, Systems Manager**  
Phone: (515) 962-1200 • Fax: (515) 962-9328  
E-mail: warrenwater@warrenwaterdistrict.com

**WAUKEE**  
**Waukee City Council**  
1st and 3rd Monday each month at 7:00 p.m.  
Waukee City Hall • 230 Highway 6 Waukee, Iowa 50263  
**John R. Gibson, Director of Public Works**  
Phone: (515) 987-4363 • Fax: (515) 987-3979  
E-mail: jgibson@waukee.org

**WINDSOR HEIGHTS**  
**Windsor Heights City Council**  
1st and 3rd Monday each month at 5:00 p.m.  
Windsor Heights City Hall  
1133 66th Street • Windsor Heights, Iowa 50311  
**Customer Service**  
Phone: (515) 283-8700 • Fax: (515) 283-8727

**XENIA RURAL WATER DISTRICT**  
**Board of Directors**  
Thursday of 3rd full week of each month  
2398 141st Street • Bouton, Iowa 50039  
**Dave Modlin**  
Phone: (515) 676-2117 • Fax: (515) 676-2208  
E-mail: dave@xeniawater.org

A Publication Presented by Des Moines Water Works on Quality Water and Quality Service



# 2003 Consumer Confidence Report

## Protecting Wetlands in Iowa

Iowans depend on clean water for healthy living, as well as industrial and agricultural production. We have made great strides in keeping agriculture productive while protecting and enhancing the environment. However, as one of the most prolific producers of livestock and crops, managing Iowa's natural resources is an ongoing challenge. A consequence of agricultural production is increased levels of nitrate in our watersheds.

Nitrate is an inorganic contaminant and its consumption is linked to serious health effects in infants and persons with fragile immune systems. The most common sources of the nitrate found in Iowa source water are fertilizers, livestock manure, human wastewater, and sanitary landfills.

According to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Water Monitoring Fact Sheet, comparisons of historical to current data for the Des Moines River show that nitrate concentrations are 75 to 100 percent higher than in 1945. In addition, the Raccoon River watershed releases some of the highest levels of nitrate into the Mississippi River. This is a major concern for our environment and water protection.

In order to continue providing quality drinking water, it is impera-

tive to control nitrate levels throughout Iowa. The Iowa Department of Agriculture, the USDA Farm Service Agency, and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services formed a partnership in 2001 known as the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) which is attempting to do just that.

CREP is funded by state and federal sources and aims to reduce the movement of nitrate and other agricultural chemicals from croplands into streams and rivers. The partnership provides incentives to landowners in tile-drained regions of Iowa who voluntarily establish wetlands. The wetlands capture tile drainage and surface run-off, partially filtering this water before it runs into our rivers.

According to Dean Lemke, Chief of the Iowa Water Research Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS), research at Iowa State University has confirmed that these wetlands will remove 40 to 90 percent of the nitrate. An additional 90 percent of the herbicide found in tile drainage water can be removed with effective use of wetlands.

Furthermore, Lemke confirmed that continued wetland development could remove over 5,000 tons of nitrate-nitrogen annually.

*continued on inside flap*

“  
...the research tells us that wetlands will remove 40 to 90 percent of the nitrate...  
”

Dean Lemke, Chief of the Iowa Water Research Bureau, IDALS



# The Treatment You Expect

Providing clean, safe drinking water is Des Moines Water Works' (DMWW) most important function. The treatment process at the Fleur Drive Plant begins by drawing water from one of three sources. Two-thirds of the water comes from the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers and the remaining one-third comes from the infiltration gallery (shallow groundwater).

Powder activated carbon is added to remove man-made and organic chemicals from the river water during the pre-sedimentation process. After that, the water is combined with groundwater from the infiltration gallery and enters lime softening basins. A lime slurry mixture is added in the softening basin to raise the pH of water and remove hardness minerals, which kills 99.9 percent of bacteria found in the water. From there, carbon dioxide is added to lower the pH level.

Next, the water flows to sand and gravel filters where any remaining particles are filtered out. If high nitrate levels are detected, water will be sent to the nitrate removal facility where an ion exchange process will remove nitrate.

Finally, chlorine and fluoride are added. The chlorine disinfects the water while the fluoride prevents tooth decay. At the end of the treatment process the water flows to a large storage tank called the clear well. The clear well holds 10 million gallons of treated water until it is ready to be pumped to DMWW customers through the distribution system.

DMWW has an additional treatment plant at Maffitt Reservoir. It is a remote-controlled facility operated from our main control center on Fleur Drive. Maffitt produces water from two sources. The primary source is shallow groundwater obtained from radial collector wells along the Raccoon River. The second source is Maffitt Reservoir, used only as an emergency. The plant has a production capability of 25 million gallons of water per day and supplements our current supply of high quality drinking water. The Maffitt treatment process mirrors that of the Fleur Drive plant.

## NITRATE REMOVAL FACILITY

The Nitrate Removal Facility at DMWW was built during 1990-1991 to ensure safe drinking water to customers. With nitrate levels climbing higher each year, it was the best solution to eliminate contaminants in the source water. DMWW spent 3.7 million dollars to design and build the facility. It operates 45 days a year on average, keeping nitrate levels

below the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) maximum contaminant level of 10 milligrams per liter. The total operating capacity is 15 million gallons of water per day. The operating costs for the Nitrate Removal Facility are \$3,000 per day.

## Shedding Light on Your Watershed

There are three sources of water fulfilling the needs of Des Moines Water Works customers; the Raccoon River, the Des Moines River, and the infiltration gallery system.

As rain and snow run across the slope of land in our watershed, they carry soil and pollution, depositing them in creeks leading to the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers. Some precipitation sinks into the ground, dissolving substances that may enter our groundwater supplies. Everyone can contribute to improving watershed health by utilizing conservation practices that protect the land and the quality of water in our rivers.

Improving environmental quality improves our quality of life now and in the future.

Des Moines and Raccoon River Watershed



## Distribution Violations

The following utilities had distribution violations in 2002. The specifics of each violation and corrective actions are provided in detail. If you have any questions, please contact the utility.

### City of Ankeny

Violation: Monitoring violations occurred with nitrate, nitrite, sodium, and in the Inorganic (IOC), Synthetic (SOC) and Volatile (VOC) Chemical series of water contaminant testing at the ASR site (Well #4). Submission of radionuclide data was late.

*The City of Ankeny's new water permit included new testing requirements for the ASR facility, which is only used for a limited number of months to meet peak demand. All of the violations cited above can be attributed to an oversight associated with the new permit. The City of Ankeny regrets its error in meeting the monitoring requirements, but emphasizes that the quality of the water was not adversely affected.*

Corrective Action: Public education, notification and replacement sampling.

### City of Bondurant

Violation: Lead exceeded 90th percentile Action Level (AL).  
Corrective Action: Public education, notification and retesting.

# W A T E R Q U A L I T Y R E P O R T 2 0 0 2

## Definitions

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

**Inorganic Chemicals** - Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant 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.

**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.

**Microbiological Contaminants** - Very small organisms, such as bacteria, algae, plankton, and fungi.

**µg/L** - micrograms per liter; parts of contaminant per billion parts of water. One part per billion (ppb) is equivalent to a single penny in ten million dollars.

**mg/L** - milligrams per liter; parts of contaminant per million parts of water. One part per million (ppm) is equivalent to a single penny in ten thousand dollars.

**NA** - Not applicable

**nd** - Not detected

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

**Organic Contaminants** - Naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. This includes most pesticides and industrial chemicals.

**pCi/L** - picocuries per liter; measure of radioactivity.

**Radionuclides** - Contaminants giving off ionizing radiation.

\*Health Advisory Level

\*\* 90% of samples must be below Action Level

±2000 data - testing not required in 2002

²2001 data - testing not required in 2002

♣2000 for Maffitt data

↔2001 for Des Moines River data

★MRDLG

◉MRDL

♣ Range using Well #4 and ASR after treatment.

♦ Range using Maffitt or Fleur Drive plant or combination of both plants.

♣ Range using Maffitt or Fleur Drive plant or combination of both.

SUBSTANCE	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	DMWW RANGE USING DES MOINES RIVER	DMWW RANGE USING RACCOON RIVER	DMWW RANGE USING MAFFITT RESERVOIR	DMWW MAX. DETECTED LEVEL	EPA MCLG (EPA GOAL)	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% Positive	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0 Positive	Animal and human waste
Turbidity	0.3 NTU	0.02-0.15 NTU	0.02-0.30 NTU	0.03-0.08 NTU	0.30 NTU	N/A	Agriculture; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Gross Alpha Excluding Uranium	15.0 pCi/L	0.5 pCi/L↔	N/A	11.1 pCi/L♣	11.1 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Strontium-90	0.5 pCi/L	0.5 pCi/L	N/A	undetected	0.5 pCi/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Chlorine	4.0 mg/L◉	0.34-0.94 mg/L	0.37-0.91 mg/L	0.41-0.90 mg/L	0.94 mg/L	4.0 mg/L★	Additive to control microbes
Fluoride	4.0 mg/L	0.82-1.1 mg/L	0.62-1.14 mg/L	0.40-1.4 mg/L	1.4 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	Additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	10.0 mg/L	1.9-9.2 mg/L	2.2-8.5 mg/L	1.2-8.4 mg/L	9.2 mg/L	10.0 mg/L	Agriculture, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N/A	11-42 mg/L	12-26 mg/L	9.4-26 mg/L	42 mg/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	N/A	32-91 mg/L	25-83 mg/L	34-74 mg/L	91 mg/L	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>VOLATILE AND SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Atrazine	3.0 µg/L	undetected	undetected	.46 µg/L	.46 µg/L	3.0 µg/L	Agriculture
Metolachlor	70.0 µg/L*	undetected	undetected	1.6 µg/L	1.6 µg/L	N/A	Agriculture
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60 µg/L	8-15 µg/L	N/A	4-15 µg/L	15 µg/L	60 µg/L	By-product of treatment process
• Ankeny	60 µg/L	1-13 µg/L♣	N/A	N/A	13 µg/L♣	60 µg/L	By-product of treatment process
• Clive	60 µg/L	5-16 µg/L♦	N/A	N/A	16 µg/L♦	60 µg/L	By-product of treatment process
• Urbandale	60 µg/L	5-17 µg/L♣	N/A	N/A	17 µg/L♣	60 µg/L	By-product of treatment process
Total Trihalomethane	80 µg/L	33-72 µg/L	N/A	16-53 µg/L	72m µg/L	80 µg/L	By-product of treatment process
• Ankeny	80 µg/L	6.4-94.1 µg/L♣	N/A	N/A	94.1 µg/L♣	80 µg/L	By-product of treatment process
• Clive	80 µg/L	21-68 µg/L♦	N/A	N/A	68 µg/L♦	80 µg/L	By-product of treatment process
• Urbandale	80 µg/L	34-58 µg/L♣	N/A	N/A	58 µg/L♣	80 µg/L	By-product of treatment process
<b>SOURCE</b>							
<b>TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON</b>		<b>% REMOVAL RANGE</b>		<b>% REQUIRED REMOVAL</b>		<b>SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT</b>	
Raccoon River		27.5 - 67.7		15.0		Naturally present in the environment	
Des Moines River		17.5 - 65.4		15.0		Naturally present in the environment	
Maffitt Reservoir		23.4 - 51.3		15.0		Naturally present in the environment	

UTILITY	COPPER ACTION LEVEL		COPPER 90th PERCENTILE**		LEAD ACTION LEVEL		LEAD 90th PERCENTILE**		# LEAD SAMPLES ABOVE AL	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
<b>COPPER AND LEAD - Regulated at Customer Tap</b>										
Ankeny	1.3	mg/L	0.020	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	12.0	µg/L	5 of 62 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Berwick	1.3	mg/L	0.020	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	3.0	µg/L	0 of 10 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Bondurant	1.3	mg/L	<0.030	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	54.0	µg/L	2 of 10 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Clive	1.3	mg/L	0.032	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	0.0	µg/L	0 of 33 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Cumming	1.3	mg/L	<0.020	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	<5.0	µg/L	0 of 5 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Des Moines Water Works	1.3	mg/L	0.022	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	<6.0	µg/L	0 of 52 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Fleur Drive	1.3	mg/L	0.010	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	7.7	µg/L	1 of 10 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Johnston	1.3	mg/L	0.020	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	5.0	µg/L	0 of 20 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
New Virginia	1.3	mg/L	<0.020¹	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	<6.0¹	µg/L	0 of 5 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Norwalk	1.3	mg/L	0.05²	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	2.0²	µg/L	0 of 20 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Pleasant Hill	1.3	mg/L	0.00	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	5.0	µg/L	0 of 20 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Polk Cty Rural WD #1	1.3	mg/L	0.012	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	0.0	µg/L	0 of 10 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
SE Polk Rural Water	1.3	mg/L	0.036	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	<5.0	µg/L	1 of 12 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
St. Charles	1.3	mg/L	0.010	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	5.0	µg/L	0 of 11 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Urbandale	1.3	mg/L	0.020¹	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	6.0¹	µg/L	2 of 30 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Warren Water District	1.3	mg/L	<0.020	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	<6.0	µg/L	1 of 20 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Waukee	1.3	mg/L	<0.02¹	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	<6.0¹	µg/L	1 of 41 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Windsor Heights	1.3	mg/L	0.022	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	<6.0	µg/L	0 of 52 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing
Xenia Rural Water	1.3	mg/L	<0.030	mg/L	15.0	mg/L	<5.0	µg/L	0 of 20 samples	Corrosion of Home Plumbing

**NOTE:** The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. For a complete list or for more information about contaminants, please contact Des Moines Water Works or your local water utility. Contact information for each water utility is listed on the back of this publication.