

Drinking Water and Health Information from the EPA

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.

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. Des Moines Water Works uses a variety of strategies to keep the treated tap water below 10 ppm. These strategies include source water blending, and if necessary, removal of nitrate using an expensive treatment process known as ion exchange. Des Moines Water Works' treated water has not exceeded the 10 ppm standard since nitrate removal was implemented in 1992. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Many customers wish to know if bottled water is safer than regular tap water. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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. Research repeatedly shows bottled water to be no safer than conventional tap water provided by public water systems in the U.S.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting www.epa.gov/OGWDW.

Public Meeting and Utility Contact Information

ANKENY

1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m.
220 West 1st Street · Ankeny, Iowa 50023

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

1st Monday of each month
6855 NE Berwick Drive · Ankeny, Iowa 50021

Fred Tomlinson

Phone: (515) 262-4378 · Fax: (515) 262-1342

BONDURANT

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
E-mail: pfcollison@msn.com

CLIVE

1st, 3rd, & 5th Thursdays of each month
Clive City Hall · 1900 NW 114th Street · Clive, Iowa 50325

Bart Weller, Director of Public Works

9289 Swanson Boulevard · Clive, Iowa 50325
Phone: (515) 223-6231 · Fax: (515) 223-6013
E-mail: bweller@cityofclive.com

CUMMING

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
E-mail: cityclerk@cumming-iowa.com
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
Phone: (515) 283-8700 · Fax: (515) 283-8727

DES MOINES

4th Tuesday each month at 3:30 p.m.
Des Moines Water Works · 2201 George Flagg Parkway · Des Moines, Iowa 50321

Des Moines Water Works Customer Service

Phone: (515) 283-8700 · Fax: (515) 283-8727
E-mail: customerservice@dmww.com

EARLHAM

2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
Earlham City Hall · 140 South Chestnut Street · Earlham, Iowa 50072

Gary Coffman

Phone: (515) 758-2281 · Fax: (515) 758-2710
E-mail: earlhamcityhall@mchsi.com

JOHNSTON

1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
City Hall · 6221 Merle Hay Road · Johnston, Iowa 50131

Lori Eden

P.O. Box 410 · Johnston, Iowa 50131-0410
Phone: (515) 278-0822 · Fax: (515) 727-8092
E-mail: leden@ci.johnston.ia.us

NEW VIRGINIA

1st Saturday of each month at 8:00 a.m.
Fire Station meeting room · New Virginia, IA 50210

Brent Baughman

305 Main Street, P.O. Box 302 · New Virginia, IA 50210
Phone: (641) 449-3379 · Fax: (641) 449-3310
E-mail: bjbaughman@iowatelecom.net

NORWALK

1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
Norwalk Easter Public Library · 1051 North Avenue · Norwalk, Iowa 50211

Dean Yordi, Community Services Director

705 North Avenue · Norwalk, Iowa 50211
Phone: (515) 981-0228 · Fax: (515) 981-0933
E-mail: deanyordi@ci.norwalk.ia.us

PLEASANT HILL

2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m.
Pleasant Hill City Hall · 515 Maple Drive · Pleasant Hill, Iowa 50317

Rita A. Conner, Community Services Director

Phone: (515) 309-9460 · Fax: (515) 262-9570
E-mail: rconner@ci.pleasant-hill.ia.us
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
Phone: (515) 283-8700 · Fax: (515) 283-8727

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
E-mail: clatev@wmconnect.com

RUNNELLS

2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
Runnells City Hall

Linda Northway, City Clerk

Phone: (515) 966-2042
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
Phone: (515) 283-8700 · Fax: (515) 283-8727

ST. CHARLES

1st Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
St. Charles City Hall · 113 South Lumber Street · St. Charles, Iowa 50240

Randy Gray, Water Superintendent

Phone: (641) 396-2545 · Fax: (641) 396-2545
E-mail: stccity@netins.net

URBANDALE

Meets monthly · Call 278-3940 for information
Urbandale Water Utility · 3720 86th Street · Urbandale, Iowa 50322

Customer Service

Phone: (515) 278-3940 · Fax: (515) 278-3944
E-mail: waterdept@urbandale.org

WARREN WATER DISTRICT

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: wwd@warrenwaterdistrict.com

WAUKEE

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

1st and 3rd Monday each month at 5:00 p.m.
Windsor Heights City Hall · 1133 66th Street · Windsor Heights, Iowa 50311

Des Moines Water Works Customer Service

Phone: (515) 283-8700 · Fax: (515) 283-8727

XENIA RURAL WATER DISTRICT

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



2 0 0 7 Consumer Confidence Report

A publication on quality water and quality service presented by
DES MOINES WATER WORKS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. This annual Consumer Confidence Report is your guide to the quality and safety of the tap water provided by Des Moines Water Works.

Des Moines Water Works employs a three-pronged strategy to make sure customers receive a continuous supply of safe drinking water:

Keep it Clean: Prevent source contamination

Make it Safe: Remove harmful (natural and man-made) contamination through water treatment

Prove it's Safe: Zealously monitor and protect the treated water

Supplying central Iowa with clean, safe drinking water is Des Moines Water Works' mission. The process begins by drawing water from the Raccoon River, the Des Moines River, and shallow ground water collection systems at our two treatment plants located on Fleur Drive and at Maffitt Reservoir. The source water is made safe for drinking by softening, filtration, disinfection and nitrate removal and then delivered to you, our customer.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. For this reason, regular testing of the water is required.

Keeping the source water – both the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers – clean is a huge challenge. Like many other bodies of water in Iowa, the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers are under the enormous influence of human activity. Neither river has resembled its natural state, in either appearance or water quality, for over a century. The primary impairments are excess nutrient (nitrate-nitrogen) and bacteria levels.

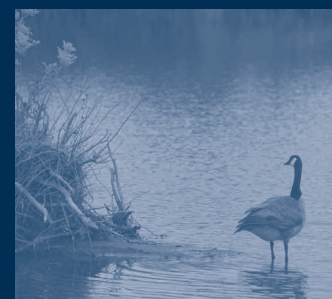
The Water Works' testing laboratory maintains a rigorous program of watershed monitoring so that sources of contamination can be identified. Customers can help by supporting practices and initiatives that improve water quality at both the state and local levels.

Des Moines Water Works encourages customers to stay informed on drinking water and watershed protection issues. Please contact us at (515) 283-8700 or visit www.dmww.com if you have any questions about your drinking water.

Des Moines Water Works monitoring in the watershed helps keep your drinking water safe.



SOURCE.



TREATMENT.



DISTRIBUTION.



**Delivering
Quality
to YOU!**

Des Moines Water Works completed a Source Water Assessment in 2001. To obtain a copy of the SWA, visit our website at www.dmww.com, or call (515) 283-8700 to request a printed copy.

DES MOINES WATER WORKS 2006 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Treatment Plant Monitoring

Before water can be delivered to your home, it must first be analyzed by certified laboratories at Des Moines Water Works' Fleur Drive Plant and at the University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory in Iowa City. Results for 2006 in this report include those for samples taken as water leaves Des Moines Water Works' two treatment plants, and from samples obtained from the various water distribution systems supplied with water by Des Moines Water Works. The Maffitt Plant serves southwest Des Moines; parts of the Xenia and Warren Rural Water Systems; Waukee; and the parts of West Des Moines, Clive, and Urbandale west of I-35. All other areas receive water from the Fleur Drive Plant. Some test results shown in the table are from samples analyzed prior to 2006. This is because annual monitoring is not required for all contaminants, and the data represents the last time a substance was detected. The source water is tested for the following parameters:

- Microorganisms**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or come from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are industrial and petroleum process byproducts and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants**, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

2006 Lab Test Results	Year Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Fleur Drive Treatment Plant		Maffitt Reservoir Treatment Plant		Typical Source of Substance
					Level Found	Range of Detections	Level Found	Range of Detections	
Water Clarity									
Turbidity	2006	NTU	TT	-	<0.3	0.03-0.19	<0.3	0.03-0.12	Soil runoff.
Inorganic Substances									
Nitrate as Nitrogen	2006	mg/L	10	10	10.0	0.4-10.0	9.9	0.2-9.90	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2006	mg/L	4	4	1.23	0.57-1.23	1.17	0.68-1.17	Additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer.
Sodium Sulfate	2006	mg/L	-	-	44.0	11.0-44.0	26.0	11.0-26.0	Erosion of natural deposits.
	2006	mg/L	-	-	77.0	48.0-77.0	70.0	36.0-70.0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radiological Substances									
Combined Radium	2003	pCi/L	5	0	0.7	-	-	-	Erosion of natural deposits.

Definition of Terms

Level Found is the highest amount found in the water or the average of all samples analyzed, depending on the regulation. If multiple samples were tested in 2006, the lowest and highest detected values are listed under Range of Detections.

MCL is the maximum contaminant level, the highest level of a substance allowed in drinking water.

MCLG is the MCL Goal, the level of a substance where there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment processes.

MRDL is 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.

MRDLG is the level of 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.

Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

TT is treatment technology. Certain treatment processes are required to reduce the level of

turbidity in the drinking water. Turbidity must not ever exceed 1 NTU, and must be less than 0.3 NTU 95% of the time.

mg/L is milligrams per liter, or parts per million.

ug/L is micrograms per liter, or parts per billion.

NTU is nephelometric turbidity units.

pCi/L is picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

ND is not detected.

NA is not applicable.

Distribution System Monitoring

Once the water leaves the water treatment facilities, it is regularly monitored throughout the numerous distribution systems served by Des Moines Water Works for disinfectant, disinfectant byproducts, bacteria, lead and copper.

DES MOINES WATER WORKS	Total Trihalomethanes		Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		Lead	Copper	Coliform Bacteria		Chlorine Disinfectant	
	Level Found	Range of Detections	Level Found	Range of Detections	90% of samples below this level	90% of samples below this level	Monthly Samples	Positive Samples	Running Annual Average	Range
	Byproducts of chlorination. Units: ug/L MCL=80 ug/L MCLG=no limit set.		Byproducts of chlorination. Units: ug/L MCL=60 ug/L MCLG=no limit set.		From plumbing corrosion. Units: ug/L 90% of all samples must be below Action Level of 15 ug/L.	From plumbing corrosion. Units: mg/L 90% of all samples must be below Action Level of 1.3 mg/L.	Naturally present in the environment. Units: positive samples. No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive.		Added to prevent bacterial growth. Units: mg/L. Maximum limit for annual average: 4.0 mg/L. (see MRDL and MRDLG in definitions below)	
System	Level Found	Range of Detections	Level Found	Range of Detections	90% of samples below this level	90% of samples below this level	Monthly Samples	Positive Samples	Running Annual Average	Range
Des Moines - Fleur ¹	46.0	33.0-63.0	8.0	6.0-10.0	ND	0.025	150	5	0.61	0.52-0.67
Des Moines - Maffitt	34.0	23.0-55.0	9.0	7.0-13.0	ND	0.025	150	5	0.61	0.52-0.67
Ankeny	52.0	41.0-69.0	11.0	9.0-15.0	ND	ND	40	1	0.61	0.57-0.66
Ankeny ASR	46.0	43.0-50.0	6.0	ND-6.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Berwick	48.0	36.0-78.0	8.0	7.0-10.0	ND	0.028	1	0	0.37	0.09-0.54
Bondurant	43.0	29.0-54.0	13.0	9.0-19.0	ND	ND	2	0	2.0	1.77-2.13
Clive	52.0	35.0-71.0	8.0	6.0-10.0	ND	0.022	15	0	0.60	0.44-0.86
Cumming	75.0	75.0	ND	ND	7.4	0.035	1	0	0.25	0.10-0.46
Earlham	54.0	30.0-96.0	10.0	7.0-12.0	ND	ND	2	0	0.96	0.51-1.49
Johnston	58.0	47.0-83.0	9.0	6.0-14.0	ND	ND	15	0	0.34	0.19-0.50
Martensdale	75.0	75.0	8.0	8.0	ND	ND	1	0	0.40	0.15-0.66
New Virginia	71.0	46.0-101.0	13.0	10.0-15.0	ND	0.03	1	0	0.75	0.13-1.06
Norwalk	58.0	47.0-64.0	8.0	ND-13	2.0	0.05	8	0	0.82	0.52-0.90
Polk Co. Rural WD #1	44.0	31.0-75.0	8.0	6.0-12.0	ND	0.023	2	0	0.39	0.12-0.64
SE Polk Rural Water - South ²	59.0	39.0-99.0	8.0	7.0-11.0	ND	0.024	5	0	0.47	0.31-0.56
SE Polk Rural Water - North	49.0	35.0-59.0	11.0	6.0-16.0	ND	0.024	5	0	1.50	1.11-1.84
St. Charles	98.0	71.0-120.0	15.0	6.0-24.0	ND	ND	1	0	NA	NA
Urbandale	57.0	34.0-93.0	10.0	8.0-16.0	ND	ND	40	0	0.62	0.52-0.72
Warren Water District - Fleur	62.0	41.0-96.0	11.0	10.0-12.0	12.3	0.025	19	0	0.71	0.40-1.10
Warren Water District - Maffitt	55.0	41.0-84.0	9.0	8.0-10.0	12.3	0.025	19	0	0.71	0.40-1.10
Waukee	71.0	45.0-98.0	9.0	8.0-9.0	7.4	0.021	9	0	0.66	0.51-0.77
Xenia Rural Water	77.0	47.0-102.0	20.0	11.0-25.0	10.0	0.04	14	0	1.90	1.14-2.22

¹Includes Windsor Heights and Pleasant Hill

²Includes water supplied to City of Runnells

Total Organic Carbon Results

Treatment Plant	Year Tested	Annual Removal Ratio	Minimum Removal Requirement
Fleur Drive	2006	2.39	1.0
Maffitt Reservoir	2006	1.68	1.0

Distribution Violations

The following utilities had distribution violations in 2006. The specifics of each violation and corrective actions are provided in detail. If you have any questions, please contact the utility.

City of Johnston: Monitoring violation for the first quarter of 2006, failure to collect the required disinfection byproduct samples.

City of New Virginia: The City of New Virginia exceeded the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes during the first and second quarter of 2006. Since that time, changes have been made in how

the water is disinfected, and the water system is now in compliance with this regulation. Trihalomethanes (THMs) are a class of organic compounds formed when chlorine reacts with naturally-occurring organic matter found in source water. The health affects associated with prolonged exposure to high levels of THMs include problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and an increased risk of cancer. Corrective actions include public notice and education, and increased monitoring of chlorine added to the water.