2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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





WATER YOU CAN TRUST FOR LIFE

approximately 500,000 central lowans with clean, safe drinking water is Des Moines Water Works (DMWW) water is Des Moines Water Works' mission.

In order to ensure 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 water quality report summarizes information regarding water sources used, any detected contaminants, compliance and educational information.

Des Moines Water Works' top priority is to ensure our customers have a reliable, secure water supply. To achieve that, we responsibly invest in maintenance and upgrades to our infrastructure. We closely monitor the water supply to identify and treat any contaminants and regularly review treatment methods and operations for efficiency. Des Moines Water Works' extensive monitoring program allows us to evaluate our ever-challenging source waters and treat them effectively.



WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

DMWW operates three water treatment plants in central lowa. The newest facility, Saylorville Water Treatment Plant located in northern Polk County, began serving water to residents north of Des Moines in April 2011. This facility treats water from the Des Moines River and utilizes membrane technology to soften and purify the finished water. It is DMWW's first membrane treatment plant and the largest such facility in Iowa.

The L.D. McMullen Treatment Facility at Maffitt Reservoir, located southwest of the metro area, treats water from the Raccoon River, and serves customers in southwest Des Moines, parts of Xenia and Warren Water Systems, Waukee, and parts of Clive, Urbandale and West Des Moines. The water is obtained through radial collector wells located horizontally in the coarse sand and gravel formation beneath the river. The shallow groundwater receives natural filtration prior to entry into the wells. The groundwater is pumped to the treatment plant via a series of pipes and pumps that interconnect all six of the wells and the horizontally drilled well. This innovative horizontal well formation was designed and constructed by DMWW staff.

All other areas in Des Moines Water Works' service area receive water from the Fleur Drive Treatment Plant. This plant treats water pumped from one of three sources: Raccoon River, Des Moines River and an infiltration gallery (a series of underground pipes located throughout Water Works Park next to the Raccoon River).

DMWW's chemists and microbiologist test the untreated water daily to determine the best source water. They also test the finished drinking water every day to ensure that it is a healthy and safe product. The tests include bacterial analysis, softening levels and testing for other contaminants.

Once treated, there are more than 1,300 miles of underground water mains and pipe distributing water to homes and businesses in Des Moines and surrounding communities.

SOURCE WATER REPORT

Des Moines Water Works obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination or pollution within the Raccoon and Des Moines River watersheds.

Surface Water Name	Susceptibility
Crystal Lake	High
Des Moines River	High
Maffitt Reservoir	High
Raccoon River	High

Des Moines Water Works completed a **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT** in 2001. To obtain a copy of the assessment, call (515) 283-8700 to request a printed copy.

2013 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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 Treatment Plant and at the University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory in Iowa City. Results for 2013 in this report include samples taken as water leaves Des Moines Water Works' three treatment plants and from samples obtained from the various water distribution systems supplied with water by Des Moines Water Works. The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 dissolves naturally-occurring material and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or humans. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON RESULTS

Treatment Plant	Year Tested	Annual Removal Ratio	Minimum Removal Requirement
Fleur Drive Plant	2013	3.00	1.00
McMullen Facility Saylorville Plant	2013 2013	1.85 3.90	1.00 1.00

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.

Microorganisms such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations

- 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.

2013 LAB											ur Drive ment Plant		Mullen Water Tent Facility		ville Water nent Plant	
TEST results	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL Found	RANGE OF Detections	LEVEL Found	RANGE OF Detections	LEVEL Found	RANGE OF Detections	COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT						
WATER CLARITY																
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N⁄A	1.53 ¹	0.02-1.53	0.28	0.02-0.28	1.12	0.02-1.12	Soil runoff						
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES																
Barium	mg/L	2.00	2.00	< 0.05	N⁄A	N⁄A	N⁄A	0.1	N⁄A	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits						
Fluoride Nitrate [as N]	mg/L mg/L	4.00 10.00	4.00 10.00	0.67 8.41	0.32-1.19 0.60-8.41	0.67 7.99	0.14-1.00 0.54-7.99	0.24 1.43	0.21-1.04 0.06-1.43	Additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits						
Sodium	mg⁄L	N⁄A	N⁄A	25	N⁄A	16	N⁄A	19.4	N⁄A	Erosion of natural deposits						
ORGANIC SUBSTANCES																
Atrazine cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	μg/L μg/L μg/L	3.00 70.00 6	3.00 70.00 0	<0.1 <0.5 <0.6	N/A N/A N/A	<0.1 <0.5 <0.6	N⁄A N⁄A N⁄A	<0.1 <0.5 N⁄A	N∕A N∕A N∕A	Agriculture runoff Discharge from industrial chemical factories Discharge from rubber and chemical factories						
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES	S	1				1										
Alpha Emitters Combined Radium	рСі⁄L рСі⁄L	15.00 5.00	N∕A N∕A	1.6 <1.0	N⁄A N⁄A	<1.1 N⁄A	N∕A N∕A	<1.3 <1.0	N∕A N∕A	Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits						

¹Treatment Techniques Violation for Turbidity in December.

DES MOINES WATER WORKS AND THE CITY OF ANKENY operate Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) wells. Treated drinking water is injected into the well during cold-weather months, and recovered for use during warm-weather months. Testing data unique to this water can be seen on the chart below.

2013 LAB				Louis	e P. Moon Well	L.D. McMullen Facility Well		Ankeny Well 4				Ankeny Well 6		
TEST results	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF Detections	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL Found	RANGE OF Detections	LEVEL Found	RANGE OF Detections	COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT		
PARAMETER														
Alpha Emitters	рСі⁄L	15.00	0	ND	N⁄A	ND	N⁄A	2.20	N⁄A	3.10	N⁄A	Erosion of natural deposits		
Arsenic	µg/L	10.00	0	ND	N⁄A	ND	N⁄A	1.00	N⁄A	1.00	N⁄A	Erosion of natural deposits		
Atrazine	µg/L	3.00	3.00	<0.1	N⁄A	< 0.1	N⁄A	N⁄A	N⁄A	N⁄A	N⁄A	Runoff from fertilizer		
Combined Radium	рСі⁄L	15.00	0	ND	N⁄A	ND	N⁄A	N⁄A	N⁄A	1.00	N⁄A	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories		
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	6.00	0	<0.6	N⁄A	<0.6	N⁄A	N⁄A	N⁄A	N⁄A	N⁄A	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories		
Fluoride	mg/L	4.00	4.00	1.45	N⁄A	0.67	N⁄A	1.01	N⁄A	0.69	N⁄A	Additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits		
Nitrate [as N]	mg⁄L	10.00	10.00	1.95	0.83-2.06	7.62	3.89-7.62	0.73	0.73-0.96	0.25	N⁄A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Sodium	mg⁄L	N⁄A	N⁄A	70.20	N⁄A	16.00	N⁄A	36.20	N⁄A	17.00	N⁄A	Erosion of natural deposits		

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. The table below shows the results of this monitoring.

2013	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (µg/L) Byproducts of chlorination		HALOACETIC ACIDS (µg/L) Byproducts of chlorination		LEAD (µg/L) From plumbing corrosion		COP (mg		COLIFORM BACTERIA (positive)		CHLORINE DISINFECTANT (mg/L)	
DISTRIBUTION Results							From plumbing corrosion		Naturally present in the environment		Added to prevent bacterial growth	
NESULIS		: 80 μg/L no limit set	, .			90% of all samples must be below Action Level of 15 μg/L90% of all samples must be below Action Level of 1.3 mg/L		No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive		Maximum limit for annual average: 4 mg/L		
SYSTEM	Level Found	Range of Detections	Level Found	Range of Detections	90% of Samples Below Action Level	Range of Detections	90% of Samples Below Action Level	Range of Detections	Monthly Samples	Positive Samples	Running Annual Average	Range
Des Moines*	77	54-116	16	11-23	ND	ND	ND	ND	151	0	0.90	0.08-3.2
Ankeny	73	53-89	12	10-14	ND	ND	0.0400	ND-0.060	50	0	0.76	0.23-1.48
Bondurant	66	39-81	21	17-31	ND	ND-7	0.0406	ND-0.0845	4	0	2.40	2.01-2.9
Clive	73	52-85	15	11-23	ND	ND	0.0300	ND-0.04	15	0	1.00	0.24-1.74
Cumming	64	57-76	8	ND-14	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.020	1	0	0.40	0.21-0.57
East Dallas Water	29	N⁄A	6	N⁄A	ND	ND-10	0.200	ND-0.03	1	0	2.00	1.8-2.2
Earlham	27	16-42	7	ND-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	0	2.20	1.73-2.43
Johnston	75	67-87	17	13-22	4.3	ND-541	0.0254	ND-0.0616	20	3 ²⁻³	0.60	0.05-1.33
New Virginia	47	35-58	11	9-12	ND	ND	0.0150	ND-0.03	1	0	2.00	1.52-2.39
Norwalk	68	44-89	14	8-19	ND	ND	0.0400	ND-0.070	10	0	0.80	0.35-1.64
SE Polk Rural Water**	884-5	62-136	10	6-12	ND	ND	0.0200	ND-0.03	7	0	0.60	0.13-1.2
Urbandale	69	51-87	13	9-19	ND	ND-3306	0.0200	ND-0.04	40	0	0.90	0.45-1.63
Warren Water District	74	53-120	17	9-31	ND	ND-11	0.0210	ND-0.028	16	0	2.30	0.9-3.0
Waukee	81 ⁷	66-100	14	10-17	10	ND-30 ⁸	0.0500	ND-0.200	9	0	0.80	0.35-1.35
Xenia Rural Water District	35	22-49	14	5-22	3.3	ND-6	0.0224	ND-0.122	15	0	2.80	1.3-3.5

* Includes water supplied to Alleman, Berwick Pleasant Hill, Polk County Rural Water District #1 and Windsor Heights ** Includes water supplied to Runnells. ¹One sample exceded the AL. ²In May, a routine sample tested positive for coliform bacteria, one sample also tested positive for E. coli. ³Monthly MCL Violation of Total Coliform Rule. ⁴Violation for Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule In the First Quarter. ⁵TTHM exceeded the LRAA MCL. Violation for Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule In the First Quarter. TTHM exceeded the LRAA MCL. ⁶One sample exceded the AL. ⁷Violation for Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule In the First Quarter. TTHM exceeded the LRAA MCL. ⁶One sample exceded the AL. ⁷Violation for Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule In the First Quarter. TTHM exceeded the LRAA MCL. ⁶One sample exceded the AL.

Unregulated Contaminants

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency developed an Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring program to better understand the existence of contaminants in the environment that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. In 2013, **Warren Water District** was the only system required to test for 30 unregulated contaminants. For more information, please contact this system.

UNREGULATED	ANALYTE	UNIT	AVERAGE VALUE	RANGE
CONTAMINANTS	Chlorate	µg∕L	185.75	155-263
RESULTS:	Chromium (total)	µg∕L	0.4	0.2-0.6
	Chromium-6	µg∕L	0.2565	0.119-0.411
WARREN WATER	Molybdenum	µg∕L	4.3	3.8-5.0
	Strontium	µg∕L	97	91-102
DISTRICT	Vanadium	µg∕L	1.375	1.2-1.6

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Coliform A bacteria originating in the digestive system of mammals. Its presence in water alerts lab staff that disease-causing agents may be present.

Level Found The highest amount found in the water or the average of all samples analyzed, depending on the regulation. If multiple samples were tested in 2011, the lowest and highest detected values are listed under Range of Detections.

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

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

MCLG 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.

N/A not applicable.

ND not detected.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units.

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

TT 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.

Turbidity Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

 μ g/L micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (**ppb**). Parts of contaminant per billion parts of water. One part per billion is equivalent to a single penny in ten million dollars.



DRINKING WATER AND HEALTH INFORMATION FROM THE EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from their health- care providers about drinking water. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control (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**.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise guickly 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 a treatment process known as ion exchange. Ion exchange is an expensive water treatment technology used only in extraordinary situations when runoff pollution is particularly threatening. Despite historic nitrate levels in the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers in 2013, 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 healthcare provider.

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. Des Moines Water Works 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 are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline**.

Many customers wish to know if bottled water is safer than regular tap water. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 **Safe Drinking Water** Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink.

PUBLIC MEETING & UTILITY CONTACT INFORMATION

CITY OF ALLEMAN

2nd Monday of the month at 7:00 pm Alleman City Council 14000 NE 6th Street • Alleman, IA 50007 **Kathy Larson, City Clerk** (515) 685-3666

Des Moines Water Works Customer Service (515) 283-8700 · customerservice@dmww.com

CITY OF ANKENY

1st & 3rd Monday of each month at 5:30 pm 410 West 1st Street · Ankeny, IA 50023 **Customer Service** 220 West 1st Street · Ankeny, IA 50023 (515) 963-3565 · www.ankenyiowa.gov

BERWICK WATER ASSOCIATION

Annual meeting and as needed 5825 NE Berwick Drive • Berwick, IA 50032 **Des Moines Water Works Customer Service** (515) 283-8700 • customerservice@dmww.com

CITY OF BONDURANT

1st & 3rd Monday of each month at 6:00 pm Bondurant City Hall 200 2nd Street NE • Bondurant, IA 50035 **Patrick F. Collison** (515) 971-6856 • pcollison@cityofbondurant.com

CITY OF CLIVE

1st & 3rd Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm & 5th Thursday at 6:00 pm Clive City Hall 1900 NW 114th Street • Clive, IA 50325 **Bart Weller, Public Works Director** 2123 NW 111th Street • Clive, IA 50325 (515) 223-6231 • bweller@cityofclive.com

CITY OF CUMMING

2nd & 4th Monday each month City Hall • Cumming, IA 50061 **Rachelle Swisher, City Clerk** P.O. Box 100 • Cumming, IA 50061 (515) 981-9214 • cityclerk@cumming-iowa.com **Des Moines Water Works Customer Service** (515) 283-8700 • customerservice@dmww.com

DES MOINES WATER WORKS

4th Tuesday of each month at 3:30 pm Des Moines Water Works 2201 George Flagg Parkway · Des Moines, IA 50321 **Des Moines Water Works Customer Service** (515) 283-8700 · customerservice@dmww.com

CITY OF EARLHAM

2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 pm Earlham City Hall 140 South Chestnut Avenue · Earlham, IA 50072 **Gary Coffman** (515) 758-2281 · earlhamcityhall@mchsi.com

CITY OF JOHNSTON

1st & 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00 pm Johnston City Hall 6221 Merle Hay Road • Johnston, IA 50131 **Shane Kinsey** P.O. Box 410 • Johnston, IA 50131 (515) 278-0822 • skinsey@cityofjohnston.com

NEW VIRGINIA WATER WORKS

1st Saturday of each month at 7:30 am Fire Station meeting room • New Virginia, IA 50210 **Brent Baughman, City Clerk** 506 West Street • New Virginia, IA 50210 (641) 449-3492 • bjbaughman@windstream.net

CITY OF NORWALK

1st & 3rd Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm Norwalk City Hall 705 North Avenue • Norwalk, IA 50211 **Tim Hoskins, Public Works Director** (515) 981-0228 ext. 2402 thoskins@norwalk.iowa.gov

CITY OF PLEASANT HILL

2nd & 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm Pleasant Hill City Hall 5160 Maple Drive, Suite A · Pleasant Hill, IA 50317 Gary Patterson, Public Works Director (515) 262-9465 · gpatterson@ci.pleasant-hill.ia.us Des Moines Water Works Customer Service (515) 283-8700 · customerservice@dmww.com

POLK COUNTY RURAL WATER DISTRICT #1

Meetings as needed 660 NW 66th Avenue, Suite 4 · Des Moines, IA 50313 **Des Moines Water Works Customer Service** (515) 283-8700 · customerservice@dmww.com

CITY OF RUNNELLS

2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm Runnells City Hall **Stephanie Herbold, Chief City Clerk** (515) 966-2042 **Des Moines Water Works Customer Service** (515) 283-8700 · customerservice@dmww.com

URBANDALE WATER UTILITY

Meets monthly • Call 278-3940 for information 3720 86th Street • Urbandale, IA 50322 **Dale Acheson, General Manager** (515) 278-3940 • dacheson@urbandalewater.org

WARREN WATER DISTRICT

3rd Monday of each month at 6:00 or 7:00 pm, as posted Indianola Farm Bureau Office Meeting Room 200 W. 2nd Avenue • Indianola, IA 50125

Randy Beavers, System Manager 1204 East 2nd Avenue · Indianola, IA 50125 (515) 962-1200 · wwd@warrenwaterdistrict.com

CITY OF WAUKEE

1st & 3rd Monday each month at 5:30 pm Waukee City Hall 230 Highway 6 • Waukee, IA 50263 John Gibson, Director of Public Works (515) 987-4363 • jgibson@waukee.org

CITY OF WINDSOR HEIGHTS

1st & 3rd Monday each month at 6:00 pm Windsor Heights City Hall 133 66th Street • Windsor Heights, IA 50324 Jeff Fiegenschuh, City Administrator (515) 279-3662 Des Moines Water Works Customer Service

(515) 283-8700 · customerservice@dmww.com

 XENIA RURAL WATER DISTRICT Thursday of 3rd full week of each month 23998 141st Street · Bouton, IA 50039 Gary Benjamin, CEO/General Manager PO Box 39 · Bouton, Iowa 50039 (515) 676-2117

