

2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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



Des Moines :
Water Works
Water You Can Trust for Life

WATER YOU CAN TRUST FOR LIFE

Water plays a key role in your health and Des Moines Water Works (DMWW) plays a key role in providing **WATER YOU CAN TRUST FOR LIFE**. Supplying approximately 500,000 central Iowans with clean, safe drinking 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.



Dale Maffitt Reservoir

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

DMWW operates three water treatment plants in central Iowa. 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

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

2013 LAB TEST RESULTS				Fleur Drive Treatment Plant		L.D. McMullen Water Treatment Facility		Saylorville Water Treatment Plant		
	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	1.53¹	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	mg/L	4.00	4.00	0.67	0.32-1.19	0.67	0.14-1.00	0.24	0.21-1.04	Additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer
Nitrate [as N]	mg/L	10.00	10.00	8.41	0.60-8.41	7.99	0.54-7.99	1.43	0.06-1.43	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	µg/L	3.00	3.00	<0.1	N/A	<0.1	N/A	<0.1	N/A	Agriculture runoff
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	µg/L	70.00	70.00	<0.5	N/A	<0.5	N/A	<0.5	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	6	0	<0.6	N/A	<0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES										
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15.00	N/A	1.6	N/A	<1.1	N/A	<1.3	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5.00	N/A	<1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	<1.0	N/A	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 TEST RESULTS				Louise P. Moon Well		L.D. McMullen Facility Well		Ankeny Well 4		Ankeny Well 6		COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	
PARAMETER												
Alpha Emitters	pCi/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	pCi/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 DISTRIBUTION RESULTS	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (µg/L)		HALOACETIC ACIDS (µg/L)		LEAD (µg/L)		COPPER (mg/L)		COLIFORM BACTERIA (positive)		CHLORINE DISINFECTANT (mg/L)	
	Byproducts of chlorination MCL: 80 µg/L MCLG: no limit set		Byproducts of chlorination MCL: 60 µg/L MCLG: no limit set		From plumbing corrosion 90% of all samples must be below Action Level of 15 µg/L		From plumbing corrosion 90% of all samples must be below Action Level of 1.3 mg/L		Naturally present in the environment No more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive		Added to prevent bacterial growth 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	3²-³	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	81⁷	66-100	14	10-17	10	ND-30⁸	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 exceeded 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 Second Quarter. TTHM exceeded the LRAA MCL. ⁶One sample exceeded the AL. ⁷Violation for Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule In the First Quarter. TTHM exceeded the LRAA MCL. ⁸One 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 CONTAMINANTS RESULTS: WARREN WATER DISTRICT	ANALYTE	UNIT	AVERAGE VALUE	RANGE
	Chlorate	µg/L	185.75	155-263
	Chromium (total)	µg/L	0.4	0.2-0.6
	Chromium-6	µg/L	0.2565	0.119-0.411
	Molybdenum	µg/L	4.3	3.8-5.0
	Strontium	µg/L	97	91-102
	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.

NA not applicable.

ND not detected.

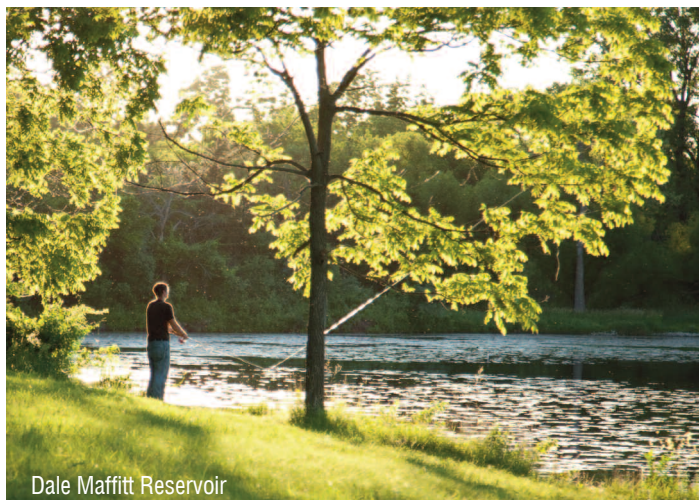
NTU nephelometric turbidity units.

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.

µg/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.



Dale Maffitt Reservoir

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 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 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 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 • bbaughman@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



Arie den Boer Arboretum at Water Works Park