

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A regional publication on the source, treatment and distribution of water provided by Des Moines Water Works

Water plays a key role in your health and Des Moines Water Works plays a key role in providing **WATER YOU CAN TRUST FOR LIFE.** Supplying approximately 500,000 central Iowans with safe, affordable and abundant drinking water is Des Moines Water Works' mission.

As a regional water utility, Des Moines Water Works' top priority is to ensure customers have a reliable, secure water supply. To achieve that, we responsibly invest in maintenance and upgrades to critical infrastructure that supports or supplies water to the residents of Des Moines and surrounding communities. We closely monitor the water supply to identify and treat 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.

In order to ensure drinking water is safe, 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
Water You Can Trust for Life

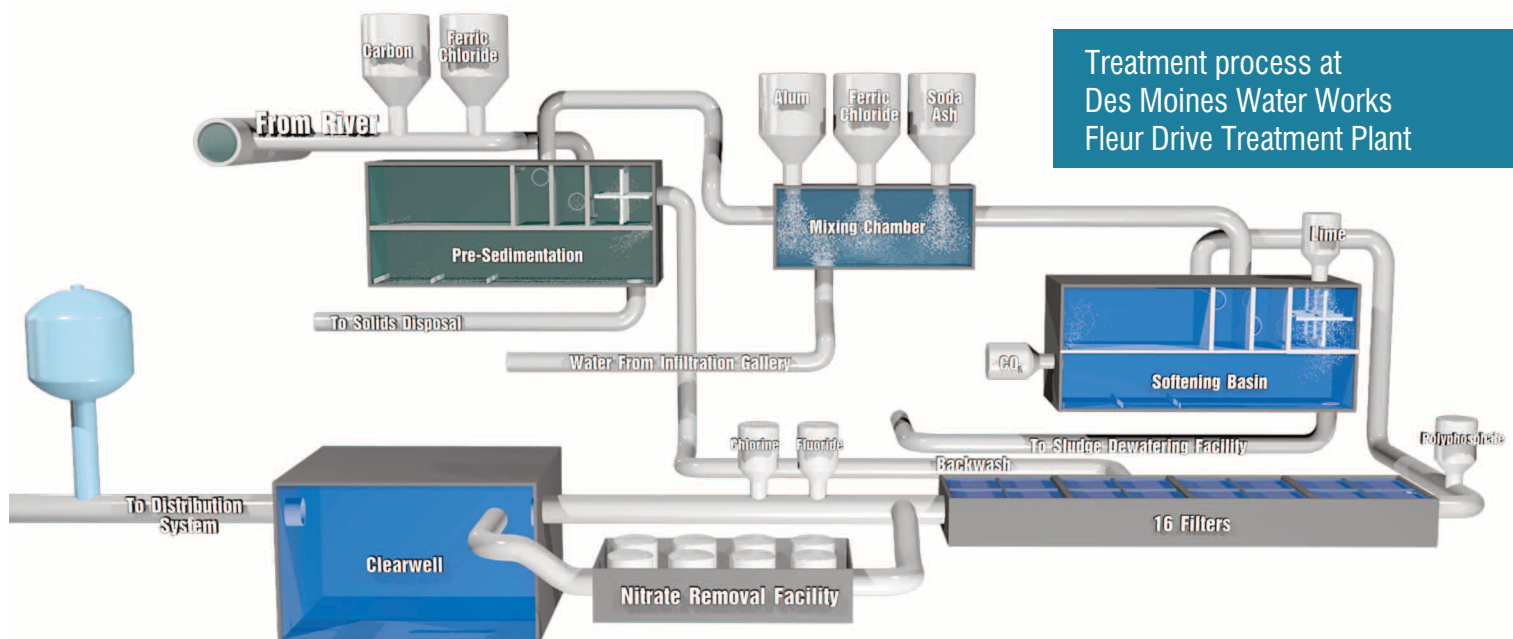
WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Des Moines Water Works (DMWW) operates three water treatment plants in central Iowa. Each treatment plant involves a multi-barrier approach to ensure the safety of your drinking water. This includes source water monitoring, riverbank filtration, treatment processes of softening, filtration and disinfection, as well as distribution system monitoring and maintenance.

The **L.D. McMullen Treatment Facility at Maffitt Reservoir**, located southwest of the metro area, treats up to 25 million gallons of water from six radial collector wells and one horizontal well along the Raccoon River, and serves customers in southwest Des Moines, parts of Warren Water District, Waukee, and parts of Clive, Urbandale and West Des Moines. The collection elements are located in the coarse sand and gravel formation beneath the river. The shallow groundwater receives natural filtration prior to entry into the wells.

Saylorville Water Treatment Plant, located in northern Polk County, serves water to residents north of Des Moines. This facility treats up to 10 million gallons of water from two radial collector wells along the Des Moines River and utilizes ultra-filtration and reverse osmosis to soften and treat the water.

All other areas in Des Moines Water Works' service area receive water from the **Fleur Drive Treatment Plant**. This plant treats up to 75 million gallons of 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 adjacent to the Raccoon River).



Treatment process at
Des Moines Water Works
Fleur Drive Treatment Plant

Throughout the treatment process, DMWW's laboratory staff performs 100-150 tests each day to ensure the highest quality water is produced. An additional series of 50-60 daily tests on the untreated water sources allows laboratory staff to identify any necessary changes needed in the treatment process before the water enters the treatment plants.

DMWW monitors and tests for emerging and unregulated contaminants to stay ahead of potential health risks, including cyanotoxins produced by cyanobacteria, Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), neonicotinoids, and pharmaceutical and personal care products (PPCP).

To see a video of the water treatment process, visit:
www.dmww.com/education/education-resources/video

Once treated, 1,400 miles of underground pipe, 10,000 fire hydrants, 9,700 valves, 10 water storage tanks and 10 booster pumping stations distribute water to homes and businesses in Des Moines and surrounding communities.

The Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers are used to provide drinking water to more than 500,000 central Iowans. Upstream land use practices – agricultural and urban – have a direct impact on water quality and quantity for downstream users. All Iowans should **Think Downstream** and consider how they can help make Iowa's water safe for drinking and recreation.



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:

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.

Organic Chemicals including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are agriculture, industrial and petroleum process byproducts and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

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

Pesticides and Herbicides which may come from agriculture and urban stormwater runoff.

Radioactive Contaminants which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 2018, the lowest and highest detected values are listed under Range of Detections.

LRAA Locational running annual average.

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.

ng/L Nanograms per liter.

NTU Nephelometric turbidity units.

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

TT Treatment Technique. 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.

2018 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 the State Hygienic Laboratory. Results for 2018 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.

2018 LAB RESULTS				Fleur Drive Treatment Plant			L.D. McMullen Water Treatment Plant			Saylorville Water Treatment Plant			
	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
WATER CLARITY													
Turbidity ¹	NTU	TT	N/A	2018	0.18	0.03-0.18	2018	0.44	0.02-0.44	2018	0.3	0.02-0.29	Soil runoff
ORGANIC SUBSTANCES													
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	µg/L	70	70	2018	0.5	ND-0.5	2016	ND	N/A	2017	ND	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES													
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4	2018	0.78	0.17-0.78	2018	0.86	0.20-0.86	2018	0.92	0.13-0.92	Additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories Agrotoxin; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N]	mg/L	10	10	2018	8.73	2.49-8.73	2018	8.65	1.55-8.65	2018	2.66	0.26-2.66	
Sodium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	2018	18.2	N/A	2018	13.2	N/A	2018	15.8	N/A	
				YEAR TESTED	ANNUAL REMOVAL RATIO	MINIMUM REMOVAL REQUIREMENT	YEAR TESTED	ANNUAL REMOVAL RATIO	MINIMUM REMOVAL REQUIREMENT	YEAR TESTED	ANNUAL REMOVAL RATIO	MINIMUM REMOVAL REQUIREMENT	COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
TREATMENT PLANT													
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT	N/A	2018	3.86	1	2018	3.10	1	2018	3.60	1	Naturally present in the environment

¹ In November 2018, DMWW failed to monitor for Turbidity. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations. This applies to all DMWW consecutive water customers.

DES MOINES WATER WORKS operates three Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) wells and the **CITY OF ANKENY** operates two ASR wells. Treated drinking water is injected into wells during cold weather months, and recovered for use during warm-weather months to help limit the use of poor quality source water and meet customer demand. Testing data unique to this water can be seen on the chart below.

2018 LAB RESULTS				Louise P. Moon ASR Well¹			L.D. McMullen ASR Well			Army Post Road ASR Well			Ankeny ASR Well 4			Ankeny ASR Well 6		
	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS
PARAMETER																		
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15	N/A	2018	1.4	N/A	2018	ND	N/A	2018	11.10	N/A	2010	2.20	N/A	2017	8.30	N/A
Antimony	µg/L	6	6	2018	ND	N/A	2018	ND	N/A	2018	5.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arsenic	µg/L	10	N/A	2018	ND	N/A	2018	ND	N/A	2018	4.00	3.0-4.0	2013	1.00	N/A	2011	1.00	N/A
Atrazine	µg/L	3	3	2018	0.10	N/A	2018	ND	N/A	2018	ND	N/A	2017	ND	N/A	2017	ND	N/A
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	0	2018	ND	N/A	2018	ND	N/A	2018	2.20	N/A	2013	ND	N/A	2017	1.40	N/A
Dichloromethane	µg/L	5	0	2018	ND	N/A	2018	ND	N/A	2018	1.90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4	2018	1.40	0.61-1.4	2018	0.86	0.20-0.86	2018	1.75	0.79-1.75	2013	1.01	N/A	2011	0.69	N/A
Nitrate [as N]	mg/L	10	10	2018	4.99	2.32-4.99	2018	8.24	2.46-8.24	2018	6.60	2.63-6.60	2018	1.30	0.56-1.30	2018	2.41	0.39-2.41
Sodium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	2018	32.62	N/A	2018	21.43	N/A	2018	28.93	N/A	2016	39.00	N/A	2014	48.00	N/A
PARAMETER	COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT					PARAMETER	COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT					PARAMETER	COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT					
Alpha Emitters	Erosion of natural deposits					Atrazine	Agrotoxin					Fluoride	Additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories					
Antimony	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder					Combined Radium	Erosion of natural deposits					Nitrate [as N]	Agrotoxin; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits					
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits					Dichloromethane	Discharge from industrial chemical factories						Sodium	Erosion of natural deposits				

¹ In September failed to monitor for Inorganic (IOC) Chemicals. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations. This applies to all DMWW consecutive water customers.

Water Distribution System Monitoring

Once the water leaves Des Moines Water Works’ water treatment facilities, it is regularly monitored throughout the numerous distribution systems served by Des Moines Water Works for disinfectant, disinfection byproducts, bacteria, lead and copper. The table below shows the results of this monitoring.

2018 DISTRIBUTION RESULTS	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)		Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (µg/L)		Lead (µg/L)			Copper (mg/L)			Coliform Bacteria (positive)		Chlorine Disinfectant (mg/L)	
	Byproducts of chlorination		Byproducts of chlorination		From plumbing corrosion			From plumbing corrosion			Naturally present in the environment		Added to prevent bacterial growth	
	MCL: 80 µg/L MCLG: no limit set		MCL: 60 µg/L MCLG: no limit set		90% of all samples must be below Action Level of 15 µg/L			90% of all samples must be below Action Level of 1.3 mg/L			Treatment Technique (TT)		Maximum limit for annual average: 4 mg/L	
SYSTEM	Level Found	Range of Detections	Level Found	Range of Detections	Year Tested	90% of test levels were less than	Range of Detections	Year Tested	90% of test levels were less than	Range of Detections	Monthly Samples	Positive Samples	Running Annual Average	Range
Des Moines*	57	23-69	18	ND-25	2018	ND	ND-4	2018	ND	ND-0.06	151	4 ¹	1.00	0.12-3.40
Ankeny	48	17-64	12	ND-14	2018	ND	ND-10	2018	0.04	ND-0.04	70	1 ²	0.90	0.18-2.20
Bondurant	43	35-61	14	11-17	2018	2	ND-2	2018	0.014	ND-0.0345	6	0	2.20	1.78-2.50
Clive	52	29-64	12	6-17	2016	ND	ND-20 ³	2016	ND	ND	15	0	1.10	0.53-1.72
Cumming	52	38-53	11	8-13	2018	ND	ND	2018	0.05	0.02 - 0.08	1	0	0.60	0.19-1.12
East Dallas Water	25	NA	6	NA	2018	10	ND-10	2018	ND	ND	1	1	2.50	1.68-2.70
Earlham	23	NA	6	NA	2017	7	ND-13	2017	0.02	ND-0.05	2	0	2.30	1.91-2.62
Johnston	54	20-63	17	6-26	2018	1.5	ND-8	2018	0.119	0.008 - 0.388	20	1 ⁴	0.90	0.20-2.20
New Virginia	67	NA	14	NA	2016	ND	ND	2016	ND	ND	1	0	2.50	2.30-2.60
Norwalk	48	23-61	11	6-16	2016	ND	ND-60 ³	2016	0.03	ND-0.21	10	0	0.80	0.39-1.59
SE Polk Rural Water**	49	20-61	11	ND-13	2018	ND	ND-15 ³	2018	ND	ND-0.110	7	0	0.70	0.15-1.96
Urbandale	55	24-71	12	7-13	2018	ND	ND-10	2018	ND	ND	40	1 ⁵	1.00	0.34-2.82
Warren Water District ⁶	42	27-53	15	6-18	2017	ND	ND-10	2017	0.02	ND-0.06	20	0	2.60	1.90-3.10
Waukee	61	39-71	13	9-17	2018	ND	ND	2018	ND	ND	20	0	0.80	0.33-2.05

* Includes water supplied to Alleman, Berwick, Pleasant Hill, Polk County Rural Water District #1, and Windsor Heights ** Includes water supplied to Runnells and eastern portions of Pleasant Hill. ¹ One sample in August, November, and December tested positive for total coliforms. One sample in July tested positive for total coliforms and Ecoli. Repeat samples for all occurrences indicated bacteria were not present, and the water was determined to be safe for consumption. ² One sample in December tested positive for total coliforms. Repeat samples indicated coliform bacteria were not present, and the water was determined to be safe for consumption. ³ One sample exceeded the AL of 15 µg/L. ⁴ One sample in July tested positive for total coliforms. Repeat samples indicated bacteria were not present, and the water was determined to be safe for consumption. ⁵ One sample in May tested positive for total coliforms. Repeat samples indicated bacteria were not present, and the water was determined to be safe for consumption. ⁶ Lead Consumer Notice Violation for Lead/Copper rule in February.

Unregulated Contaminants

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency developed an Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR) 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 2018, **Clive and Norwalk** were required to sample for cyanotoxins. Cyanotoxin results for these two systems were less than reportable levels. **Ankeny** was required to test for additional unregulated contaminant parameters and those results are included in the chart to the right. For more information, please contact thes systems.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS RESULTS: ANKENY	ANALYTE	UNIT	AVERAGE VALUE	RANGE
	Bromochloroacetic Acid	µg/L	2.525	1.9-3.6
	Bromodichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	1.3	1.2-1.4
	Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	µg/L	0.686	0.45-0.974
	Dibromoacetic Acid	µg/L	0.8125	0.32-1.3
	Dichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	8.15	6.5-9.9
	Tribromoacetic Acid	µg/L	4.1	0-9.9
	Trichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	3.475	1.6-4.7

DRINKING WATER AND HEALTH 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 poses a health risk.

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. Information about contaminants and potential

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink>

health effects can be obtained by contacting the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline**.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of groundwater conditions and 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 nitrate or other pollution is particularly threatening. Despite frequently elevated nitrate levels in the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers, Des Moines Water Works' treated water has not exceeded the 10 ppm standard since nitrate removal was implemented in 1992.

Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Des Moines Water Works minimizes the potential for exposure to lead in drinking water by following a corrosion control program approved by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with private service lines and home plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can further 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**.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. It finds its way into the watershed through animal and human wastes. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

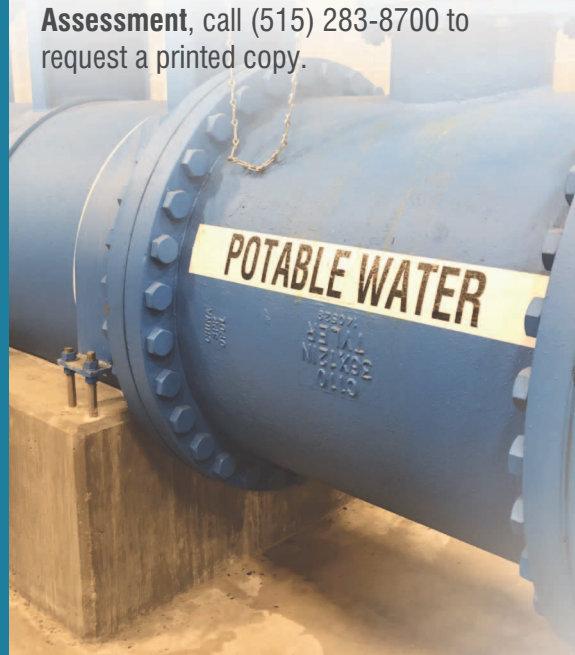
Des Moines Water Works completed a **Source Water Assessment** in 2001. Des Moines Water Works obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination or pollution within the Raccoon and Des Moines River watersheds.

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

Water is also obtained from aquifers. The **Alluvial Aquifer** was determined to be highly susceptible to contaminations because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials provide little protection from contamination at the land surface. The Alluvial wells will be highly susceptible to surface contamination such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application.

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.

To obtain a copy of the **Source Water Assessment**, call (515) 283-8700 to request a printed copy.



PUBLIC MEETING AND 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
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
Ankeny City Hall
410 West 1st Street • Ankeny, IA 50023
Customer Service
220 West 1st Street • Ankeny, IA 50023
(515) 963-3565 • customerservice@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

2nd & 4th Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm
Clive City Hall
1900 NW 114th Street • Clive, IA 50325
Jeff May, Public Works Director
2123 NW 111th Street • Clive, IA 50325
(515) 223-6231 • jmay@cityofclive.com

CITY OF CUMMING

2nd & 4th Monday each month at 7:00 pm
Cumming City Hall
649 N 43rd Street • 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, Public Works Supervisor
(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
6400 NW Beaver Drive • 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
506 West Street • New Virginia, IA 50210
Brent Baughman, City Clerk
506 West Street • New Virginia, IA 50210
(641) 449-3492 • cityclerk@newvirginia.com

CITY OF NORWALK

1st & 3rd Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm
Norwalk City Hall
705 North Avenue • Norwalk, IA 50211
Wayne Schwartz, P.E., Public Works Director
(515) 981-9527 • wschwartz@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

CITY OF RUNNELLS

2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm
Runnells City Hall
110 Brown Street • Runnells, IA 50237
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
Urbandale Water Utility
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
Warren Water District
1204 East 2nd Avenue • Indianola, IA 50125
Stan Ripperger, 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 W. Hickman Road • Waukee, IA 50263
Rudy Koester Public Works Director
(515) 978-7920 • rkoester@waukee.org
Waukee Utility Customer Service
(515) 978-5502 • waukeeutilities@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
Elizabeth Hansen, City Administrator
(515) 279-3662
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
(515) 283-8700 • customerservice@dmww.com

To learn more about Des Moines Water Works' Think Downstream initiative, visit: www.thinkdownstream.com

