

Annual
**WATER
QUALITY
REPORT**

Reporting Year 2012



PWS ID#: IA7785007

There When You Need Us

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2012. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The West Des Moines Water Works Board of Trustees meets at 4 p.m. on the 3rd Monday of each month. Meetings are held at the A.C. Ward Municipal Water Treatment Plant, 1505 Railroad Avenue, West Des Moines, Iowa.

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

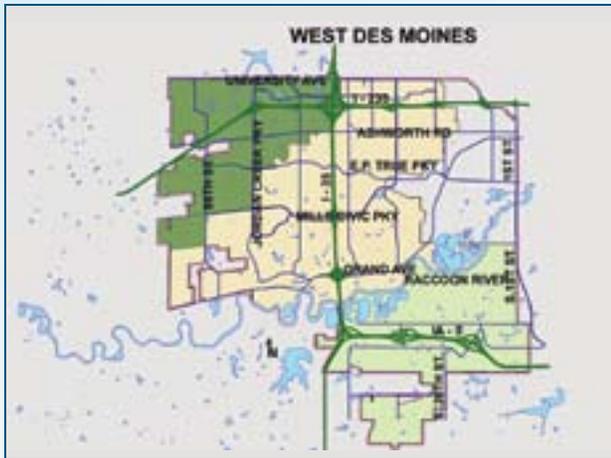
Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Where Does My Water Come From?

West Des Moines Water Works obtains a portion of its water from 19 shallow wells (all between 40 and 50 feet deep) that draw water from the Raccoon River Alluvial Aquifer. Water is also obtained from three wells drilled into the much deeper Jordan Aquifer (2,500 feet deep). In addition, some West Des Moines water is purchased from the Des Moines Water Works (DMWW). This is treated and purified water from the Raccoon and Des Moines Rivers which is blended with treated water from the West Des Moines Water Works. Approximately 4,500 West Des Moines Water Works customers (see map) receive their water solely from the Des Moines Water Works.

What Causes the Pink Stain on Bathroom Fixtures?

The reddish-pink color frequently noted in bathrooms on shower stalls, tubs, tile, toilets, sinks, toothbrush holders, and on pets' water bowls is caused by the growth of the bacterium *Serratia marcescens*. *Serratia* is commonly isolated from soil, water, plants, insects, and vertebrates (including man). The bacteria can be introduced into the house through any of the above mentioned sources. The bathroom provides a perfect environment (moist and warm) for bacteria to thrive.

The best solution to this problem is to continually clean and dry the involved surfaces to keep them free from bacteria. Chlorine-based compounds work best, but keep in mind that abrasive cleaners may scratch fixtures, making them more susceptible to bacterial growth. Chlorine bleach can be used periodically to disinfect the toilet and help to eliminate the occurrence of the pink residue. Keeping bathtubs and sinks wiped down using a solution that contains chlorine will also help to minimize its occurrence.

Serratia will not survive in chlorinated drinking water.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Mitch Pinkerton, Water Production Manager, at (515) 222-3465.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) is an evaluation by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. The assessment also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

West Des Moines Water Works' SWA has determined the Raccoon River Alluvial Aquifer to be highly susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials allow contaminants to move through the aquifer fairly quickly. The alluvial wells will be most susceptible to dry cleaners, gas stations, industrial sites and wastewater dischargers. It is important to note that no contaminants resulting from these activities have been found in your drinking water.

The SWA has also determined that the Jordan Aquifer is not susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying materials prevent easy access of contaminants to the aquifer. The Jordan Aquifer will not be susceptible to most contaminant sources except through pathways to the aquifer such as abandoned or poorly maintained wells.

Des Moines Water Works' Source Water Assessment identifies contaminants having an impact on the Raccoon and Des Moines River watersheds. Call (515) 222-3460 to request a copy of either SWA. The lab test results for both utilities are listed in this report.

Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food, on our skin, in our bodies, and in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested many water samples for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria. Federal regulations require that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.



What is the typical per-day water usage?

While usage varies from community to community and person to person, on average, Americans use 183 gallons of water a day for cooking, washing, flushing, and watering purposes. The average family turns on the tap between 70 and 100 times daily. About 74% of home water usage occurs in the bathroom, about 21% in the laundry room, and about 5% in the kitchen.

Why do water pipes tend to break in winter?

Liquids generally contract when frozen and become more dense; however, the unique qualities of water cause it to expand by up to 9% when it freezes. That is why water pipes burst when temperatures reach the freezing mark.

How much water is used to create the food we eat each year?

The average American consumes 1,500 pounds of food each year; 1,000 gallons of water are required to grow and process each pound of that food. Thus, 1.5 million gallons of water is invested in the food eaten annually by just one person! This 200,000-plus cubic feet of water per person is enough to cover a football field four feet deep.

Is it okay to use hot water from the tap for cooking and drinking?

No, ALWAYS use cold water. Hot water is more likely to contain rust, copper, and lead from household plumbing and water heaters. These harmful substances can dissolve into hot water faster than they do into cold water, especially when the faucet has not been used for an extended period of time.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables above show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Regulations allow us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of those substances do not change frequently. In these instances, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Des Moines Water Works operates two wells known as Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Wells. Treated water is injected into the wells during cold-weather months and recovered for use during warm-weather months. Year 2012 testing data unique to this water can be seen in the tables.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES															
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	West Des Moines Water Works A.C. Ward Municipal Water Treatment Plant		Des Moines Water Works McMullen Plant		Des Moines Water Works Fleur Drive Plant		LP Moon ASR Well		McMullen Plant ASR Well		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2012	15	0	3.5	NA	NA	NA	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2009	10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA Ω	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	[4]	[4]	0.9	0.04–2.05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2012	5	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	4	4	1.17 ¹	NA	0.74	0.21–1.03	0.71	0.48–0.93	1.45	NA	1.17	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]– Stage 2 (ppb)	2012	60	NA	7	ND–19	13	6–17	13	6–17	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate ² (ppm)	2012	10	10	NA	NA	4.29	0.05–5.7	5.7	ND–5.7	2.06	0.83–2.06	4.9	0.22–4.9	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2012	80	NA	50	21–66	66	47–79	66	47–79	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon ³ (removal ratio)	2012	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.64	NA	2.98	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ⁴ (NTU)	2012	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.20	0.02–0.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	90TH PERCENTILE (LOW-HIGH RANGE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2010	1.3	1.3	0.03 (ND–0.06)	0/32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2010	15	0	4 (ND–14)	0/32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	West Des Moines Water Works A.C. Ward Municipal Water Treatment Plant		Des Moines Water Works McMullen Plant		LP Moon ASR Well		McMullen Plant ASR Well		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Sodium (ppm)	2012	130	ND–130	17.1	NA	37.2	NA	19.5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sampled in 2009.

² 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 because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

³ The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC.

⁴ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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 (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.