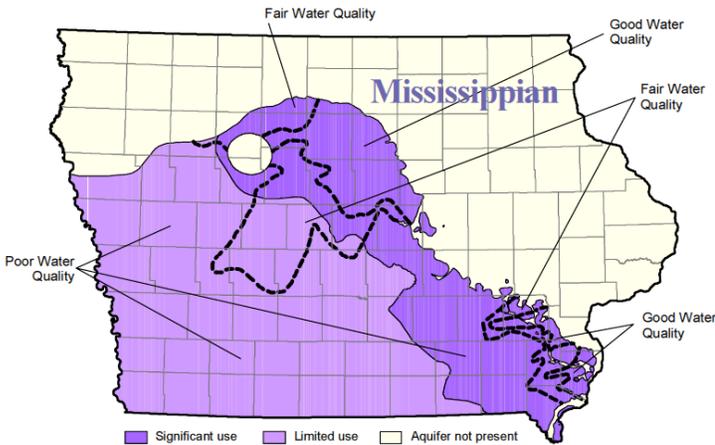


# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



## SOURCE WATER AND TREATMENT

The Marshalltown Water Works obtains a portion of its water from the Mississippian Aquifer. The aquifer was determined to be not susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying material prevent easy access of contaminants to the aquifer. The Mississippian wells will not be susceptible to most contaminant sources except through pathways to the aquifer such as abandoned or poorly maintained wells. A detailed evaluation of your source water was completed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and is available from the Marshalltown Water Works at (641) 753-7913.

For over 135 years the Marshalltown Water Works has been committed to providing the safest, highest quality, and most reliable drinking water. This report gives you an overview of our treatment process from the source to your faucet.

You will see that the contaminants detected in your drinking water are very minute compared to the standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guidelines for Drinking Water.

The source of your water is ten deep wells located on the north side of the Iowa River drawing water from the Mississippian and Pleistocene Aquifers. The water is pumped to the treatment plant where it first goes through aeration to remove iron, radon, and hydrogen sulfide. It then travels to the softening basin for removal of the excess hardness and the remaining iron. The water is then pH adjusted and flows to the filters where it passes through the sand filters to remove the remaining very small particles. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant and fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay before being stored in the underground clear well. The water is pumped from the clear well to the distribution system for public use.

The Marshalltown Laboratory and Production Staff collect samples hourly at the water plant and daily from the distribution system at various locations around the city to ensure the safety and purity of the water supplied to you.

I want  
to be here  
for you.



As your water provider, our goal is to make sure there's an adequate supply of safe water to meet your day-to-day needs—and an abundant supply in the event of a fire or other catastrophic event. It's part of what you pay for through your water bill. Only tap water delivers fire protection, public health protection, support for the economy, and the overall quality of life we enjoy. Our job is to ensure that your water keeps flowing not only today, but well into the future. It's all part of our commitment to serve you and everyone in our community.

## Only Tap Water Delivers

### IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 systems 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. EPA/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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Any bottled water that is labeled "drinking water" has to meet EPA's drinking water regulations. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.



**Tap Water is a Bargain!**

Domestic Bottled Water \$2.00/gal  
 Imported Bottled Water: \$5.50/gal  
**Marshalltown Tap Water: \$.0022/gal**

For the price of a single, 20-ounce bottle of water, you could fill up the same container with Marshalltown tap water once a day for more than 12 years.



P.O. Box 1420  
 Marshalltown, IA 50158

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791 [www.epa.gov/OGWDW](http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW)

For more detailed information on water analysis call Water Production Plant 753-3997 or Customer Service 753-7913

**MARSHALLTOWN WATER WORKS 2012 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

| ANALYTE   | MCLG        | MCL        | DETECTED LEVEL | DATE SAMPLED         | RANGE OF DETECTION | VIOLATION |
|---|-------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| <b>Lead (ppb)*</b><br>(90th percentile)   | 0           | AL = 15    | 3              | 6/1/2008 - 9/30/2010 | ND - 4             | No        |
| TYPICAL SOURCE: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  |             |            |                |                      |                    |           |
| <b>Copper (ppm)</b><br>(90th percentile)  | 1.3         | AL = 1.3   | 0.02           | 6/1/2008 - 9/30/2010 | ND - 0.02          | No        |
| TYPICAL SOURCE: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives                    |             |            |                |                      |                    |           |
| <b>Fluoride (ppm) †</b>   | 4           | 4          | 0.7            | Daily                | 0.6 - 0.8          | No        |
| TYPICAL SOURCE: Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |             |            |                |                      |                    |           |
| <b>Sodium (ppm)</b>   | N/A         | N/A        | 14             | 10/11/2010-6/2/2012  | 14 - 15            | No        |
| TYPICAL SOURCE: Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process  |             |            |                |                      |                    |           |
| <b>Chlorine (ppm) †</b>   | MRDLG = 4.0 | MRDL = 4.0 | 2.2            | Daily                | 1.5 - 2.5          | No        |
| TYPICAL SOURCE: Water additive used to control microbes   |             |            |                |                      |                    |           |

\* 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. Marshalltown 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 drinking 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

† These values are a Running Annual Average. A running annual average is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of quarterly compliance values covering any consecutive four quarter period.

**DEFINITIONS**

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – 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.

- ppb – parts per billion
- ppm – parts per million
- N/A – Not applicable
- ND – Not detected