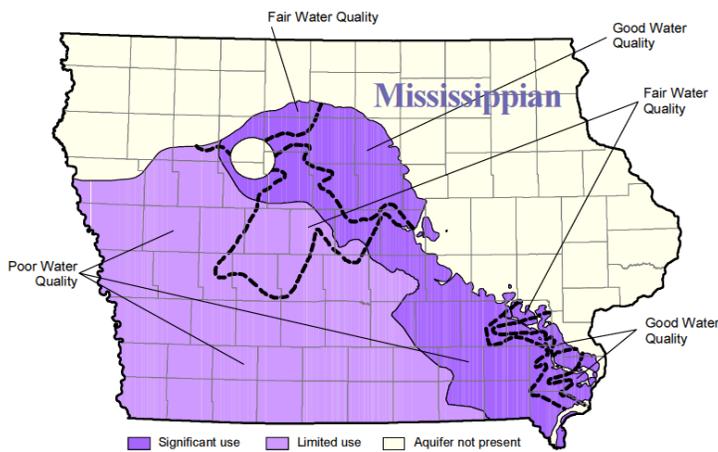


# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



## 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.

## 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.

## WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

During 2015 and early 2016 the Marshalltown Water Works intends to receive bids for the following projects.

High St. Water Tower Painting Project: This project involves the sandblasting and recoating of all interior and exterior surfaces of the water tower in order to preserve and maintain this asset.

Standby Generator Improvements: This project will replace our existing generator with a new generator capable of powering the entire well field and treatment facility in the event of an emergency. Our current generator is undersized and does not meet current design standards for water treatment facilities.

Treatment Plant Improvements: This project involves the replacement of our lime feed equipment. We will also inspect, sandblast and paint the water softening basins in order to preserve and maintain them. One of our finished water reservoirs will receive structural repairs. Another finished water reservoir will be replaced since the required repairs necessitate its replacement instead of refurbishment. These reservoirs are necessary in order to maintain adequate volumes of finished water and ensure reliability for our customers.



WATER WAGON

Our staff has developed a water wagon that will provide drinking water at community events. It will be used in cooperation with other agencies to educate the public about the cost and the environmental impacts of bottled water.

## WATER RATES

In 2014 the Marshalltown Water Works participated in a survey performed by the City of Ames detailing domestic water service charges and rates. The survey compared the rates of cities in Iowa with a population of 10,000 or greater. Of the 37 cities surveyed, Marshalltown performed very well. The communities were broken out in two categories. Marshalltown was included with the 25 communities that soften their water. There are only 3 utilities that have a cheaper monthly minimum charge than Marshalltown. Our average customer uses 600 cubic feet per month. For this volume of softened water there is only 1 utility in the state that charges less than Marshalltown. If a customer uses 1000 cubic feet per month there is still only 1 utility in the state that charges less than Marshalltown for softened water. Just remember when you are enjoying our high quality water that 92% of the utilities in Iowa charge more for softened water than Marshalltown Water Works. A rate adjustment is not planned in 2015. Our last rate study was performed in 2010 and covered a 5 year planning period. A new rate study is planned during the next fiscal year in order to determine when future rate adjustments are necessary.



**Tap Water is a Bargain!**

Domestic Bottled Water \$2.00/gal  
 Imported Bottled Water: \$5.50/gal  
**Marshalltown Tap Water: \$.0023/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 11 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 2014 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

ANALYTE	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	DATE SAMPLED	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION
<b>Lead (ppb)*</b> (90th percentile)	0	AL = 15	4	7/18/2013	ND - 21	No
TYPICAL SOURCE: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits						
<b>Copper (ppm)</b> (90th percentile)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.03	7/18/2013	ND - 0.03	No
TYPICAL SOURCE: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives						
<b>Fluoride (ppm) †</b>	4	4	0.70	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	16	10/14/2013	16	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						
<b>THIRD UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE RESULTS (UCMR3)</b>						
<p>Our utility is committed to protecting public health and meets or surpasses all state and federal health standards for tap water. To help advance the science of drinking water, we have been collecting data for the EPA since the rule was enacted in January 2013. Collecting information about the occurrence of these compounds in water supplies is the first step in the EPA's efforts to determine whether they should be regulated. The presence of a compound does not necessarily equate to a health risk; the concentration of a compound is a far more important factor in determining whether there are health implications. We will closely monitor both the concentrations of these compounds and the EPA's health studies and will keep you informed of any developments. Should the EPA ultimately determine that regulation is warranted, we will take whatever steps are necessary to protect the health of our customers. Additional information about the Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule can be found at <a href="http://DrinkTap.org">DrinkTap.org</a></p>						
<b>Chlorate (ppb)</b>	N/A	N/A	81.1	5/27/2014	52.1 - 81.1	No
<b>Molybdenum (ppb)</b>	N/A	N/A	1.60	5/27/2014	1.30 - 1.60	No
<b>Strontium (ppb)</b>	N/A	N/A	156	5/27/2014	152 - 156	No
<b>Chromium (ppb)</b>	N/A	N/A	0.400	5/27/2014	0.300 - 0.400	No
<b>Chromium-6 (ppb)</b>	N/A	N/A	0.292	5/27/2014	0.280—0.292	No

\* 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