

2015 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 safe, affordable and abundant 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.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Des Moines Water Works 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 treat the 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 Warren Water District, 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 ASSESSMENT

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 by 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.

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.

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:

- **Microorganisms** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **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.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides** which may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **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.
- **Radioactive Contaminants** which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

2014 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 at the University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory in Iowa City. Results for 2014 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.

2014 LAB TEST RESULTS	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	Fleur Drive Treatment Plant			L.D. McMullen Water Treatment Facility			Saylorville Water Treatment Plant			COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	
				YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	YEAR TESTED	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS		
WATER CLARITY														
Turbidity	NTU	TT	NA	2014	0.68	0.02-0.68	2014	0.85	0.02-0.85	2014	0.32	0.03-0.32	Soil runoff	
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES														
Barium	mg/L	2.00	2.00	2012	ND	NA	2012	ND	NA	2011	0.1	NA	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits Additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories Agricultural activity; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	mg/L	4.00	4.00	2014	0.64	0.01-1.2	2014	0.67	0.18-1.2	2014	0.6	0.28-0.87		
Nitrate [as N]	mg/L	10.00	10.00	2014	8.17	0.89-8.17	2014	7.93	0.59-7.93	2014	2.44	0.08-2.44		
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	2014	36.5	NA	2014	19.2	NA	2014	23.2	NA		
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES														
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	15.00	NA	2010	1.6	NA	2012	ND	NA	2011	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	
				YEAR TESTED	ANNUAL REMOVAL RATIO	MINIMUM REMOVAL REQUIREMENT	YEAR TESTED	ANNUAL REMOVAL RATIO	MINIMUM REMOVAL REQUIREMENT	YEAR TESTED	ANNUAL REMOVAL RATIO	MINIMUM REMOVAL REQUIREMENT		
TREATMENT PLANT														
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT	NA	2014	2.35	1.00	2014	2.59	1.00	2014	3.50	1.00	Naturally present in the environment	

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

2014 LAB TEST RESULTS	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	Louise P. Moon Well			L.D. McMullen Facility Well			Ankeny Well 4			Ankeny Well 6			COMMON SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
				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	15.00	0	2009	ND	NA	2009	ND	NA	2010	2.20	NA	2011	3.10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits Agricultural activity Discharge from rubber and chemical factories Additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer factories Agricultural activity; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	µg/L	10.00	0	2014	ND	NA	2014	ND	NA	2013	1.00	NA	2011	1.00	NA	
Atrazine	µg/L	3.00	3.00	2014	0.3	NA	2009	0.2	NA	2013	ND	NA	2010	ND	NA	
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5.00	0	2009	ND	NA	2009	ND	NA	2013	ND	NA	2011	1.00	NA	
Fluoride	mg/L	4.00	4.00	2014	1.45	NA	2014	0.67	NA	2013	1.01	NA	2011	0.69	NA	
Nitrate [as N]	mg/L	10.00	10.00	2014	1.76	0.96-1.76	2014	6.93	0.57-6.93	2014	0.48	0.29-0.48	2014	0.34	NA	
Sodium	mg/L	NA	NA	2014	36.80	NA	2014	16.2	NA	2013	35.0	NA	2014	48.0	NA	

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.

2014 DISTRIBUTION RESULTS	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (µg/L)		Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)		Lead (µg/L)			Copper (mg/L)			Coliform Bacteria (positive)		Chlorine Disinfectant (mg/L)	
	Level Found	Range of Detections	Level Found	Range of Detections	Year Tested	90% of Samples Below Action Level	Range of Detections	Year Tested	90% of Samples Below Action Level	Range of Detections	Monthly Samples	Positive Samples	Running Annual Average	Range
	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	
Des Moines*	95 ¹	43-95	23	11-23	2014	ND	ND	2014	ND	ND-0.50	151	1 ²	0.90	0.07-4.14
Site 1	91	63-91												
Site 4	95	88-95												
Ankeny	84 ³	63-84	17	10-17	2012	ND	ND	2012	0.040	ND-0.060	50	1 ⁴	0.80	0.08-2.03
Site 1	84	75-84												
Site 4	81	71-81												
Bondurant	65	43-65	20	14-20	2012	ND	ND-7	2012	0.0406	ND-0.0845	4	0	2.30	2.1-2.51
Clive	78	49-78	17	12-17	2014	ND	ND	2014	0.030	ND-0.04	15	0	1.10	0.24-2.2
Cumming	68	56-68	12	11-12	2012	ND	ND	2012	0	ND-0.020	1	0	0.70	0.21-1.73
East Dallas Water	33	NA	8	NA	2012	ND	ND-10	2012	0.020	ND-0.03	1	0	2.10	1.8-2.2
Earlham	36	29-36	13	9-13	2014	ND	ND	2014	ND	ND	2	0	2.10	1.42-2.8
Johnston	76	53-76	17	12-17	2012	4.3	ND-54 ⁵	2012	0.0254	ND-0.0616	20	0	0.70	0.06-2.2
New Virginia	58	50-58	13	12-13	2014	ND	ND	2014	0.0150	ND-0.03	1	0	2.00	1.52-2.39
Norwalk	77	42-77	14	9-14	2013	ND	ND	2013	0.040	ND-0.070	10	0	1.10	0.39-3.8
SE Polk Rural Water**	104 ⁶	75-104	21	12-21	2012	ND	ND	2012	0.020	ND-0.03	7	0	0.80	0.18-2.6
Site 1	84	75-84												
Site 2	104	93-104												
Urbandale	65	35-65	15	9-15	2012	ND	ND-330 ⁷	2012	0.020	ND-0.04	40	1 ⁸	1.00	0.35-2.22
Warren Water District	58	46-58	14	10-14	2014	10	ND-30	2014	0.050	ND-0.060	16	0	2.30	1.3-3.2
Waukee	77	60-77	17	11-17	2014	ND	ND-10.0 ⁹	2014	0.030	ND-0.20	9	0	0.79	0.32-0.99

See next page for contaminant violations. *Includes water supplied to Alleman, Berwick, Pleasant Hill, Polk County Rural Water District #1, and Windsor Heights **Includes water supplied to Runnells. ¹Violation for Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters. TTHM exceeded the LRAA MCL. ²One sample tested positive for coliform bacteria but repeat samples were negative. ³Violation for Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule in the third quarter. TTHM exceeded the LRAA MCL. ⁴One sample tested positive for coliform bacteria but repeat samples were negative. ⁵One sample exceeded the AL. ⁶Violation for Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters. TTHM exceeded the LRAA MCL. ⁷One sample exceeded the AL. ⁸One sample tested positive for coliform bacteria but repeat samples were negative. ⁹One sample exceeded 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.

SYSTEM	Total Chromium (µg/L)		Molybdenum (µg/L)		Strontium (µg/L)		Vanadium (µg/L)		Chrome-6 (µg/L)		Chlorate (µg/L)		Androstene (ng/L)		Bromochloromethane (µg/L)	
	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range
Ankeny	0.09	ND-0.3	6.07	1.7-13	287.13	88.1-750	0.92	ND-2.7	0.06	ND-0.248	154.73	ND-288	ND	ND	0.09	ND-0.09
Clive	1.7	NA	5.3	NA	192.00	NA	0.5	NA	2.01	NA	330.00	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND
Des Moines Water Works	0.71	ND-2.1	3.57	1.1-6	116.91	8.5-218	0.53	ND-1.6	0.69	ND-2.09	158.50	67-313	0.24	ND-0.61	ND	ND
Urbandale	1.36	1.1-1.6	4.9	4.2-5.5	212.33	113-318	0.53	0.4-0.8	1.18	0.934-1.62	196.66	122-299	ND	ND	ND	ND
Warren Water District	0.2	ND-0.3	3.62	3.2-4	111.25	102-122	1.5	1.3-1.8	0.16	0.133-0.2	119.85	89-156	ND	ND	ND	ND

DEFINITIONS/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 2014, 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.

LRAA Locational running annual average.

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 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.

CONTAMINANT VIOLATIONS

Des Moines Water Works & SE Polk Rural Water			
Violation Type	Contaminant	Begin Date	End Date
MCL Average	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1/1/14	3/31/14
MCL Average	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	4/1/14	6/30/14
MCL Average	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	7/1/14	9/30/14
MCL Average	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	10/1/14	12/31/14

Ankeny			
Violation Type	Contaminant	Begin Date	End Date
MCL Average	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	7/1/14	9/30/14

Des Moines Water Works, SE Polk Rural Water and Ankeny violated a drinking water standard for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. 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 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. 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 recent 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. 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**.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting:

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

<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
customerservice@ankeny.iowa.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
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, 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
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 · bjbbaughman@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) 981-9572 · 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) 978-7920 · 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
Brett Kline, City Administrator
(515) 279-3662
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
(515) 283-8700 · customerservice@dmww.com

