

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



For 150 years, Marshalltown Water Works has been committed to providing safe, high quality drinking water. As our customers and partners in the community, it is important for you to know where our water comes from, how we treat it, and that the quality continues to meet or exceed state and federal regulations. This report gives you an overview of our system from the source to your faucet.

We believe that the best way to demonstrate that your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with the facts. The *Drinking Water Quality Report* on the second page of this publication lists U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water quality regulations and the level of contaminants detected in our water last year.

If you want to learn more or if you have questions or comments, call us or stop in for a visit. Marshalltown Water Works office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays. You may also obtain more information by visiting our website at [www.marshalltownwater.com](http://www.marshalltownwater.com). Marshalltown Water Works Board of Trustees meetings are normally the third Tuesday of each month at 205 East State Street.

## SOURCE WATER AND TREATMENT

The Marshalltown Water Works obtains some of its water from the buried sand and gravel of the Buried Sand and Gravel aquifer. The Buried Sand and Gravel 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. The Buried Sand and Gravel wells will have low susceptibility to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application.

The Marshalltown Water Works also obtains a portion of its water from the limestone and dolomite of the Mississippian Aquifer. This aquifer was determined to be susceptible to contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and overlying material provide some protection from contaminants from the land surface. The Mississippian wells will be susceptible to surface contaminants such as leaking underground storage tanks, contaminant spills, and excess fertilizer application. 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.

The source of your water is nine 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 sand filters, where remaining very small particles are removed. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant and fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay before being pumped to the distribution system for your use.

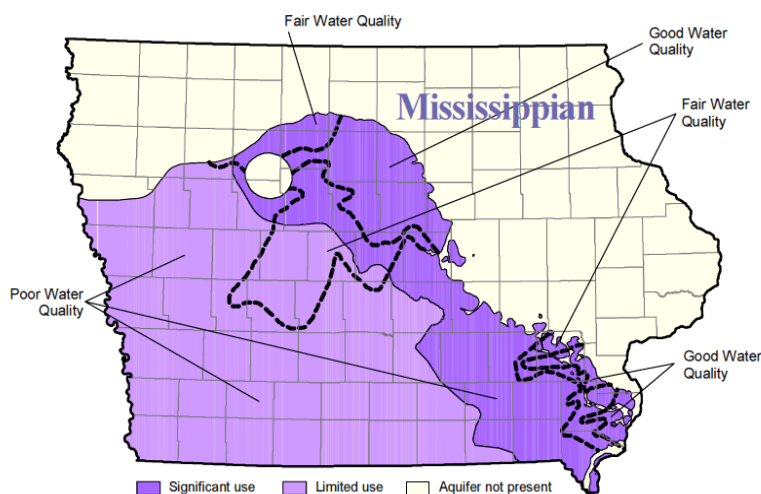
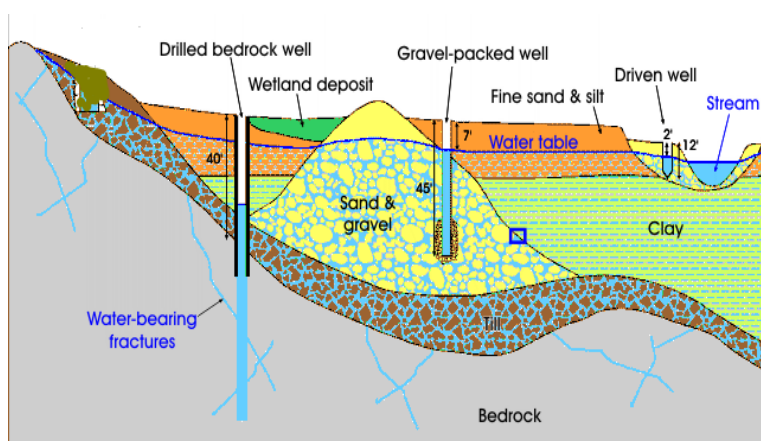
Marshalltown Water Works staff collect samples every 2 hours at the water plant and daily from the distribution system at various locations around the city to ensure the safety and purity of the water supplied to you.

## 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 system 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.

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.



# MARSHALLTOWN WATER WORKS

## 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Marshalltown Water Works strives to provide you with a safe, dependable supply of drinking water that is in compliance with the guidelines established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. Results of water quality testing from our treatment plant and throughout our distribution system are provided below.



Image Courtesy of Vision Marshalltown

ANALYTE	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATION	DATE SAMPLED
<b>Lead (ppb)*</b> (90th percentile)	0	AL = 15	2.00	ND - 15	No	2025
TYPICAL SOURCE: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits						
<b>Copper (ppm)</b> (90th percentile)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.01	ND - 0.02	No	2025
TYPICAL SOURCE: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives						
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	4	4	0.7	0.50 - 0.7	No	2025
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	18	18	No	2025
TYPICAL SOURCE: Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process						
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b>	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	2.51 <sup>†</sup>	2.49 - 2.51	No	2025
TYPICAL SOURCE: Water additive used to control microbes						

**NOTE:** The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. For questions about water analyses, contact the Marshalltown Water Works Treatment Plant at 753-3997.

- \* 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).
- Our water supply has completed a service line inventory. Please contact us for information regarding the inventory and how you can access the results.

<sup>†</sup> 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.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required cities our size to take samples in 2025 for the fifth phase of an assessment monitoring program for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Detection levels were set at the parts per billion (ppb) range. The EPA will review the findings of this nationwide assessment to determine if any new regulations are needed. One contaminant was detected in our testing.

LOCATION	CONTAMINANT	DETECTED LEVEL
Groundwater After Treatment	Lithium (ppb)	20
TYPICAL SOURCE: Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.		

### 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