2008 DRINKING WATER **QUALITY REPORT**

SUBSTANCE	VIOLATION YES/NO	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	UTILITY RANGE	EPA MCLG (EPA GOAL)	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform (positive)	No	5%	2.3%(1)	0-2.3%	0%	Naturally present in the environment.
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Arsenic (µg/L)	No	10	1.44	<1.0-1.44	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.
Barium (mg/L)	No	2	0.177	0.073-0.177	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	No	4	1.22	0.59-1.22	4	Additive to promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; (A).
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	No	10	8.8	<1.0-8.8	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (mg/L)	No	N/A	21.8	6.42-21.8	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (mg/L)	No	N/A	45.3	10.4-45.3	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (2005) (µg/L)	No(2)	6	0.9(3)	N/D-0.9	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Tetrachloroethylene (µg/L)	No	5	2.4(3)	N/D-2.4	0	Discharge from factories.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomethane (µg/L)	No	80	7.1	<2-7.1	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
DISINFECTANTS						
Chlorine (mg/L)	No	4	0.86 average	0.75-1.02	4 MRDLG	Water additive to control microbes.

SUBSTANCE	VIOLATION YES/NO	ACTION LEVEL	MAXIMUM 90% DETECTION	UTILITY SAMPLES	EPA MCLG (EPA GOAL)	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
COPPER AND LEAD - Regulated at Customer Tap						
Copper (mg/l)	No	1.3	0.474	0.053-0.884	1.3	Corrosion of Home Plumbing; (A)
Lead (µg/L)	No	15	<4	<4-15.3	0	Corrosion of Home Plumbing; (A)

(1) One positive sample in October 2008; follow-up samples detected no coliform. **(2)** Public Notice Monitoring Violation of the Water Testing Schedule - Cedar Falls Municipal Water Utility violated a drinking water standard in the fourth quarter of 2008, when we failed to monitor for Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate at two wells. Adverse health effects, if any, are not known. Tests for Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate were taken in January, 2009 at both locations and results showed the contaminant level was below the lowest concentration reliably measured. Monitoring procedures have been corrected to avoid future violations. For more information, please contact Jerald Lukensmeyer, 319 268-5330 or jlukensmeyer@cfunet.net. **(3)** Detected in 1 of 8 wells **(A):** May also come from erosion of natural deposits. **NOTE:** The EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. For a complete list, contact Cedar Falls Utilities.

Postal Customer

Cedar Falls Utilities
P.O. Box 769
Cedar Falls, IA 50613-0030

First-Class Mail
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID 1 OZ.
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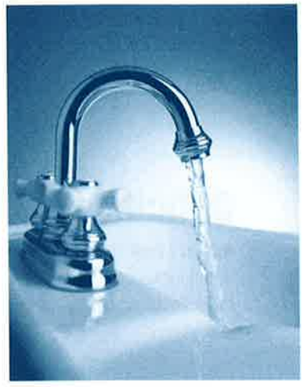
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE **REPORT**

CEDAR FALLS UTILITIES

JUNE · 2009



Water quality has always been our primary commitment at Cedar Falls Utilities. We believe that the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate facts. This Consumer Confidence Report explains where your water comes from and the treatment processes used to make it safer for drinking. The "2008 Drinking Water Quality Report" on the back page of this publication lists the EPA water quality regulations and the level of contaminants detected in our water last year.

Cedar Falls Utilities works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We will continue to partner with our customers to protect and conserve our water sources and to provide an economical, safe and dependable supply of water now and into the future. We are happy to report that our water surpasses all Federal and State Water Quality Standards and that our water rates continue to be among the lowest in Iowa.

Nearly 1.44 billion gallons of water were pumped to the residents and businesses in Cedar Falls in 2008, an average of 4.10 million gallons per day. Peak water usage for 2008 occurred on July 6 when over 6.79 million gallons were pumped. Residential customers in Cedar Falls used an average of 5,809 gallons of water per month at a cost of $13.10 or 4.8 gallons for one cent.

In 2008, Cherrywood residents participated in the installation of 4,464' of 12", 8" and 6" water main and thirteen fire hydrants to serve their neighborhood. The existing water main on Grand Boulevard between East Street and Park Drive was replaced with 8" water main and fifteen fire hydrants were installed. New subdivision construction included the installation of 1.99 miles of water main and 35 new fire hydrants. Thirty-nine water valves and eleven fire hydrants were replaced in connection with the City's Street Restoration and Reconstruction Projects. The College Hill Commercial Improvement Project included the replacement of 904' of 6" and 8" water main and two fire hydrants. These and other activities were all part of our ongoing operations and maintenance activities to provide the safe, clean drinking water that we and our customers enjoy.

Where Your Water Comes From

The Cedar Falls water supply consists of eight ground water wells ranging in depth from 147' to 275' that draw water from the Silurian-Devonian aquifer. An aquifer is a geologic formation capable of yielding enough water to supply a well or spring. The Silurian-Devonian aquifer is a limestone aquifer covered with clay soils. This aquifer yields large volumes of high quality water. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources has completed a detailed evaluation of this water source. The evaluation determined that Cedar Falls' wells are not susceptible to most sources of contamination because the characteristics of the aquifer and the overlying materials prevent easy access of contaminants to the aquifer. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required cities our size to take samples in 2001 and 2002 in an assessment monitoring phase for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations (UCMR). None of the 24 contaminants in these assessments was detected in the Cedar Falls' water supply. In 2008 a second round of assessment monitoring, UCMR2, was required for an additional 10 contaminants. None of these 10 contaminants was detected in the Cedar Falls water supply. Additional information about the unregulated contaminants or the IDNR evaluation is available from the Cedar Falls Utilities Gas & Water Operations Department.

How We Treat Your Drinking Water

The treatment process begins at each of our eight well sites where water is pumped from the Silurian-Devonian aquifer. The water obtained is of such high quality that only chlorine and fluoride are added at each well site. Chlorine is added to ensure that your water is free of disease-causing organisms as it travels through the distribution system to your drinking water tap. Fluoride is added to the natural fluoride level to promote dental health. Water quality monitoring also begins at each well site and continues into the water distribution system. This distribution system, consisting of 196 miles of water mains, delivers the water to your home or business and provides fire protection for you and your family.

For Additional Information

For more information regarding this Consumer Confidence Report or water quality, please contact:

Cedar Falls Utilities Gas & Water Operations
Jerald Lukensmeyer
Phone: (319) 268-5330 · Fax: (319) 266-8158
e-mail: jlukensmeyer@cfunet.net · Web site: www.cfu.net

Public Meeting Information

The Board of Trustees of the Municipal Water Utility of the City of Cedar Falls, Iowa meets on the second Wednesday of each month. Board meetings are open to the public and begin at 3:00 PM at Cedar Falls Utilities on Utility Parkway. The five members of the Board are appointed to staggered six-year terms by the Mayor. Inquiries about public participation and policy decisions may also be directed to:

Cedar Falls Utilities Board of Trustees
P.O. Box 769 · Cedar Falls, IA 50613
Phone: (319) 268-5202 · Fax: (319) 266-8158 · e-mail: vneessen@cfunet.net

WATER

Definitions

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

Inorganic Chemicals - Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant 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.

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.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants - Very small organisms, such as bacteria, algae, virus, plankton, and fungi.

N/A - Not applicable.

N/D - Not detected at testing limit.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Organic Contaminants - Naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. This includes most pesticides and industrial chemicals.

pCi/l - picocuries per liter.

ppb - Parts of contaminant per billion parts of water. One part per billion (ppb) is equivalent to a single penny in ten million dollars. "PPB" may also be referred to as µg/l or micrograms per liter.

ppm - Parts of contaminant per million parts of water. One part per million (ppm) is equivalent to a single penny in ten thousand dollars. "PPM" may also be referred to as mg/l or milligrams per liter.

Radionuclides - Contaminants giving off ionizing radiation.

TOC - Total organic carbon in untreated water.

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

RAA- Running Annual Average

Chlorine Disinfectant

The most common drinking water treatment is disinfection. Disinfection is considered to be the primary mechanism to kill bacteria and other germs to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases. Chlorine is the most widely used disinfectant. Disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts. EPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water. The chart on the last page reflects these standards and the utility's ability to meet those standards.

Unregulated Contaminants

EPA requires systems of our size to take samples in an assessment monitoring phase for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations (UCMR). There were no detectable levels in our drinking water. For more information about unregulated contaminants see our contact information on page one.

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)

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 system and may have an increased risk of cancer.

Lead

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. Cedar Falls Utilities 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 Center for Disease Control 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.

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

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
1-800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/OGWDW

AWWA Safe Drinking Water Web Site:
www.drinktap.org