JACKSON COUNTY PWSD #13 MO1024279

2014 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the effects made to provide safe drinking water.

Attencion! Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o prequntele a alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

What is the source of my water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our water comes from the following source(s): TRI-COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY: MO1071079
Groundwater-wells located in the Missouri River Alluvium.

We have an award winning Groundwater Protection Plan

which controls activity around the wells.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

The Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our source to potential contaminants. This process involved the establishment of source water area delineations for each well or surface water intake and a contaminant inventory was performed within those delineated areas to assess potential threats to each source. Assessment maps and summary information sheets are available on the internet at: http://maproom.missouri.edu/swipmaps/pwssid.htm. To access the maps for your water system, you will need the State-assigned identification code which is printed at the top of this report. The Source Water Inventory Project maps and information sheets provide a foundation upon which a more comprehensive source water protection plan can be developed.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants which may be present in source water include:

A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

C. Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Natural Resources prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department of Health Regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Is our water system meeting other rules which govern our operations?

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources regulates our water system and requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Our system has been assigned the identification number MO1024279 for the purposes of tracking our test results. Last year, we tested for a variety of contaminants. The detectable results of these tests are on the following pages of this report. Any violations of State requirements or standards will be further explained later in this report.

WE, AT PWSD #13, ARE PROUD OF THE FACT WE HAD NO VIOLATIONS IN 2014

How might I become actively involved?

If you would like to observe the decision-making process which affects drinking water quality or, if you have any further questions about your drinking water report, please contact Charles Dellario at 816-578-2249. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held at 5:30 P.M. on the second Tuesday of each month at our office located at: 99 Lake Lotawana Rd., Lake Lotawana, MO. 64086-9715

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. (800-426-4791).

Special Lead and Copper Notice:

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. ANYVILLE 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 (800-426-4791) or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

CONTAMINANTS REPORT

DEFINITIONS:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TT: Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th. Percentile: For Lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

Level Found: Is the average of all test results for a particular contaminant.

Range of Detections: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a test period. If only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Level Found.

MRLDG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

RAA: Running Annual Average or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

ABBREVIATIONS:

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform) as a group.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-and tri-chloruretic acid, and mono- and di-bormoacetic acid) as a group.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

n/a: Not Applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

MFL: Million fibers per liter used to measure asbestos concentration.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

The state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Records with a sample year more than one year old are still considered representative.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS REPORT

Copper

Collection Period	Unit	90th Percentile	Range	Action Level	Sites over AL	Source
2010-2012	ppm or mg/l	0.0806	0.00804-0.126	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead

Collection Period	Unit	90th Percentile	Range	Action Level	Sites over AL	Source
2010-2012	ppb or ug/l	3.86	1.06-17	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2014				

VIOLATIONS AND HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

During the 2014 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2014		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead level in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

RESELLER CONTAMINANTS REPORT

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low-high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	5/12/2014	0.0465	0.0465	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	5/12/2014	1.89	1.89	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	5/12/2014	0.15	0.15	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE-NITRITE	11/17/2014	0.29	0.29	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
ARSENIC	5/12/2014	1.13	1.13	ppb	10	10	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range (low-high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2014-2016	9	9.34	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)	2014-2016	15	15	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

RESELLER VIOLATIONS AND HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

Water System	Type	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2014			

OPTIONAL MONITORING (not required by EPA)

Optional Contaminants

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water System Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, CACO3 STABILITY	5/12/2014	83.5	83.5	MG/L	
CALCIUM	5/12/2014	14.7	14.7	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	5/12/2014	23.9	23.9	MG/L	250
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	5/12/2014	113	113	MG/L	
IRON	5/16/2011	0.0314	0.0314	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	5/12/2014	18.5	18.5	MG/L	
MANGANESE	5/12/2014	0.00731	0.00731	MG/L	0.05
PH	5/12/2014	8.18	8.18	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/12/2014	6.33	6.33	MG/L	
SODIUM	5/12/2014	49.8	49.8	MG/L	
SULFATE	5/12/2014	103	103	MG/L	250
TDS	5/12/2014	288	288	MG/L	500
ZINC	5/12/2014	0.00676	0.00676	MG/L	5