Attention! This report contains very important information. Translate or ask someone who understands this very well.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, 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, and can pick up particles resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our water comes from the following source(s):

- **WELL # 2 EAST WELL**
  - Type: GROUND WATER
- **NORTH WELL**
  - Type: GROUND WATER
- **SOUTH WELL**
  - Type: GROUND WATER
- **SOUTHWEST WEL**
  - Type: GROUND WATER
- **WEST WEL**
  - Type: GROUND WATER

### Source Water Assessment

The Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our water source to potential contaminants. This process involved the establishment of source water area delineations for each well or surface water intake and then 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://drinkingwater.missouri.edu/swe/wwg/mp.aspx.html](http://drinkingwater.missouri.edu/swe/wwg/mp.aspx.html). To access the maps for your water system you will need the 5-digit assigned identification code, which is printed at the top of this report. The Source Water Inventory Project maps and information should provide a foundation upon which a more comprehensive source water protection plan can be developed.

### Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water may contain contaminants that naturally occur in the environment, have been added intentionally to water for beneficial purposes, or have entered the drinking water system as a result of human activity. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, chronic kidney disease, or persons with HIV/AIDS or other immunity-suppressed conditions sometimes need to worry more about contaminants in drinking water than does the general population. Other examples of people who may be more vulnerable are infants, the elderly, and people with immune system or liver function disorders; people taking medication, or those with a history of drinking water-related illness or poisoning (Table 1).

### How might I become actively involved?

If you would like to become involved in decisions about contaminants that affect drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about your drinking water quality report, please call us at 573-882-3094 to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact information. Reporting your water quality report, the contaminants that were monitored for, the individual analytical results, or the drinking water health advisory information can all be obtained from the Missouri Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Department at 573-882-7018, or the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) at 1-800-392-8227. This report can also be found online at [http://drinkingwater.missouri.edu/swe/default.fltcrr.pdf](http://drinkingwater.missouri.edu/swe/default.fltcrr.pdf).

### Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection byproducts may be formed naturally in water as a result of contaminants present in the source water, natural occurring in the environment (Table 2). The Department of Natural Resources regulates our water system to ensure that disinfection byproducts are not harmful to human health.

### Trends and Variations

Population: 4000.

Fifth percentile for Lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte Type</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Test Result</th>
<th>Lowest Test Result</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>SMCL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>2018 - 2020</td>
<td>0.182</td>
<td>0.0017 - 0.311</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2018 - 2020</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>0 - 1.84</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radionuclides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromide</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.0044 - 0.082</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.075 - 0.226</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.05 - 0.55</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Required Health Effects Language

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

E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, nuclear processing, mining, or farming.

### Source Water Monitoring

During the 2020 calendar year, we had the below noted violations of drinking water regulations.

- **Copper**
  - Date: 2018 - 2020
  - Value: 1.82
  - Unit: ppm

- **Lead**
  - Date: 2018 - 2020
  - Value: 3.69
  - Unit: ppb

### Contaminants Report

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) has determined that there is no actionable violation of the Missouri Water Quality Act for the years 2018 and 2019.

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