

WENTZVILLE

2008 Annual Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

MO6010849

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

Atencion!

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o pregúntele a alguien que lo entienda bien.

[translated: This report contains very important information. Translate or ask someone who understands this very well.]

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):

Source Name	Type
Well #5	Ground Water
CC1 St Charles Co#2 MO6024530	Surface Water

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided below.

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 delineations for each well or surface water intake and then a contaminant inventory was performed with 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/pwsid.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 that 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 that 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 MO6010849 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.

How might I become actively involved?

If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about your drinking water report, please call us at 636-327-5102 to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons.

Do I need to take any 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).

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Definitions:

- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Range of Detections: The highest and lowest results detected for the contaminant.
- MRLDG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Abbreviations:

- 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 of Missouri 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.

Copper

<i>Collection Period</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Action Level</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>	<i>Sites exceeding AL</i>
2005 – 2007	0.00935 - 0.607	ppm	1.3	0.34	0
<i>Sources:</i>			<i>Sources</i>		
Corrosion of household plumbing systems					

Lead

<i>Collection Period</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Action Level</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>	<i>Sites exceeding AL</i>
2005 - 2007	1.19 – 3.25	ppb	15	1.6	0
<i>Sources:</i>					
Corrosion of household plumbing systems					

Coliform

The MCL for total coliform is determined by the number of samples taken per month. Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month are in violation if more than one sample tests positive. Systems that collect more than 40 samples per month are in violation if 5% or more of the samples test positive.

<i># Positive Samples</i>	<i>% Positive Samples</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Violation</i>
2		8 & 12	2008	Yes
<i>Sources of Coliforms</i>				
In the month of August, 1 sample(s) returned as positive				
In the month of December, 1 sample(s) returned as positive				
Naturally present in the environment.				

Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2008 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2008

Any Additional Required Health Effects Language or Violation Notices
 Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

During the 2008 calendar year, the water system(s) that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

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Contaminants Report

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MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.
AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a compound that triggers a treatment technique or other requirements that 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 testing 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 to health.
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Regulated Contaminants

<u>Disinfection By-Products</u>	<i>Units</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Level Found</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Sample Year</i>
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	ppb	60	0	9.5000	nd-30.2	No	2006
<i>Sources of Total Haloacetic Acids (haa5)</i>							
By-product of drinking water disinfection							
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ppb	80	n/a	11.73350	4.06-18.5	No	2006
<i>Sources of Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)</i>							
By-product of drinking water chlorination							
<u>Combined Radionulides</u>	<i>Units</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Level Found</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Sample Year</i>	
Combined Radium Level RA226 and RA228	pCi/L	5	0	0.4333		No	1999
<i>Sources of Combined Radium Level RA226 and RA228</i>							
Erosion of natural deposits							

Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)

Optional Contaminants

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

<u>Volatile Organic</u>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Level Found</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Sample Year</i>
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	2.5235	nd-5.43	2006
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	ppb	2.8252	1.29-3.96	2006
BROMOFORM	ppb	0.1355	nd-0.93	2006
CHLORODIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	0.4484	nd-13.9	2006
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	ppb	1.1390	nd-1.62	2006
CHLOROFORM	ppb	7.6242	2.77-13	2006
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	0.5081	nd-2.5	2006
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	9.5300	nd-17.5	2006
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	1.1252	nd-10.6	2006
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	1.6416	nd-3.1	2006

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Inorganic	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year
BARIUM	ppm	2	2	0.010	0.0227	No	2008
Sources of Barium							
Discharge of drilling wastes;							
Discharge from metal refineries							
Erosion of natural deposits							
FLUORIDE	ppm	4.0	4	0.98	0.75	No	2008
Sources of Fluoride							
Natural Deposits							
Water additive for dental health							
NITRATE+NITRITE (AS N)	ppm	10	10	2.95	2.95	No	2008
Sources of Nitrate+nitrite (as N)							
Erosion of Natural Deposits; Fertilizer runoff							
Leaching from septic tanks, sewage							
Radionuclide	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY,	pCi/L	15	0	1.4	1.1 -1.7	No	2004
Sources of Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Total							
Erosion of natural deposits							
URANIUM, COMBINED	pCi/L	30	0	1.5000	1.5	No	2003
Sources of Uranium, Combined							
Erosion of natural deposits.							

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The maximum turbidity allowable is 1 NTU for a single sample and 0.3 NTU at the 95th percentile.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std.	Month Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement for the year	Month Occurred	Sources
95%	n/a	No			Soil runoff

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<u>Inorganic</u>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Level Found</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Sample Year</i>
ALKALINITY, CAC03	MG/L	38.9	38.9	2008
CALCIUM	MG/L	24.8	24.8	2008
CHLORIDE	MG/L	17.3	17.3	2008
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	MG/L	92.3	92.3	2008
MAGNESIUM	MG/L	.024	.024	2008
PH	PH	9.42	9.42	2008
POTASSIUM	MG/L	4.86	4.86	2008
SODIUM	MG/L	19.3	19.3	2008
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED (TDS)	MG/L	179	179	2008
SULFATE	MG/L	76.7	76.7	2008