

## 2007 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

*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 # 6	Ground Water
WELL # 8	Ground Water
WELL # 9	Ground Water
WELL #10	Ground Water
WELL # 11	Ground Water
WELL # 12	Ground Water

### **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 it's safety. Our system has been assigned the identification number MO6010798 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 636-528-4712 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).

**TROY**  
**2007 Annual Water Quality Report**  
*(Consumer Confidence Report)*

MO6010798

**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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  
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 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 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or 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 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**

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	8/29/2005	1.85	1.68 - 1.85	ppb	10.00 0		Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	8/29/2005	0.0249	0.0223 - 0.0249	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	8/29/2005	2.42	1.95 - 2.42	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
ETHYLBENZENE	8/29/2005	0.68	0.68	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
FLUORIDE	8/29/2005	2.15	1.74 - 2.15	ppm	4.0	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE+NITRITE (AS N)	1/5/2007	0.08	0.07 - 0.08	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
XYLENES	8/29/2005	0.00177	0.00177	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection By Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2007							

Lead and Copper	Date	90 <sup>TH</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2005 - 2007	0.176	0.0262 - 0.479	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2005 - 2007	2.4	1.05 - 7.25	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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### *Violations and Health Effects Information*

During the 2007 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2007			

Any Additional Required Health Effects Language or Violation Notices

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

### *Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)*

#### *Optional Contaminants*

*Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.*

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	8/29/2005	283	282 - 283	MG/L			
CALCIUM	8/29/2005	58.2	56.1 - 58.2	MG/L			
CHLORIDE	8/29/2005	116	105 - 116	MG/L	250		
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	8/29/2005	254	245 - 254	MG/L			
IRON	8/29/2005	0.12	0.04 - 0.12	MG/L	0.3		
MAGNESIUM	8/29/2005	26.3	25.4 - 26.3	MG/L			
MANGANESE	8/29/2005	0.00479	0.00391 - 0.00479	MG/L	0.05		
NICKEL	8/29/2005	0.00226	0.00189 - 0.00226	MG/L	0.1	0.1	
PH	8/29/2005	7.47	7.31 - 7.47	PH	8.5		
POTASSIUM	8/29/2005	8.35	6.26 - 8.35	MG/L			
SODIUM	8/29/2005	141	94.9 - 141	MG/L		20	
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED (TDS)	8/29/2005	634	610 - 634	MG/L	500		
SULFATE	8/29/2005	105	85.6 - 105	MG/L	250		
XYLENE, META AND PARA	8/29/2005	1.16	1.16	UG/L			
XYLENE, ORTHO	8/29/2005	0.00061	0.00061	MG/L	10		
ZINC	8/29/2005	0.0188	0.013 - 0.0188	MG/L	5		

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2007				

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY, TOTAL	9/5/2007	11.1	11.1	pCi/l	15		Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	9/5/2007	2.6	2.6	pCi/l	5		Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	9/5/2007	2.6	2.6	pCi/l	5	0	