

**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
DISTRICT NO. 5 OF GREENE COUNTY
2010 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

WE ARE HAPPY TO REPORT THAT PWSD #5 HAD NO VIOLATIONS IN 2010.

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

PWSD #5's water comes from Ground Water – 2 Deep Water Wells.

The Department of Natural Resources conducted an assessment of our source water to determine its susceptibility to contamination. The assessment is a three-step process of identifying an area around our wellheads, inventorying potential sources of contaminants, within that area (a one-half mile radius around the wellheads) and look at the adequacy of well construction. The assessment can be used to develop a wellhead protection program to protect this valuable resource. If you want to know more about the assessment or wish to participate on a watershed protection team to protect this valuable resource, then please go to www.dnr.mo.gov.

HOW MIGHT I BECOME MORE ACTIVELY INVOLVED?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at 417-759-7066 to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Water Supply Office at 113 S. Orchard (unless otherwise posted).

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING THE 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 MO5024230 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.

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 tanks, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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, storm water 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 storm water 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.

WHAT IS MY WATER SUPPLY DOING TO ASSURE ME OF SAFE DRINKING WATER?

Public Water Supply District No. 5 of Greene County routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2010. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table you will read about "maximum contaminant levels". MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In this table you may find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- *Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- *Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- *Picocuries per liter (PCI/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- *Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* -A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level* -The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

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 date more than one year old are still considered representative.

CONTAMINANTS REPORT

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS—NO REPORT FOR 2010

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Information on all the contaminants that were monitored for, whether regulated or unregulated, can be obtained from this water system or from the Department of Natural Resources.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

COPPER						
Collection Period	Units	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Sites Exceeding AL	Range	Sources
2008 – 2010	ppm	AL=1.3	0.054	NONE	0.00877-0.114	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD						
2008-2010	ppb	AL=15	6.14	1	1.08-40.9	C corrosion of household plumbing systems

Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	5/18/2010	0.121	0.109-0.121	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	5/18/2010	1.46	0 – 1.46	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride	5/18/2010	0.08	0.08	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE+ NITRITE (AS N)	8/26/2010	0.24	0 – 0.24	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year 2010				

VIOLATIONS AND HEALTH EFFECTS

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DIST. NO. 5 HAD NO MCL, MONITORING, OR TREATMENT VIOLATIONS DURING 2010.

Public Water Supply District No. 5 of Greene County has a chlorinated water supply. Fluoride is not added to our water. Our water is carefully tested according to DNR regulations. Each year in July you are billed a Primacy Fee which is paid directly to the state to cover the cost of this testing.

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 advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the 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 levels 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 (1-800-426-4791).

We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in some samples tested. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure to air transmitted radon over a long period of time may cause adverse health effects.

What does this mean?

The table shows that our system had no violations in 2010. There are no listed potential adverse health effects for coliform, but it could indicate that there are other potentially harmful bacteria present. We closely monitor the use of chlorination in the system and requiring that any work done on the water system (such as repair on the lines or pumps or installation of new lines) must be tested before putting it back online.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit

is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

OPTIONAL MONITORING (not required by the EPA)

MONITORING IS NOT REQUIRED FOR OPTIONAL CONTAMINANTS

INORGANIC	UNIT	Highest value	Range of detection	MCL	MCLG	Collection date
CALCIUM	MG/L	44.5	44.2 - 44.5			5/18/2010
SULFATE	MG/L	15.4	14.7 - 15.4	250		5/18/2010
Hardness, Carbonate	MG/L	1.65	1.65			5/18/2010
IRON	MG/L	0.0966	0.0538 - 0.0966	.03		5/18/2010
MAGNESIUM	MG/L	23.1	22.6 - 23.1			5/18/2010
MANGANESE	MG/L	0.00325	0.000172 - 0.00325	0.05		5/18/2010
pH	PH	7.81	7.75 - 7.81	8.5		5/18/2010
POTASSIUM	MG/L	1.26	1.22 - 1.26			5/18/2010
SODIUM	MG/L	2.85	2..85		20	5/18/2010
Alkalinity, TOTAL	MG/L	191	190 - 191			5/18/2010
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	MG/L	209	208 - 209	500		5/18/2010
ZINC	MD/L	0.00417	0.0039 - 0.00417	5		5/18/2010

WHAT IS MY WATER SYSTEM DOING TO PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE?

In an effort to keep our water supply as safe as possible from outside sources such as vandals, etc., the well houses and the storage tanks are fenced and posted, and the gates to those facilities are kept locked at all times providing very limited access.

The rates each customer pays for water are reviewed annually. Your water supply is very sound financially. You might like to know that the cost of our water is below the state average for a system of our size. PWSD #5 has approximately 640 residential and commercial accounts.

The Water supply has converted our meter system to radio read meters. This update will insure accuracy of meter reading as well as lessen the amount of time needed to read the meters. Water Supt. Tom Gourley reads the meters during the final week of each month. With the expected new commercial development and new housing, the Water Supply will soon begin thinking of installing a new well and possibly a new storage tank.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at Public Water Supply District No. 5 of Greene County, the employees and your board of directors, work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you see something suspicious near any of our facilities, please alert our office or the local authorities. To become more involved, attend the Water Supply board meeting at 7:00 PM the second Monday of each month at the Water Supply office at 113 S. Orchard in Fair Grove.

This report will not be mailed to each customer, but the complete report will be available upon request at the Water Supply's office at 113 S. Orchard in Fair Grove, on the Water Supply's web site at www.fairgrovewater.org or call 417-759-7066 for more information.