

JACKSON CO PWSO #13

2003 Annual Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

MO1024279

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.

Purchase from: MO1071079 TRI-COUNTY WATER AUTH

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 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.

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 816-524-0880 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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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.

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

Volatile Organic	<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	14.6125	7.9-45	No	2001
<i>Sources</i>	By-product of drinking water disinfection						
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ppb	80	n/a	22.8750	19-38	No	2001
<i>Sources</i>	By-product of drinking water chlorination						

Copper							
<i>Collection Period</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Action Level</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>	<i>Sites exceeding AL</i>			
1/1/2001 - 12/31/2001	ppm	AL=1.3	0.075	0			
<i>Sources</i>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives						

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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	3.7375	3.3-4.1	2001
BROMODICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	2.3000	2-2.7	2001
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	ppb	6.9750	6.4-8.4	2001
BROMOFORM	ppb	0.7125	0.4-1.2	2001
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	ppb	3.6500	2.9-5.2	2001
CHLOROFORM	ppb	11.4500	8.8-23	2001
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	2.1000	2.1	2001
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	7.5500	5.4-15	2001
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	6.8875	2.4-29	2001

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Reseller Contaminants

Source Water Seller: **TRI-COUNTY WATER AUTHRTY**

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Our water comes from the following source(s):

Ground Water - Well

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 wellhead(s), inventorying potential sources of contaminants within that area (a one-half mile radius around the wellhead(s)) and a 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 call 816-796-4100.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic	<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>
BARIUM	ppm	2	2	0.0524	0.0524	No	2002
<i>Sources</i>		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits					
NITRATE+NITRITE (AS N)	ppm	10	10	0.0800	0.08	No	2003
<i>Sources</i>		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits					
Volatile Organic	<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	12.1000	12.1	No	2000
<i>Sources</i>		By-product of drinking water disinfection					
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ppb	80	n/a	21.8000	21.8	No	2000
<i>Sources</i>		By-product of drinking water chlorination					

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Reseller Contaminants Continued

Source Water Seller: TRI-COUNTY WATER AUTHRTY

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Unregulated Contaminants

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 the Department of Natural Resources.

<u>Inorganic</u>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Level Found</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Sample Year</i>
NICKEL	ppm	4.800	4.8	2002

Optional Contaminants

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

<u>Inorganic</u>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Level Found</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Sample Year</i>
ALKALINITY, CaCO3 STABILITY	ppm	106.0000	106	2002
ALUMINUM	ppb	16.2000	16.2	2002
CALCIUM	ppm	14.8000	14.8	2002
CARBON, TOTAL ORGANIC (TOC)	ppm	2.2062	1.45-3.24	1999
CHLORIDE	ppm	27.8000	27.8	2002
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	ppm	130.0000	130	2002
IRON	ppb	16,300.0000	12900-19700	1999
IRON, DISSOLVED	ppb	34.1000	34.1	2002
MAGNESIUM	ppm	21.6000	21.6	2002
PH		7.9600	7.96	2002
POTASSIUM	ppm	4.6000	4.6	2002
SODIUM	ppm	33.5000	33.5	2002
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED (TDS)	ppm	499.0000	499	2001
SULFATE	ppm	74.2000	74.2	2002
<u>Volatile Organic</u>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Level Found</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Sample Year</i>
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	3.4400	3.44	2000
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	ppb	4.4000	4.4	2002
BROMOFORM	ppb	0.8000	0.8	2002
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	ppb	2.8000	2.8	2002
CHLOROFORM	ppb	4.4000	4.4	2002
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	7.9200	7.92	2000
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	ppb	2.5700	2.57	2000
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	ppb	1.5700	1.57	2000