

2004 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 preguntale 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):**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 636-327-7730.

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: MO6030662 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 636-327-7730 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, 90% of test results are above this level and 10% 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. **MRL/DG:** 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:

PB: 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 **MFU:** 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

Inorganic	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year
BARIUM	ppm	2	2	0.0579	0.0579	No	2002
<i>Sources</i>	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits						
FLUORIDE	ppm	4	4	1.3100	1.13	No	2002
<i>Sources</i>	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories						
Radionuclide	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY, TOTAL	pCi/L	15	0	6.7000	1.4-11.6	No	2002
<i>Sources</i>	Erosion of natural deposits						

Combined Radium Level RA226 and RA228

Units	Combined Radium Detected	MCL	MCLG
pCi/L	2.7000	5	0

Copper

Collection Period	Units	Action Level	90th Percentile	Sites exceeding AL
1/1/2004 - 12/31/2004	ppm	AL=1.1	0.056	0
<i>Sources</i>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives			

Lead

Collection Period	Units	Action Level	90th Percentile	Sites exceeding AL
1/1/2004 - 12/31/2004	ppb	AL=1.5	1.82	0
<i>Sources</i>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			

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Violations and Health Effects Information

There were no MCL, Monitoring, or treatment technique violations for this report.

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Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)

Optional Contaminants

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

Inorganic	Units	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Year
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	ppm	300.0000	300	2002
CALCIUM	ppm	61.9000	61.9	2002
CHLORIDE	ppm	26.5000	26.5	2002
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	ppm	282.0000	282	2002
IRON	ppb	307.0000	307	2002
MAGNESIUM	ppm	31.0000	31	2002
MANGANESE	ppb	6.4100	6.41	2002
PH		7.3400	7.34	2002
POTASSIUM	ppm	8.1400	8.14	2002
SODIUM	ppm	43.1000	43.1	2002
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED (TDS)	ppm	416.0000	416	2002
SULFATE	ppm	44.6000	44.6	2002
ZINC	ppb	175.0000	175	2002