

Excelsior Springs, Missouri Water Department

2009 Water Quality Report

This Water Quality Report is provided in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and designed to inform you of the quality of water provided to our customers last year.

Who regulates our water utility? 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 MO1010261 for the purposes of tracking 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. The Excelsior Springs Water Department has never had any monitoring or treatment violations, and takes pride in providing the highest quality of treated water to our consumers.

What is the source of our 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. Excelsior Springs' water comes from six (6) municipal wells in the Missouri River alluvial field. The wells range from 78 to 110 feet deep and are located seven miles south of the City Limits on "N" Highway.

Health precautions: 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:

- * Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- * 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.

* Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

* 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.

* Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the results 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.

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

How might I become actively involved?

If you would like to become involved or observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about this drinking water report, please call us at 816-630-0755 to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons.

Tour our Facilities: Public and educational tours of the Water Treatment Plant may be arranged by calling 816-630-0755.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS
2009 Annual Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)
Contaminants Report

MO1010261

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.

RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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
BARIUM	3/19/2008	0.0419	0.0419	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	3/19/2008	0.15	0.15	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE-NITRITE	11/10/2009	0.08	0.08	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2009	23.66521	8.36 - 38.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2009	60.81178	33.3 - 101	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90 TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2008 - 2010	0.0348	0.00374 - 0.0524	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2009				

Monday, May 24, 2010

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Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2009 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 2009			

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, CaCO ₃ STABILITY	3/19/2008	117	117	MG/L			
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/29/2005	120	120	MG/L			
CALCIUM	3/19/2008	10.3	10.3	MG/L			
CHLORIDE	3/19/2008	14.2	14.2	MG/L	250		
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	3/19/2008	85.4	85.4	MG/L			
IRON	3/19/2008	0.0109	0.0109	MG/L	0.3		
MAGNESIUM	3/19/2008	14.5	14.5	MG/L			
PH	3/19/2008	7.78	7.78	PH	8.5		
POTASSIUM	3/19/2008	5.59	5.59	MG/L			
SODIUM	3/19/2008	8	8	MG/L		20	
SULFATE	3/19/2008	43.1	43.1	MG/L	250		
TDS	3/19/2008	155	155	MG/L	500		