

CITY OF ASHLAND, MISSOURI 2009 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



GROWING FORWARD



***FREQUENTLY
ASKED
QUESTIONS***

***Where does the City of
Ashland get its water
from?***

All of the water supplied to the City of Ashland comes from deep limestone wells. The City of Ashland currently has three deep wells. One well is located at 508 N. Henry Clay Blvd, another at 304 W. Broadway, and another at 102 W. Redtail Drive.

***Are there any
contaminants in my
water?***

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. However, having a small amount of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate a health risk. For more information you can contact the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking



Dear Water Customer:

We are pleased to present the Annual Water Quality Report for 2009. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you everyday. Our goal is to provide you with safe and dependable supply of drinking water 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. We are pleased to report that we are meeting this goal and exceeding the minimum water quality requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency and Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Our water sources include three deep wells, one located at 508 N. Henry Clay, one located at 304 West Broadway, and one located at 102 W. Redtail Drive. We have two elevated storage tanks located on-site with the Henry Clay and Redtail wells. One tower has the capacity to hold 300,000 gallons of water and the newest tower has the capacity to hold 500,000 gallons. We currently have an average usage of 260,000 gallons of water per day.

Due to the age of the well at 304 W. Broadway, the City will begin to take it out of service this summer through money provided by a State of Missouri Grant. The remaining wells and storage tanks provide more than adequate capacity for the City of Ashland for many years to come.

This annual water quality report is a requirement of the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water act. However, if you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact your Public Works Department at (573) 657-2568, or your Utility Clerk at (573) 657-2091. The Ashland Board of Aldermen meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at 107 East Broadway.

Respectfully Submitted,



The City of Ashland Missouri

Remember, before you dig, call 1-800-344-7483.

CITY OF ASHLAND, MISSOURI
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2009
STATE TESTING RESULTS

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONTACT CITY HALL (573) 657-2091

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	01-22-2009	.18	.105-0.18	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLOURIDE	01-22-2009	.88	.51-.88	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth

Disinfection By Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCAL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar year of 2009.							

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2008-2010	0.147	0.0407-0.238	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2008-2010	5.62	1.9-14.8	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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

Radionuclide	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY, TOTAL	4-9-2009	3.3	3.3	pCi/l	5		Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, COMBINED (226,228)	4-9-2009	4.2	4.2	pCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM—226	4-9-2009	1.8	1.8	pCi/l	5	0	
RADIUM—228	4-9-2009	1.5	1.5	pCi/l	5	0	

STATE TESTING RESULTS REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2009

VIOLATIONS AND HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred the Calendar Year of 2009.			

OPTIONAL MONITORING (NOT REQUIRED BY EPA)

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	1-10-2006	353	333-353	MG/L			
ALKALINITY, CaCO ₃ STABILITY	1-22-2009	370	349-370	MG/L			
CALCIUM	1-22-2009	77.3	68.3-77.3	MG/L			
CHLORIDE	1-22-2009	16.9	14.1-16.9	MG/L	250		
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	1-22-2009	329	318-329	MG/L			
IRON	1-22-2009	.896	0.0647-0.896	MG/L			
MAGNESIUM	1-22-2009	35.9	32.9-35.9	MG/L			
MAGANESE	1-22-2009	0.0117	0.00301-0.0117	MG/L	0.05		
PH	1-22-2009	7.28	7.24-7.28	PH	8.5		
POTASSIUM	1-22-2009	3.8	3.74-3.8	MG/L			
SODIUM	1-22-2009	25.2	24.4-25.2	MG/L		20	
SULFATE	1-22-2009	16.9	15.2-16.9	MG/L	250		
TDS	1-22-2009	421	367-421	MG/L	500		

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

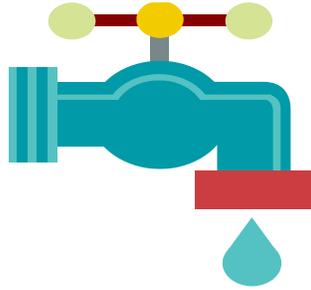
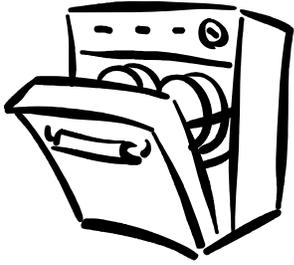
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

WATER USAGE

How much water does your home use?



Clothes Washing Machine	25-50 gallons per load
Hand Washing Dishes	10-20 gallons
Brushing Teeth	2-5 gallons
Dish Washing Machine	12-20 gallons per load
Bathtub	20-40 gallons per use
Shower (3-5 gallons/minute)	25-50 gallons
Toilet	3-5 gallons
Garden Hose	3-5 gallons per minute 90-150 gallons in a 30 minute period.
Faucet	2-3 gallons per minute
Garbage Disposal	5 gallons per minute
Car Washing	10-30 Gallons
Lawn Sprinkling	400-1,000 gallons per hour

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Water is considered to be a non – renewable resource. Of all the worlds water supply, 97% is not readily available for human consumption. This means only 3% is available as fresh water. Let’s imagine the total amount of fresh water available is 10 gallons. After we take out the ocean water that is too salty for drinking and agriculture uses this leaves only 4.5 cups. Of this amount 3.5 cups lies too far under the earths surface and is tied up in glacier caps and can not be extracted by conventional means. This leaves about one cup of available water. After this we take out the water that is too polluted and expensive to mine, and we now have only 10 drops of fresh water for the world’s population to survive with.

Not only is it wise to conserve water because it is a limited resource, but also to save money and preserve it for future generations. The City has included several conservation tips for you to practice everyday and hopefully for the rest of your life.



Tips for Indoors:

- Toilets should be seen, not heard! If you hear the water in your toilet running long after you flush, you could be wasting hundreds of gallons a day!
- Wash only full loads in your dishwasher and washing machine.
- Do not use the toilet as a trash can.
- Take shorter showers and shallower baths. This can save as much as 25 gallons.
- Reduce the number of toilet flushes per day. Each flush can use up to 5 gallons.
- Use non-phosphate detergent and save laundry water for lawns and plants.

Tips for Outdoors:

- Water before 10:00 a.m. to prevent evaporation, which occurs during the hottest part of the day.
- Water only when lawn shows signs of wilt. Grass that springs back when stepped on does not need water.
- Do not let the sprinkler run longer than necessary. In one hour a sprinkler can use 600 gallons of water.
- Position sprinklers to water the lawn, not the pavement.
- Aerate lawns by punching holes 6 inches apart.

