City of Ashland, Missouri

2014 Annual Water Quality Report

Growing Forward

City of ASHLAND Missouri

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 two deep wells. One well is located at 508 N. Henry Clay Blvd, 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 2014. 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 a 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 two deep wells, one located at 508 N. Henry and one located at 102 W. Red Tail Drive. We have two elevated storage tanks located on-site with the Henry Clay and Red Tail 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.

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) 657-2091. The Ashland Board of Aldermen meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at 815 East Broadway.

Respectfully Submitted,
The City of Ashland Missouri

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

ASHLAND

MO3010033

2014 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.

Attencion!

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o prequntele 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):

Source Name	Type
WELL # 6	GROUND WATER
OLD HWY 63 N - WELL # 5	GROUND WATER

Source Water Assessment

The Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our water source to potential contaminants. This process involved the establishment of source water area delineations for each well or surface water intake and then a contaminant inventory was performed within those delineated areas to assess potential threats to each source. Assessment maps and summary information sheets are available on the internet at http://maproom.missouri.edu/swipmaps/pwssid.htm. To access the maps for your water system you will need the State-assigned identification code, which is printed at the top of this report. The Source Water Inventory Project maps and information sheets provide a foundation upon which a more comprehensive source water protection plan can be developed.

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 byproducts 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 its safety. Our system has been assigned the identification number MO3010033 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 **573-657-2091** 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. Immunocompromised 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).

Terms and Abbreviations

Population: 3707. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.
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.
SMCL. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply
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.
Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Value.
RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.
HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloracetic acid, and mono- and di-bormoacetic acid) as a group.
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.
nd: not detectable at testing limits.

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DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

ASHLAND

MO3010033

2014 Annual Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Contaminants Report

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 of Results (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	1/10/2012	0.113	0.113	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	1/10/2012	0.69	0.69	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/24/2014	0.011	0 - 0.011	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
XYLENES, TOTAL	1/10/2012	0.00052	0.00052	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2014	8	7.96	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range of Results (low – high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2010 - 2012	0.172	0.0385 - 0.172	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2010 - 2012	5.93	1.05 - 6.33	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	7/2/2013	2	1.4 - 2	pCi/l	5		Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	10/8/2013	1.59	1.5 - 1.59	µg/l	30		Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	7/2/2013	11.2	6.9 - 11.2	pCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & URANIUM	7/2/2013	9.7	5.4 - 9.7	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	7/2/2013	2	1.4 - 2	pCi/l	5	0	

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2014				

Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2014 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2014		

Special Lead and Copper Notice:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ASHLAND is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

You can also find sample results for all contaminants from both past and present compliance monitoring online at the Missouri DNR Drinking Water Watch website http://dnr.mo.gov/DWW/indexSearchDNR.jsp. To find Lead and Copper results for your system, type your water system name in the box titled Water System Name and select *Find Water Systems* at the bottom of the page. The new screen will show you the water system name and number, select and click the Water System Number. At the top of the next page, under the *Help* column find, *Other Chemical Results by Analyte*, select and click on it. Scroll down alphabetically to Lead and click the blue Analyte Code (1030). The Lead and Copper locations will be displayed under the heading *Sample Comments*. Scroll to find your location and click on the *Sample No.* for the results. If your house was selected by the water system and you assisted in taking a Lead and Copper sample from your home but cannot find your location in the list, please contact ASHLAND for your results.

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Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)

Optional Contaminants

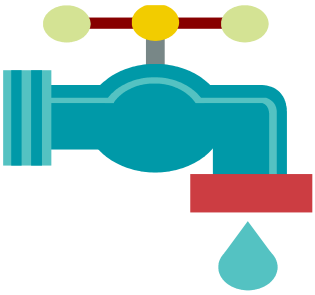
Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water System Highest Value	Range (low - high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, CACO3 STABILITY	1/10/2012	362	362	MG/L	
CALCIUM	1/10/2012	92.7	92.7	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	1/10/2012	11.5	11.5	MG/L	250
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	1/10/2012	428	428	MG/L	
IRON	1/10/2012	0.0392	0.0392	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	1/10/2012	47.8	47.8	MG/L	
MANGANESE	1/10/2012	0.00326	0.00326	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	1/10/2012	0.0013	0.0013	MG/L	0.1
PH	1/10/2012	7.42	7.42	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	1/10/2012	3.58	3.58	MG/L	
SODIUM	1/10/2012	26.9	26.9	MG/L	
SULFATE	1/10/2012	14.9	14.9	MG/L	250
TDS	1/10/2012	348	348	MG/L	500
XYLENE, META AND PARA	1/10/2012	0.52	0.52	UG/L	
ZINC	1/10/2012	0.00358	0.00358	MG/L	5

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

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

If your water consumption increased on your last billing, you may have a leak. Common places to check for leaks are toilets, water softener or outside faucets.

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.

MO3024055

BOONE CO CONS PWSD 1

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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):

Pressure Zone	Sources	Source Type
2	3 WELLS	GROUND WATER
4	3 WELLS	GROUND WATER
6	5 WELLS	GROUND WATER
7	2 WELLS	GROUND WATER

Source Water Assessment

The Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our water source to potential contaminants. This process involved the establishment of source water area delineations for each well or surface water intake and then a contaminant inventory was performed within those delineated areas to assess potential threats to each source.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

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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 byproducts 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 its safety. Our system has been assigned the identification number MO3024055 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 **573-449-0324** 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. Immunocompromised 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).

Terms and Abbreviations

Population: 21500. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.
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.
SMCL. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply
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.
Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Value.
RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.
HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloracetic acid, and mono- and di-bormoacetic acid) as a group.
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.
nd: not detectable at testing limits.

MO3024055

BOONE CO CONS PWSD 1

2014 Annual Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Contaminants Report

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 of Results (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	2/8/2012	0.203	0.00591 - 0.203	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	4/22/2013	0.2	0 - 0.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
DICHLOROMETHANE	2/8/2012	0.62	0 - 0.62	ppb	5	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	2/8/2012	1.56	0.17 - 1.56	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/26/2014	0.015	0 - 0.015	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2014	53	10.6 - 53	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range of Results (low – high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2010 - 2012	0.136	0.0164 - 0.226	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2010 - 2012	4.4	1.21 - 115	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	4/16/2014	3	1.7 - 3	pCi/l	5		Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	1/14/2014	16.4	10.1 - 16.4	pCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & URANIUM	1/14/2014	16.4	15 - 16.4	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	4/16/2014	3	1.7 - 3	pCi/l	5	0	

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of October, 3 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range	Unit
STRONTIUM	4/22/2013	1280	204 - 1280	UG/L

Violations and Health Effects Information:

During the 2014 calendar year, on three occasions (July, August, and October) some of our routine water samples tested positive for total coliform thus putting us out of compliance with a drinking water standard (MCL (TCR), Monthly). The District conducted water main flushing in the affected areas and subsequent water samples were taken. Consolidated Water is implementing Missouri Department of Natural Resources recommendations to change some sampling sites due to faucet design and/or location which could affect sampling results and has begun installing devices made specifically for sampling purposes. In addition, Consolidated Water is implementing Missouri Department of Natural Resources staff recommendations on better sampling techniques and is providing supplemental training in bacteriological sample collection to District staff. To date (March 2015), 27 new sampling stations have been installed and nine more are scheduled to be installed. Supplemental training is on-going.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Special Lead and Copper Notice:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. BOONE CO CONS PWSD 1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

You can also find sample results for all contaminants from both past and present compliance monitoring online at the Missouri DNR Drinking Water Watch website http://dnr.mo.gov/DWW/indexSearchDNR.jsp. To find Lead and Copper results for your system, type your water system name in the box titled Water System Name and select *Find Water Systems* at the bottom of the page. The new screen will show you the water system name and number, select and click the Water System Number. At the top of the next page, under the *Help* column find, *Other Chemical Results by Analyte*, select and click on it. Scroll down alphabetically to Lead and click the blue Analyte Code (1030). The Lead and Copper locations will be displayed under the heading *Sample Comments*. Scroll to find your location and click on the *Sample No.* for the results. If your house was selected by the water system and you assisted in taking a Lead and Copper sample from your home but cannot find your location in the list, please contact BOONE CO CONS PWSD 1 for your results.

BOONE CO CONS PWSD 1

2014 Annual Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)

Optional Contaminants

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water System Highest Value	Range (low - high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, CACO3 STABILITY	2/8/2012	436	228 - 436	MG/L	
CALCIUM	2/8/2012	64.7	48.7 - 64.7	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	2/8/2012	113	11.8 - 113	MG/L	250
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	2/8/2012	286	218 - 286	MG/L	
IRON	2/8/2012	6.44	0.0235 - 6.44	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	2/8/2012	30.9	16.2 - 30.9	MG/L	
MANGANESE	2/8/2012	0.351	0.00187 - 0.351	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	2/8/2012	0.00173	0 - 0.00173	MG/L	0.1
PH	2/8/2012	7.64	7.19 - 7.64	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	2/8/2012	9.43	1.96 - 9.43	MG/L	
SODIUM	2/8/2012	75.1	11.7 - 75.1	MG/L	
STRONTIUM	4/22/2013	1280	204 - 1280	UG/L	
SULFATE	2/8/2012	59.2	12.1 - 59.2	MG/L	250
TDS	2/8/2012	521	303 - 521	MG/L	500
ZINC	2/8/2012	0.0364	0.00239 - 0.0364	MG/L	5

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.