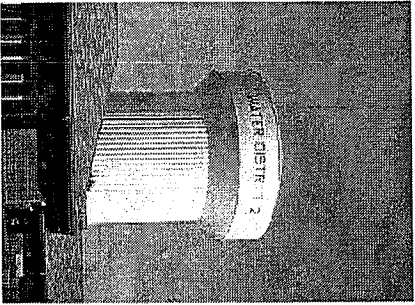


Public Water Supply District #2 of St. Charles County, Missouri



Water Quality Report 2010

Dear Customer,

We are pleased to present a summary of the water quality provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that water systems issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. PWS#2 of St. Charles County is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply possible. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water. Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water. For further information, see the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Concerning Lead in Our Water

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Other monitoring

In addition to testing we are required to perform, our water system voluntarily tests for additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in additional information or in how to become involved in making decisions about your water, contact our Manager, Tim Geraghty at 636-561-3737 or visit www.waterdistrict2.com. PWS#2 of St. Charles County utilizes state and private laboratories to perform analysis for more than the required number pollutants and microbiological contaminants. All were below the allowed level illustrated in the following table.

Source of Supply

The sources of supply for PWS#2 of St. Charles County include both ground and surface water coming from deep and alluvial wells and the Missouri River. The Department of Natural Resources conducted an assessment of our source water to determine its susceptibility to contamination. If you want to know more about the assessment, please visit <http://maproom.missouri.edu/swpmaps/pwssid.htm> and reference PWS#MO-6079507 (formerly St. Charles County Water Dept.), MO-6010715 (St. Louis City) and MO-6024530 (PWS#2) or call 636-561-3737.

Additional Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 storm 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses. (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How to Read This Table: The chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected in 2010 from our system. Data represented is an average of the three water sources serving the system. Range represents historical high/low readings from multiple years.

Please note the following definitions: Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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. 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 marked (*), though representative, are more than one year old.

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	07/22/2009*	1.45	0 - 1.45	ppb	10		Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	07/22/2009*	0.0796	0.032 - 0.0796	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	07/22/2009*	1.12	0.24 - 1.12	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2010	4.64	n/d - 9.84	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2010	16.1	14.2 - 17.5	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2008 - 2010	0.0784	0.00561-0.123	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2008 - 2010	2.84	1.13 - 32.3	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Microbiological Contaminants							
		Results	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source		
Coliform (TCR)		In the month of October, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: Systems that collect more than 40 samples per month - No more than 5% positive monthly sample(s)	0	Naturally present in the environment		

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Water System	Typical Source
Atrazine	06/07/2010	1.21	0.76 - 1.21	ppb	3	3	City of St. Louis	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfection Byproducts								
	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Water System	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2009*	17.85	15.8 - 19.9	ppb	60	0	City of St. Louis	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2009*	17.15	15.1 - 19.2	ppb	80	0	City of St. Louis	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Violations and Health Effects Information

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations in 2010			

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
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.

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. (LSL / False / County)