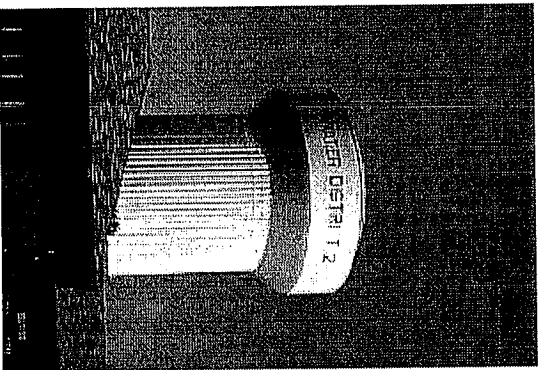


# Public Water Supply District #2 of St. Charles County, Missouri



## 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. PWSD #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](http://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, contact Water Distribution Supervisor Brian Pieper at 636-561-3737 or visit [www.waterdistrict2.com](http://www.waterdistrict2.com). PWSD #2 of St. Charles County utilizes state and private laboratories to perform analysis for more than the required pollutants and microbiological contamination. All were below the allowed level illustrated in the following table. There were no MCL, monitoring or treatment technique violations.

### Source of Supply

The source of supply for PWSD #2 of St. Charles County is ground water which comes from deep wells. 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/swipmaps/pwssid.htm> and reference PWSSMO-6024628 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 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, 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. Immuno-compromised 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. 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 with \*, though representative, are more than one year old.

#### Key To Table:

AL=Action Level  
radioactivity)  
MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level  
MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  
MPL=million fibers per liter  
Mrem/year-millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)  
NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
nd=not detectable at testing limits

pCi/L=pico-curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm=parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb=parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt=parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq=parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter

TT=Treatment Technique

#### Regulated Contaminants:

Collected	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Value	Range	Typical Source
9/18/2008*	ppm	2	2	0.18	0.18	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
9/18/2008*	ppm	4	4	0.18	0.18	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate - Nitrite 1/14/2010	ppm	10	10	0.25	0.25	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

#### Radionuclides:

Gross Alpha Particle Activity	Collected	Highest Value	Range	Unit	Typical Source
2/24/2010	4.5	4.5		pCi/l	Erosion of Natural deposits

#### Lead and Copper:

Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
2008-2010	0.1285	0.0866-0.129	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2008-2010	6.15	1.64-9.13	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Disinfection By Products: No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2010

Microbiological Contaminants: No Microbiological Contaminants were Found in the Calendar Year of 2010

Violations and Health Effects Information: No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2010

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