Water Conservation Tips

ater conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only

save the supply of our source water, but also can save you money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions:

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- •Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- •Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- •Wash only full loads of laundry.
- •Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- •Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- •Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- •Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- •Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- •Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- •Use water-saving nozzles.
- •Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month beginning at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, 101 West Reed Street, Moberly, Missouri.

City of Moberly Water Department 101 West Reed Street Moberly, MO 65270



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2001 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Our Mark of Excellence

e are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or does better than all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods of delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As regulations and drinking water standards change, it is our commitment to you to incorporate these changes systemwide in an expeditious and costeffective manner.

As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we will be vigilant in maintaining our objective of providing quality drinking water at an affordable price. If you have any health concerns relating to the information in this report, we encourage you to contact your health care provider.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Mrs. West, Assistant Director of Public Works, at (660) 263-4420.

What's Inside?

his report outlines the processes involved in delivering to you the highest quality drinking water available. In it, we will answer these important questions:

•Where does my water come from? •What is in my drinking water?

We will also provide information on other available resources that will answer questions about water quality and health effects.

Working Hard for You

Inder the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is responsible for setting national limits for hundreds of substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. Each system continually monitors for these substances and reports to the USEPA if they were detected in the drinking water. USEPA uses the data to ensure that consumers are receiving clean water.

This publication conforms to the regulation under SDWA requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually. We are committed to providing you with this information about your water supply because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. **Substances 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, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

What's in My Water?

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or did better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in our drinking water during 2001. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. EPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Antimony (ppb)	2001	6	6	3.0	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder
Arsenic (ppb)	2001	101	01	1.0	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2001	2	2	0.0532	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2001	4	4	1.0	NA	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal- burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	2001	5	5	1.0	NA	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	2001	100	100	2.0	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2001	4	4	0.942	0.70-1.09	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	2001	2	2	0.20	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm)	2001	10	10	0.370	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2001	50	50	2.0	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	2001	2	0.5	1.0	NA	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Turbidity (NTU) ²	2001	ΤT	NA	0.18	NA	No	Soil runoff

Where Does Your Water Come From? Sugar Creek Lake

Table Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from 30 homes throughout the service area

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SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90th%tile)	HOMES ABOVE AL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2001	1.3	1.3	0.136	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2001	15	0	8.6	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2001	5.029	3.7-7.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	2001	46.988	26-64.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2001	0.135	ND-0.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sulfate (ppm)	2001	29	ND-29	Naturally occurring

These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is no MCLG.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the reporting year, 100% of all samples taken to measure turbidity met water quality standards



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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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). part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A

required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health. Also, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources has a Web site (www.dnr.state.mo.us) that provides complete and current information on water issues in our own state.



Call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791