

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWS ID #MO6010775

A WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE WATER USERS IN THE CITY OF SULLIVAN

Date Report was Completed: 06/10/2011

Atteneion!

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o prequentele a alguien que lo entienda bien. [translated]: This report contains very important information. Translate or ask someone who understands this very well.

In compliance with the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments the City of Sullivan is providing our water users with this report on the quality of our drinking water. This report presents data compiled during the past twelve months and from 2004 to present date.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials 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 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 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.

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).

Some persons may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune 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 risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

WATER SOURCE

The City of Sullivan's source of water comes from ground water pumped from wells within the city limits.

TREATMENT

At present, fluoridation and chlorine is added to the water.

BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING

Bacteriological monitoring is performed monthly to test for the presence of coliform bacteria, fecal coliform, and E. coli. Our system is required to collect six samples per month.

Our sample results: No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2010

CHEMICAL MONITORING

The state requires us to monitor for certain chemical contaminants less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data (such as for organic contaminants), though representative, is more than one year old

TERMS

AL	=	Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow
MCL	=	Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest allowable amount of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
MCLG	=	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health
MFL	=	million fibers per liter
mrem/year	=	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	=	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	=	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	=	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
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
Treatment Technique	=	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

*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.*

CONTAMINANTS REPORT FOR SULLIVAN

Regulated

<i>Regulated Contaminates</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Highest Value</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>violation</i>	<i>Sources</i>
*Barium	ppm	2	2	0.233	0.0633 - 0.233	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Ethylbenzene	ppb	700	700	0.86	0-0.86	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries (10/28/2010)
Xylenes, total	ppm	10	10	0.00474	0-0.00474	No	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories (10/28/2010)
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.15	0.93-1.15	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*Nitrate-Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.52	0-0.52	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroethylene	ppb	5	0	1.98	0-1.98	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

<i>Disinfection By Products or Microbiological</i>	<i>Monitoring Period</i>	<i>RAA</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Typical Source</i>
No detected results found in the calendar year of 2010							

<i>Radionulides</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Highest Value</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Sample Year</i>
Radium-228	pCi/l	5	1.2	0.1-2	No	4/30/2007
*Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/l	15	1.7	1.1-1.7	No	4/30/2007
<i>*Lead and Copper 2005-07</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Action Level</i>	<i>Sites Over AL</i>	<i>Typical Source</i>
Copper	ppm	0.133	0.0262-0.193	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	6.53	1.36-31.6	15	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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. Sullivan 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>.

OPTIONAL MONITORING (NOT REQUIRED BY EPA)

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants. Collection dates (Aug. 21, 2008)

Secondary Contaminates	Units	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG
Alkalinity, Total	ppm	238	166-238		
Aluminum	ppm	0.121	0-0.121	0.05	
Calcium	ppm	42.6	29.6-42.6		
Chloride	ppm	5.25	0-5.25	250	
Hardness, Carbonate	ppm	221	155-221		
Iron	ppm	0.0942	0-0.0942	0.3	
Magnesium	ppm	28.8	19.7-28.8		
Manganese	ppm	0.00375	0-0.00375	0.05	
pH	PH	8.13	7.71-8.13	8.5	
Potassium	ppm	0.85	0.68-0.85		
Sodium	ppm	3.18	2.11-3.18		20
Sulfate	ppm	17.4	5.91-17.4	250	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	240	166-240	500	
Xylene, Meta and Para	ppb	3.03	0-3.03		
Zinc	ppm	0.035	0.0265-0.035	5	
*No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2010					

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources has assembled information to assess the susceptibility of drinking water source contamination for the City of Sullivan. Within the assessment are seven categories used to predict the quality of water coming from the wells in the Sullivan area, followed by continual monitoring for any contaminants that might occur. The following is a list of things that are taken into consideration:

1. Whether a well is in direct influences of surface water;
2. If the well construction is satisfactory for today's standard and has undergone a sanitary survey;
3. If contaminants are present in a particular well, is the well being treated appropriately;
4. Whether a risk analysis has been done on the system to protect against vandals and terrorist acts;
5. Geological conditions are evaluated around the area of a well to determine its susceptibility;
6. Potential sources of contamination in the area of a well are considered and extra care and monitoring will take place;
7. If potential contaminants become a threat to a well. Regulations will monitor the quality of water and a wellhead protection team along with the water system will determine the appropriate steps to take.

Summary: The City of Sullivan has potential areas of concern for the contamination of some of its wells. Certain characteristics of the assessment steps above do apply to certain wells in the Sullivan area. Appropriate measures are being taken to ensure the protection of anyone using the system for potable water.

The public can obtain an entire copy of the *Source Water Assessment* by calling 1-800-361-4827 or on the internet at <http://maproom.missouri.edu/swipmaps/pwssid.htm>.

If you would like additional information regarding our water system and would like to observe the decision-making process that affects drinking water quality, feel free to contact:

Tom Harman, Water & Sewer Commissioner
248 E Springfield
Sullivan, MO 63080
(573) 468-4812

Copies of this report are available at City Hall, Water Department, Library and listed on the Sullivan Web Site www.sullivan.mo.us, but customers will not be mailed an individual copy of the CCR.