

CITY OF GALENA

Consumer Confidence Report – 2020

Covering Calendar Year – 2019



This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call FLORA RENEE CHARLES at 620-783-5265.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from 1 Ground Water Well(s):

Buyer Name	Seller Name
CITY OF GALENA	MO AMERICAN JOPLIN

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity. Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 3 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2019 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2019. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: CITY OF GALENA

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	1/14/2019	0.074	0.074	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
NITRATE	3/12/2019	0.45	0.26 - 0.45	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	1/14/2019	1	1	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2019	2	2.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2019	11	11	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2017 - 2019	0.027	0.0038 - 0.035	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2017 - 2019	1.2	1 - 3.3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Your water system 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	6/19/2017	1.3	1.3	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	1/14/2019	150	150	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	1/14/2019	55	55	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	1/14/2019	13	13	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	1/14/2019	440	440	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	1/14/2019	0.28	0.28	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	1/14/2019	220	220	MG/L	400
IRON	1/14/2019	0.032	0.032	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	1/14/2019	19	19	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	1/14/2019	0.0049	0.0049	MG/L	0.05
PH	1/14/2019	8	8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	1/14/2019	1.6	1.6	MG/L	100
SILICA	1/14/2019	10	10	MG/L	50
SODIUM	1/14/2019	12	12	MG/L	100
SULFATE	1/14/2019	62	62	MG/L	250
TDS	1/25/2016	240	240	MG/L	500
ZINC	1/14/2019	0.06	0.06	MG/L	5

During the 2019 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
12/30/2019	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2019 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

During the 2019 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

2019 Annual Water Quality Report

Joplin

PWS ID: MO5010413



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

A Message from the Missouri American Water President

To Our Valued Customers:

Nothing is more important than the safety and quality of the drinking water that we provide to you on a daily basis.

We are proud to share that Missouri American Water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards. Our scientists conduct more than 500,000 water quality tests each year to ensure we're in compliance with ever-increasing health and environmental regulations, so you receive only the safest, highest-quality water.

In addition to complying with current regulations, our water quality experts are also at the forefront of research identifying and treating for emerging contaminants. These scientists work closely with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as new standards and treatment techniques are developed.

We're especially proud of our recognition with the Partnership for Safe Water, which is a voluntary initiative developed by six prestigious drinking water organizations, including the USEPA and the American Water Works Association, to recognize water utilities that consistently surpass federal regulations. All six of Missouri American Water's surface-water treatment plants are recognized by the program, an honor achieved by less than 1% of all water utilities.

We hope you will take a few minutes to review the important information included in this water quality report. If you have any questions, please reach out to us on our website or by phone at (866) 430-0820.

Debbie Dewey
President



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WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO.®

Water Quality Statement

Once again, we are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled tables showing the most recent water quality data available. Although all the substances listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the USEPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. For additional information concerning our results, please contact our customer service department at (toll-free) (866) 430-0820. Monitoring is also done under the USEPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Data is available on the [USEPA's web site](#).

There are many unforeseen and unpredictable factors that may introduce contaminants into our source water. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) routinely monitors all public water supplies to ensure public health is protected. Source Water Assessments have been assembled by the MDNR to evaluate the susceptibility of contamination to our drinking water sources. For more information about these assessments call the MDNR at (800) 361-4827.

What is a Water Quality Report?

To comply with MDNR and USEPA regulations, Missouri American Water issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to let consumers know what contaminants, if any, are in their drinking water, as well as any related health effects. It also includes details about where your water comes from and the need to protect drinking water sources. We conduct tests for hundreds of contaminants. This report provides an overview of the most recent water quality data available.

We ask that landlords, employers, and anyone else who receives the water bill for other water users share this report with them.

About Missouri American Water

Missouri American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 1.5 million people.

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 15 million people in 46 states. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn.

How to Contact Us

For more information regarding this report or any of the other services provided by Missouri American Water, please call our Customer Service Center at (toll-free) (866) 430-0820, or you may visit us at www.missouriamwater.com.

Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program

We are especially proud of our recognition with the Partnership for Safe Water, which is a voluntary initiative developed by six prestigious drinking water organizations, including the USEPA and the American Water Works Association, to recognize water utilities that consistently surpass federal regulations. Less than 1% of water utilities in the U.S. have achieved this recognition.

Source Water Information

Missouri American Water supplies quality drinking water to residential, commercial and industrial customers in and around the City of Joplin that consists of a combination of surface water and groundwater. The primary source is Shoal Creek, which is supplemented by a system of deep wells. More information on your source water is available at <http://drinkingwater.missouri.edu>. To access the information for your water system you will need the state-assigned identification (PWSID), which is printed at the top of this report.

Source Water Protection Program

Missouri American Water worked with a team of community stakeholders to develop a Source Water Protection Plan. The plan identifies ways to reduce the risk of potential contamination to the ground and surface water resources the Joplin community relies upon for its drinking water supply. As providers of high quality, affordable water, our responsibility is to not only protect one of our most precious resources but to improve the environment.

Water Information Sources

Missouri American Water

www.missouriamwater.com

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

www.dnr.mo.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency

www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking water Hotline

(800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association

www.drinktap.org

Water Quality Association

www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine / National Institute of Health

www.medlineplus.gov/drinkingwater.html



Protecting Our Water Quality at the Source

It takes a community effort to protect our drinking water at its source. We all live in a watershed – an area of land that drains to a waterway. When it rains or snows, water travels across the ground on its journey to a river or stream. Along the way, it picks up any pollutants that may be found on lawns, streets, and farmland.

Working together, we can minimize these pollutants and protect our rivers with these eight simple steps:

- Recycle – don't litter
- Remember that storm inlets drain to rivers – dispose of household chemicals, oils, and paints at proper waste collection sites
- Plant native plants. They support wildlife, help preserve our natural diversity and require no fertilizer or herbicides
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks and clean with absorbent materials like cat litter
- Plant a rain garden to capture runoff from rainwater
- Join a local stream clean-up team
- Do not flush or pour pharmaceuticals down the drain – please dispose at dedicated collection sites



Substances Expected to be in Drinking 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.

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 health risk.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the MDNR prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants 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, and 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

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

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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 persons, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. Missouri American Water 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. Steps are taken to reduce the potential for lead to leach from your pipes into the water. This is accomplished by maintaining the quality of your water leaving the treatment facilities. There are steps that you can take to reduce your household's exposure to lead in drinking water. For more information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet <https://amwater.com/moaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water>. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How to Read the Tables

Missouri American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The most recent results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. Certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting these tables, see the “Definitions of Terms” section.

1. Starting with a **Substance**, read across
2. **Year Sampled** is most recent test year
3. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed
4. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed)
5. **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better)
6. **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured
7. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements
8. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates

Definitions of Terms

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

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) as a group.

HAA6Br: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and tri-bromoacetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid) as a group.

HAA9: Haloacetic Acids from HAA5 and HAA6Br as a group.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

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

ppm (parts per million): One-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.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.

90th Percentile Value: Of the samples taken, 90% were below the level indicated in the table.

Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances (Water Entering the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled ¹	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
2,4-D (ppb)	2019	70	70	0.3	0.3	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2017	15	0	6.6	6.6	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	2019	3	3	0.7	0.7	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.2	0.2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramine (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	3.5	1.0 – 3.5	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2017	5	0	3.1	3.1	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.9	ND – 0.9	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [N] (ppm)	2019	10	10	3.4	0.1 – 3.4	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	2.0	0.8 – 2.0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity – A Measure of the Clarity of the Water (Water Entering the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measurement	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	0.07	Yes	Soil runoff

Bacterial Results (In the Distribution System)

Substance	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
E. coli	2019	TT	0	0%	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	2019	TT	NA	0%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Substances (In the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range Low-High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chloramine (ppm)	2019	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2.8	2.4 – 2.8	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2019	60	NA	39.0 ²	7.5 – 107.7	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	41.0 ²	11.6 – 93.2	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper Results (In the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Samples	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2017	AL = 1.3	1.3	30	ND	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2017	AL = 15	0	30	4	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest (Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Results	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Aluminum (ppm)	2019	0.02	ND – 0.2	Naturally occurring
Calcium – Total (ppm)	2019	48	24 – 48	Naturally occurring
Chloride (ppm)	2019	22	3 – 22	Naturally occurring; Runoff from road de-icing, fertilizers, septic tanks, industrial uses
Magnesium – Total (ppm)	2019	22	3 – 22	Naturally occurring
Silica (ppm)	2019	11	ND – 11	Naturally occurring
Sodium – Total (ppm)	2019	14	3 – 14	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	16	9 – 16	Naturally occurring; Mining or industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2019	182	96 – 182	Naturally occurring

¹ The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

² This level represents the highest annual Locational Running Average calculated from the data collected

Unregulated Contaminants Rule

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the USEPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. Information on all the contaminants that were monitored for, whether regulated or unregulated, can be obtained from this water system or MDNR.

Unregulated Contaminants Rule

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Results	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Manganese (ppb)	2019	4.7	0.4 – 4.7	Used in synthetic cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances, hair preparations, and skin lotions

Unregulated Contaminants (In the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range Low-High	Typical Source
HAA6Br [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2019	5.9	17 – 5.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	2019	110	11 – 110	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Substances Tested for But Not Detected (Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Cadmium - Total	Methyl tert-Butyl ether (MTBE)
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Carbaryl (Sevin)	Methylene chloride
1,1-Dichloroethene	Carbofuran	Molybdenum – Total
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Carbon tetrachloride	Monobromoacetic Acid
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Chlorobenzene	Monochloroacetic Acid
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	Chromium - Total	Nickel - Total
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Nitrite – N
1,2-Dichloroethane	Cobalt - Total	Oxamyl (Vydate)
1,2-Dichloropropane	Copper - Total	o-Xylene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Cyanide, Total	Pentachlorophenol
2,4,5-T	Dacthal	Picloram
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dalapon	Potassium - Total
2,4-DB	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Selenium - Total
3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Silver – Total
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Dibromoacetic Acid	Strontium - Total
Acifluorfen	Dicamba	Styrene
Alachlor	Dichloroprop	Sulfate
Aldicarb	Dinoseb	Technical Chlordane
Aldicarb Sulfone	Diquat	Tetrachloroethene (PCE)
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Endothall	Thallium - Total
Antimony - Total	Endrin	Toluene
Arochlor-1016	Ethyl Benzene	Total PCBs
Arochlor-1221	Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	Toxaphene
Arochlor-1232	Glyphosate	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
Arochlor-1242	Heptachlor	Trichloroacetic Acid
Arochlor-1248	Heptachlor epoxide	Trichloroethene (TCE)
Arochlor-1254	Hexachlorobenzene	Vanadium - Total
Arochlor-1260	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Vinyl chloride
Arsenic – Total	Iron – Total	Xylene (total)
Bentazon	Lead – Total	Zinc – Total
Benzene	Mercury – Total	
Benzo(a)pyrene	m,p-Xylene	
Beryllium – Total	Methiocarb	
Boron – Total	Methomyl	
Bromate	Methoxychlor	
Bromoform		



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WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO.®