

CITY OF BRANSON
2006 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
(Consumer Confidence Report)

MO5010096

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made to make sure it is safe. This report is not being mailed to each individual water service customer, however, if you would like a copy please call the Consumer Confidence Hotline at (417-337-8565, or visit our website at cityofbranson.org and click on Public Works. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect your water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Attention!

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

What is the source of my water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and ground water 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our water comes from the following sources:

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Type</u>
Well #5	Ground Water
Crosby Well	Ground Water
Well #7	Ground Water
Well #9	Ground Water
Well #10	Ground Water
Well #11	Ground Water
Lake Taneycomo Intake 1	Surface Water
Lake Taneycomo Intake 2	Surface Water

Why are there contaminants in my 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).

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 water 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, the Department of Natural Resources prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department of Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources regulates our water system and requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Our system has been assigned an identification number MO5010096 for the purpose of tracking our test results. Last year, we tested for a variety of contaminants. The detectable results of these tests are on the following pages of this report.

How might I become actively involved?

*If you would like to observe the decision making process that affects drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about your drinking water report, please call us at the City of Branson, **Consumer Confidence Hotline (417-337-8565)** to inquire about scheduled public meetings or contact persons.*

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people 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 system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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).

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

As shown by the tables below, our water system had no MCL, monitoring, or treatment technique violations during the report period of January 1st through December 31st 2006. The water you are drinking meets and exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have found through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants were detected, however all detected results are well within SAFE limits set by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 the test period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Level Found.

MRLDG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Abbreviations:

PPB: Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter.

PPM: Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter.

n/a: not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

MFL: Million Fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentrations.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

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

Regulated Contaminants

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

	Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	0	7.67341	13.6-29.1	No	2006
<i>Sources: By-product of drinking water disinfection</i>							

Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	54.36983	27.6 - 107	No	2006
<i>Sources: By-product of drinking water chlorination</i>							

INORGANIC

Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0358	0.0159-0.0358	No	2006
<i>Sources: Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>							

Chromium	ppb	100	100	1.33	1.16 – 1.33	No	2006
<i>Sources: Discharge from steel and pulp mills.</i>							

Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.36	0.87 – 1.36	No	2006
<i>Sources: Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</i>							

Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.32	0.25 – 0.32	No	2006
<i>Sources: Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.</i>							

Nitrite (as N)	ppm	1	1	0.32	0.25 - 0.32	No	2006
<i>Sources: Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.</i>							

Toluene	ppm	1	1	0.00107	0.00086 – 0.00107	No	2006
<i>Sources: Discharge from petroleum factories.</i>							

Xylenes	ppm	10	10	0.00118	0.00103 – 0.00118	No	2006
<i>Sources: Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.</i>							

Copper

Collection Period	Units	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Sites exceeding AL	Sources
1/1/2004 - 12/31/2004	ppm	AL=1.3	0.197	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Lead

Collection Period	Units	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Sites exceeding AL	Sources
1/1/2004 - 12/31/2004	ppb	AL=15	8.28	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Microbiological

COLIFORM, TOTAL (TCR)	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
	In the month of November, 1 sample returned positive	MCL: Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std.	Month occurred	Violation	Highest single measurement for the year	Month Occurred	Sources
100	12	No	.20 NTU	March 2006	Soil runoff

The reported results are based on all required monitoring throughout the entire water system. If you have questions about the water in your area please call us at (417-337-8565)

