

MILLER PWS

Public Water System ID Number: MO5010525 2019 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made to provide safe drinking water. Attention!

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o pregúntele 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 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.

Our water comes from the following source(s):

Source Name	Type
WELL # 2	GROUND WATER
WELL # 3	GROUND WATER

Source Water Assessment

The Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our water source to potential contaminants. This process involved the establishment of source water area delineations for each well or surface water intake and then a contaminant inventory was performed within those delineated areas to assess potential threats to each source. Assessment maps and summary information sheets are available on the internet at <https://drinkingwater.missouri.edu/>. To access the maps for your water system you will need the State-assigned identification code, which is printed at the top of this report. The Source Water Inventory Project maps and information sheets provide a foundation upon which a more comprehensive source water protection plan can be developed.

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 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 byproducts 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 the identification number MO5010525 for the purposes 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. Any violations of state requirements or standards will be further explained later in this report.

How might I become actively involved?

If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about your drinking water report, please call us at **417-452-3371** to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons.

Do I need to take any special precautions?

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 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).

Terms and Abbreviations

Population: 680. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.

90th percentile: For Lead and Copper testing, 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when 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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.

n/a: not applicable.

nd: not detectable at testing limits.

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Test Result or Highest Value.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

TT: Treatment Technique, or 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.



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

MILLER PWS

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Contaminants Report

MILLER PWS will provide a printed hard copy of the CCR upon request. To request a copy of this report to be mailed, please call us at **417-452-3371**. The CCR can also be found on the internet at www.dnr.mo.gov/ccr/MO5010525.pdf.

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. No data older than 5 years need be included. If more than one sample is collected during the monitoring period, the Range of Sampled Results will show the lowest and highest tested results. The Highest Test Result, Highest LRAA, or Highest Value must be below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or the contaminant has exceeded the level of health based standards and a violation is issued to the water system.

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Test Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	2/27/2019	0.0433	0.0249 - 0.0433	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	2/27/2019	2.36	0.8 - 2.36	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2017 - 2019	0.0835	0.0097 - 0.113	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2017 - 2019	2.98	0 - 22.9	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Violations and Health Effects Information

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2019		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and 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).

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. MILLER PWS 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>.

You can also find sample results for all contaminants from both past and present compliance monitoring online at the Missouri DNR Drinking Water Watch website <http://dnr.mo.gov/DWW/indexSearchDNR.jsp>. To find Lead and Copper results for your system, type your water system name in the box titled Water System Name and select *Find Water Systems* at the bottom of the page. The new screen will show you the water system name and number, select and click the Water System Number. At the top of the next page, under the *Help* column find, *Other Chemical Results by Analyte*, select and click on it. Scroll down alphabetically to Lead and click the blue Analyte Code (1030). The Lead and Copper locations will be displayed under the heading *Sample Comments*. Scroll to find your location and click on the *Sample No.* for the results. If your house was selected by the water system and you assisted in taking a Lead and Copper sample from your home but cannot find your location in the list, please contact MILLER PWS for your results.

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Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)

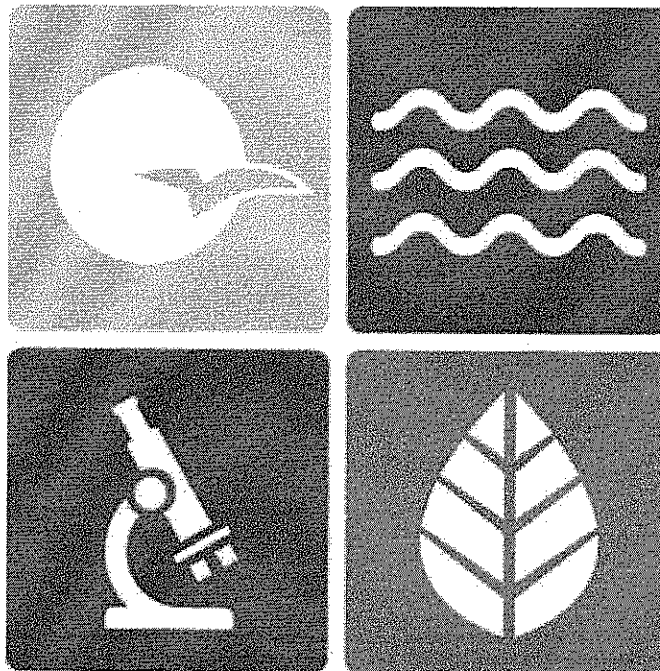
Optional Contaminants

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water System Highest Sampled Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, CaCO ₃ STABILITY	2/27/2019	277	242 - 277	MG/L	
CALCIUM	2/27/2019	54.2	40 - 54.2	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	2/27/2019	11	0 - 11	MG/L	250
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	2/27/2019	217	179 - 217	MG/L	
IRON	2/27/2019	0.0115	0 - 0.0115	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	2/27/2019	19.9	19.2 - 19.9	MG/L	
NICKEL	2/27/2019	0.0016	0.00138 - 0.0016	MG/L	0.1
PH	2/27/2019	7.79	7.68 - 7.79	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	2/27/2019	1.11	0 - 1.11		
SODIUM	2/27/2019	7.23	4.24 - 7.23	MG/L	
SULFATE	2/27/2019	12.9	8.89 - 12.9	MG/L	250
TDS	2/27/2019	224	184 - 224	MG/L	500
ZINC	2/27/2019	0.00821	0.00166 - 0.00821	MG/L	5

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)



Your report must be distributed to customers by July 1, 2020. Return the 2019 CCR Certification Form and any additional documents required for the distribution method chosen to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources-Public Drinking Water Branch (MDNR-PDWB) by October 1, 2020.

If you are not the person that should receive this packet, please forward to the appropriate person as soon as possible or contact the Public Drinking Water Branch at (573) 526-3832.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

The packet received should include the following:

- Letter from Missouri Department of Natural Resources-Public Drinking Water Branch (MDNR-PDWB) – (Enclosure 1)
- 2019 Instructions for Preparing the Consumer Confidence Report (Enclosure 2)
- 2019 Key to Instructions for CCR (example fictitious ANYVILLE, MO report) (Enclosure 3)
- 2019 Consumer Confidence Report Distribution Certification Form (Enclosure 4)

ATTENTION:

1. A generic “skeleton” CCR has been prepared for your water system based on the information we have available in our database. You will find the generic CCR at: www.dnr.mo.gov/ccr/MO#####.pdf where “#####” would be replaced by your system’s unique MO PWS ID#. If you would like to make changes, send an email request to the contact below. If you do not receive a response in two business days, please contact by phone in case the email did not make it through (don’t forget to check your Spam Folder). **If you need any assistance with putting the report together, condensing it for easier distribution, did not receive one of the above documents in your packet, or have questions, please email or call the CCR Coordinator at:**

CCR@dnr.mo.gov

Phone: (573) 526-3832

2. If the Certification Form or CCR is incomplete or done incorrectly it will not be accepted and you will be contacted. Make sure you choose your distribution method based on the number of people your water system serves (including non-bill paying consumers), **not** the number of connections. To estimate the correct population for your water system use the formula: **# of connections x 2.5**
3. Some water systems will need to add their own data where it is appropriate or the report will be incomplete (e.g. – Section 13 – Required for Surface Water Systems). Use the example CCR report “2019 Key to Instructions for CCR” to assist you in making these changes. The sections are labeled as “**required**” or “**optional**” in the instructions and on the key. Because of the differences in water systems, your skeleton report may not have all the sections included on the example report. If this is the case, you can skip those sections in the instructions. The remaining sections of the report meet the CCR requirements as written.
4. The narrative part of the report is presented in a question and answer format. Other formats can be used as long as the required language is not removed.
5. The dates shown in the report may not all be for the year 2019. The reason for this is that if there was a contaminant that wasn’t detected last year, the rules require including information as far back as five (5) years.
6. Keep a copy of your CCR and any other paperwork that pertains to it for at least three (3) years for your records.
7. Tips on distribution of report:
 - a. Even if you do not have a website for your water system, you may post your CCR on DNR’s website at no cost (Generic CCR will already be posted. Corrections and final versions must be emailed to CCR@dnr.mo.gov). This helps systems qualify as a “direct delivery” method under Method 1. Note: **You must still provide customers a paper copy if they request one.**

- b. Research emailing, printing, postage and mailing to figure out best method of distribution. If you send out a water bill you may be able to send the report with it for not much more cost. If you would rather distribute it door-to-door; get volunteers, people serving community service or pay some neighborhood kids to give you a hand. If your water bills go out via email, you can attach the CCR report as an attachment or supply the URL address to those as well.
- c. Communicate with your local newspaper about publishing the report. Some ways to save on cost are to ask for the least expensive section to have it printed in (some sections, like the legal section cost more and we don't require it to be published anywhere specific), emailing the report to the paper so retyping costs don't apply, finding out if there are ways to condense the report for less expense, finding out if certain days of the week cost less, etc.

Note: Printing in small font to save space will not suffice. Please make the notice legible.

SECTION DESCRIPTIONS

(Examples on "Key to Instructions for Consumer Confidence Report")

SECTION 1 (Required):

This section shows the water system's name and public water system identification number (PWS ID# MO#####) and a generic title we have used for the report. The only item that must be included is the name of the water system, although some sort of title for the report is recommended. If your water system commonly goes by a name different than what we have used, you are welcome to use that name as long as the PWS ID# is included.

SECTION 2 (Optional):

This section is a statement in Spanish which indicates that this is an important report about drinking water. We provided this because it is the second most commonly used language in our state. DNR has not determined that any water system must provide the report in an alternate language other than English; therefore this advisory statement is optional.

SECTION 3 (Required):

Section 3 is required language that must be included in the CCR. It cannot be changed.

SECTION 4 (Required):

The sources from which you obtain water must be described in your CCR. We have listed each individual permanent, active source. Groundwater systems with several wells may have space limitations for publication. In that case you may use a generic description like: Groundwater - Well(s). If your customers are more familiar with a common local name for the water sources, please use that information.

Note on water system security: While the intent of the CCR is a better informed customer, it should not compromise water system security in the process. The CCR is required to list the water source and only a general location of the water supply. The exact location of water sources does not have to be disclosed. The generic source water descriptions can be used in the skeleton report to meet the CCR requirements. Also, if you believe including the map link to be a threat to system security, it can be removed.

SECTION 5 (Required):

Section 5 is required language that must be included in the CCR. It cannot be changed.

SECTION 6 (Optional):

This is general information that tells how water systems are regulated and describes the testing of drinking water. It is not required.

SECTION 18 (Required if system(s) that you purchase from has any violations):

Violations for the system(s) that you purchase water from are required in your report. If there are not any violations, you may remove this section.

SECTION 19 (Optional):

The information in this section is not required. It has been included because it may be information of value to your customers. There are a number of tests performed on your water that are not required by EPA. These tests are done to provide additional information to assist you with evaluating the effectiveness of treatment or to provide basic water quality information. Also, those contaminants with a secondary standard also known as a secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) are required to be monitored, but their results do not fit in the required regulated or unregulated tables. All of these results are included in this optional monitoring table. If you do not want this additional information to go to your customers, you may drop this data from your report.

SECTION 20 (Optional):

The reseller information is divided into two sections. Section 17 is described above and required for water systems that purchase water from another system. The reseller secondary contaminants are optional in this section and can be removed.