2020 Annual WATER QUALITY REPORT

Jefferson City PWS ID: MO 3010409





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WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING[™]

A message from Missouri American Water's President



Debbie Dewey

President, Missouri American Water Dear Missouri American Water Customer,

Having access to safe, reliable water service is something that can be easily taken for granted. At Missouri American Water, it's our top priority.

I am pleased to share with you our 2020 Consumer Confidence Report, which is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our employees. As you read through this annual water quality information, you will see that we continue to supply high quality drinking water service to keep your life flowing.

We monitor and test your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. In fact, we test for about 100 regulated contaminants as required by state and federal drinking water standards.

QUALITY: We take water quality so seriously that all six of our surface water treatment plants have been nationally recognized with Directors Awards from the Partnership for Safe Water, an initiative developed by six prestigious drinking water organizations including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that recognizes systems for consistently surpassing federal and state drinking water standards. We remain committed to protecting our sources of drinking water. We utilize advanced technology and detection methods that are paving the way for source water protection across the country.

SERVICE: Last year, we invested more than \$265 million to upgrade our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems in the communities we serve. These investments allowed us to improve water quality, water pressure and service reliability for our customers.

VALUE: While costs to provide water service continue to increase across the country, our investments help us provide high quality water service that remains an exceptional value for such an essential service.

We hope our commitment to you and our passion for water shines through in this report detailing the source and quality of your drinking water in 2020. We will continue to work to keep your life flowing – today, tomorrow and for future generations.

Proud to be your local water service provider,

Debbie Dewey Missouri American Water

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it at (866) 430-0820, Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.



ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants. It includes important information about their drinking water quality.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Once again, we proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). CCRs let customers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water as well as related potential health effects. CCRs also include details about where your water comes from and how it is treated. Additionally, they educate customers on what it takes to deliver safe drinking water and highlight the need to protect drinking water sources.

Missouri American Water is committed to delivering high quality drinking water service. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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EVERY STEP OF THE WAY.

Our team monitors and tests your water at multiple points throughout our process of drawing it from its source, treating it to meet drinking water standards, and distributing it through our pipeline systems. In fact, American Water performs over one million tests annually for about 100 regulated contaminants, nationwide.



EXPERTISE. RECOGNIZED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

American Water is an expert in water quality testing, compliance and treatment and has established industry-leading water testing facilities. Our dedicated team of scientists and researchers are committed to finding solutions for water quality challenges and implementing new technologies. We are recognized as an industry leader in water quality and work cooperatively with the EPA so that drinking water standards and new regulations produce benefits for customers and public water suppliers. American Water has earned awards from the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water as well as awards for superior water quality from state regulators, industry organizations, individual communities, and government and environmental agencies.

WATER QUALITY. DOWN TO A SCIENCE.

Our team also has access to American Water's Central Laboratory in Belleville, Illinois, which conducts sophisticated drinking water testing and analysis. American Water scientists refine testing procedures, innovate new methods, and set new standards for detecting potentially new contaminants—even before regulations are in place.



MAINTAINING QUALITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Just as Missouri American Water is investing in research and testing, we also understand the importance of investing in the infrastructure that provides high-quality water service to you. Last year alone, we invested more than \$265 million to improve our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.

NOT JUST MEETING DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – SURPASSING THEM.

The EPA regulates about 100 potential contaminants and sets stringent standards for each one. Missouri American Water takes water quality so seriously that:

 All six of our surface water treatment plants, including the treatment plant serving your area, have been nationally recognized with Directors Awards from the Partnership for Safe Water program for surpassing federal and state drinking water standards.

• 15 Year Directors Award Recipients:

- Jefferson City
- Joplin
- St. Louis County (Central, Meramec, North, and South Plants)



About Your Drinking Water Supply



WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Missouri American Water supplies quality drinking water to more than 26,000 residential, commercial, and industrial customers in Jefferson City. The water treated by Missouri American Water's Jefferson City Plant is surface water from the Missouri River. More information on your source water is available at <u>http://drinkingwater.Missouri.edu</u>. To access the information for your water system, you will need the stateassigned code (PWSID), which is printed at the top of this report.

Disinfection treatment: The water supplied to you is treated with chloramines to maintain water quality in the distribution system.





QUICK FACTS ABOUT MISSOURI AMERICAN WATER'S JEFFERSON CITY WATER SYSTEM

Water sources: Missouri River

Average amount of water supplied to customers per day: 3.4 million gallons

Disinfection Treatment: Chloramines



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

What are the **Sources of Contaminants**?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. 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.

Microbial such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, Contaminants agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm Inorganic water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or **Contaminants** farming. Pesticides and which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and **Herbicides** residential uses. Organic including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial Chemical processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm **Contaminants** water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining Contaminants activities.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:



Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints.
 Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag. Check with the local refuse facility for proper disposal.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.

Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources here: <u>https://dnr.mo.gov</u>

FOR MORE INFORMATION To learn more about you can protect your water supply, visit us online at www.missouriamwater.com

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water service for customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply. We have developed Source Water Protection Plans at several of our operations with the support of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. This is a voluntary program to identify and address potential threats to drinking water supplies. Stakeholder involvement is an important part of the program.

Here are a few of the efforts underway to protect our shared water resources:



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education and other community activities.



Environmental Stewardship: Each year, employees participate in activities such as river clean-ups that help keep our waterways clean.



Source Water Assessment: This is a study and report unique to your source of drinking water that helps us identify potential contaminants and the potential for systems to be impacted by these sources.



Installation of Source Water Analyzers at Water Treatment Facilities: This allows us to better monitor incoming water quality at our surface water treatment facilities.

About Lead

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. 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. 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.

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

Our water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

MINIMIZING YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

CHECK YOUR PLUMBING AND SERVICE LINE

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at 1-866-430-0820.

- C
- **1. Flush your taps.** The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.
- 2. Use cold water for drinking and cooking. Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.
- 3. Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.
- **4.** Look for the "Lead Free" label when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.
- 5. Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.

Pb

5. Flush after plumbing changes. Changes to your service line, meter, or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the strainers from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

CHLORAMINES

Chloramines are a Missouri and federally approved alternative to free chlorine for water disinfection. They can reduce disinfection by-product formation and may help reduce concerns related to taste. Chloramines are also used by many American Water systems and many other water utilities nationally.

Chloramines have the same effect as chlorine for typical water uses, with the exception that chloramines must be removed from water used in kidney dialysis and fish tanks or aquariums.

Treatments to remove chloramines are different than treatments for removing chlorine. Please contact your physician or dialysis specialist for questions pertaining to kidney dialysis water treatment. Contact your pet store or veterinarian for questions regarding water used for fish and other aquatic life. You may also contact our Customer Service Center at 1-866-430-0820 for more chloramine information.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a naturally occurring substance. It can be present in drinking water from two sources:

- **1. By nature,** when groundwater or surface water comes into contact with fluoride-containing minerals naturally present in the earth; or
- 2. By a water purveyor through addition of fluoride to the water they are providing in the distribution system.

Our source water in the Jefferson City system has naturally-occurring fluoride in the surface water and has fluoride added to meet the requirements of the Jefferson City ordinance. The fluoride levels at our treatment plant are adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 parts per million (ppm) and a control range of 0.6 ppm to 0.8 ppm to comply with the Jefferson City Fluoridation Standards. As the naturally-occurring fluoride levels in the surface and groundwater sources fluctuate throughout the year, treatment is adjusted, as necessary.

If you have any questions on fluoride, please call Missouri American Water's Customer Service Center at 866-430-0820.





CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

NITRATES

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant or are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.



UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The EPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first **Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule** (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the EPA. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth list of contaminants to monitor as part of the UCMR was published by the EPA in December 2016. UCMR4 testing began in 2018 and will continue until 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the EPA. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at 1-866-430-0820.

PFAS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of synthetic chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as: non-stick cookware; waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets; firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

Missouri American Water is currently performing voluntary sampling to better understand certain occurrence of PFAS levels in drinking water sources. This testing allows us to understand how our water compares against the non-enforceable Health Advisory Level set by the USEPA of 70 nanograms per liter or parts per trillion for a combination of two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS. Testing also allows Missouri American Water to be better prepared if the USEPA or Missouri Department of Natural Resources develop a drinking water standard for those PFAS for which we have USEPA approved methods.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and Missouri American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue. This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich

Principal Scientist, Water Research and Development



Water Quality **Results**

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during the calendar year 2020, the results of the testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the following tables showing the testing of your drinking water during 2020. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Because of this, some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

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. See also Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a 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 contaminants.

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/ cm): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

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

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L):

Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles). parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

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

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS



Water Quality Results

Missouri American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page.

Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years										
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source		
Lead (ppb)	2019	Yes	0	15	2	32	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Copper (ppm)	2019	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.041	32	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 30 samples collected each month in the distribution system										
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage	Typical Source				
Total Coliform	2020	Yes	NA	TT = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment				
E. Coli	2020	Yes	0	TT = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste				

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples in any month.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System										
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	80	62	28 - 103	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2020	Yes	NA	60	26	13 - 42	By-product of drinking water disinfection			

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant									
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range Detected	Typical Source		
Chloramines (ppm) Distribution System	2020	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	3.1 ¹	1.1 - 3.1	Water additive used to control microbes		
Chloramines (ppm) Treatment Plant	2020	Yes	NA	TT = Results <u>></u> 1.00	2.0 ²	2.0 - 2.8	Water additive used to control microbes		

1 - Data represents the highest monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

2 - Data represents the lowest residual entering the distribution system from our surface water treatment plant.

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plant									
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Compliance Result	Range	Typical Source		
Ratio of Actual / Required TOC Removal	2020	Yes	NA	TT = Running annual average ≥ 1.0	1.6	1.4 - 1.8	Naturally present in the environment		

	TURBIDITY - Collected at the Treatment Plant									
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Result	Typical Source				
	2020	Yes	NA	TT = Results > 0.3 NTU	0.12	Soil runoff				
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	Yes	NA	TT = At least 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	100%	Soil runoff				

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant									
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source		
Atrazine (ppb)	2020	Yes	3	3	0.3	0.1 - 0.3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops		
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	Yes	4	4	0.6	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth		
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	2020	Yes	50	50	0.1	0.1	Discharge from chemical factories		
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	2.2	2.2	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Selenium (ppb)	2020	Yes	50	50	3	3	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines		

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average Result	Range Detected	Comments				
Boron (ppm)	2020	0.08	0.08	Naturally occurring				
Calcium (ppm)	2020	33	26 - 68	Naturally occurring				
Chloride (ppm) ¹	2020	29	29	Can cause salty taste				
Dicamba (ppb)	2020	0.3	0.3	Runoff from herbicide				
Magnesium (ppm)	2020	19	2 - 20	Naturally occurring				
pH (SU) ¹	2020	9.3	9.0 - 9.5	Lime softening Treatment				
Potassium (ppm)	2020	7	7	Naturally occurring				
Sodium (ppm) ²	2020	57	57	Naturally occurring				
Strontium (ppm)	2020	0.3	0.3	Naturally occurring; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of CRT televisions to block x- ray emissions				
Sulfate (ppm) ¹	2020	198	198	Can cause salty taste				
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) ¹	2020	354	354	Can leave deposits				
Total Hardness (ppm CaCO ₃)	2020	142	87 - 182	Sum of calcium and magnesium				

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – Collected in the Distribution System									
Parameter	Year Sampled	Units	Highest Result	Range Detected	Typical Source				
HAA6Br [Haloacetic Acids] ¹	2019	ppb	8.9	1.5 - 8.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection				
HAA9 [Haloacetic Acids] ²	2019	ppb	39	7.2 - 39	By-product of drinking water disinfection				

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

2 - HAA9 = Haloacetic Acids from HAA5 and HAA6Br as a group

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS								
Parameter	Units	Average Result	Typical Source					
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	ND	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films					
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	ND	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance					

Tested for, but **Not Detected**

- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethene
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
- 1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)
- 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
- 2,4,5-T
- 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
- 2,4'-D
- 2,4-DB
- 3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid
- 3-Hydroxycarbofuran
- Acifluorfen
- Alachlor
- Aldicarb
- Aldicarb Sulfone
- Aldicarb Sulfoxide
- Aluminum Total
- Antimony Total

- Arochlor-1016
- Arochlor-1221
- Arochlor-1232
- Arochlor-1242
- Arochlor-1248
- Arochlor-1254
- Arochlor-1260
- Barium Total
- Bentazon
- Benzene
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- Beryllium Total
- Cadmium Total
- Carbaryl (Sevin)
- Carbofuran
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Chlorobenzene
- Chromium Total
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
- Cobalt Total
- Copper Total
- Cyanide, Total
- Dacthal

- Dalapon
- Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate
- Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
- Dichloroprop
- Dinoseb
- Diquat
- Endothall
- Endrin
- Ethyl Benzene
- Gamma-BHC (Lindane)
- Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor epoxide
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Iron Total
- Lead Total
- Mercury Total
- Methiocarb
- Methomyl
- Methoxychlor
- Methyl tert-Butyl ether (MTBE)
- Methylene chloride
- Molybdenum Total

- Monobromoacetic Acid
- Nickel Total
- Nitrite N
- Oxamyl (Vydate)
- Pentachlorophenol
- PFOA
- PFOS
- Picloram
- Silica Total
- Silver Total
- Simazine (Princep)
- Styrene
- Technical Chlordane
- Tetrachloroethene (PCE)
- Thallium Total
- Toluene
- Total PCBs
- Toxaphene
- trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
- Trichloroethene (TCE)
- Vanadium Total
- Vinyl chloride
- Xylene (total)
 - Zinc Total



About Us

With a history dating back to 1886, **American Water Works Company, Inc.** (NYSE: AWK) 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 an 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.

Missouri American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, 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. For more information, visit **missouriamwater.com** and follow us on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.



MISSOURI AMERICAN WATER FACTS AT A GLANCE

- **COMMUNITIES SERVED** 200 communities in 24 counties
- **PEOPLE SERVED** Approximately 1.5 million people
- EMPLOYEES Nearly 700
- TREATMENT FACILITIES

6 surface water treatment plants (average daily delivery including surface water, groundwater and purchased water is 205 million gallons per day (MGD). We also operate 70 wastewater systems.

- MILES OF PIPELINE 7,300
- STORAGE AND TRANSMISSION 103 water storage facilities; 128 water and wastewater pumping stations
- SOURCE OF SUPPLY Surface water including the Missouri River, the Meramec River and Shoal Creek. Groundwater sources include the Ozark Aquifer.
- COMMITMENT TO WATER QUALITY
 - All six of Missouri American Water's surface water treatment plants are part of the EPA's Partnership for Safe Water Program.
 - Three of our operations have received Source Water Protection Awards from the Missouri Rural Water Association.

How to Contact Us

If you have any questions about this report, your drinking water, or service, please contact Missouri American Water's Customer Service Center Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at 1-866-430-0820.



Missouri American Water www.missouriamwater.com

Missouri Department of Natural Resources www.dnr.mo.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-866-430-0820.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at 1-866-430-0820.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien al 1-866-430-0820.

Ntawm no yog ib co lus qhia tseem ceeb heev txog koj cov dej seb huv npaum li cas. Yog tias koj xav tau kev pab txhais cov lus qhia no, thov hu rau peb ntawm 1-866-430-0820.

這是關於您的水質的十分重要的資訊。如果您需要幫助翻譯此資訊 請致電 **1-866-430-0820**與我們聯繫。

आपके पानी की गुणवत्ता के बारे में यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है। यदि इस सूचना के अनुवाद के लिए आपको सहायता की जरूरत हो, तो कृपया **1-866-430-0820** र हमें काल करें।

Это очень важная информация о качестве Вашей воды. Если Вам требуется перевод этой информации, позвоните нам по телефону 1-866-430-0820.

Ito ay isang napakahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa kalidad ng iyong tubig. Kung iyong kailangan ng tulong sa pagsalin ng impormasyon na ito, mangyaring tumawag sa amin sa 1-866-430-0820.

Đây là thông tin rất quan trọng về chất lượng nước của quý vị. Nếu quý vị cần thông dịch thông tin này, xin gọi chúng tôi theo số 1-866-430-0820.