

2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

Trenton Municipal Utilities 1100 Main Street Trenton MO 64683
(660) 359-2281 www.trentonmo.com

The professionals at the Trenton Water Plant are proud to give you this Consumer Confidence Report, which is a snapshot of Trenton's drinking water quality last year between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010. Safe drinking water is our primary commitment!

Atencion! 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.]

You are getting this report because Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act 25 years ago and gave the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the job of establishing the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) to ensure that drinking water in the United States is safe. This Consumer Confidence report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable EPA and Missouri Department of Natural Resources requirements. For more information, please visit <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/wpsc/dwpcp/dw-index.htm> or www.epa.gov/safewater

In 1996 Congress passed amendments that require drinking water systems to give consumers important information about their water, including where it comes from, what is in the water, and how your water quality compares with federal standards.

If you have any questions about your water you may contact us at 359-2281 or come to a Trenton Municipal Utilities Board of Public Works meeting, which generally meets the third Tuesday of the month at 5:30 p.m. at City Hall, 1100 Main Street.

What is the source of your water?

The sources of drinking (both tap 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):

Thompson River, Trenton Lower Reservoir, and Trenton Upper Reservoir.

The Department of Natural Resources has conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our source water to contamination. The assessment is available on the internet at <http://maproom.missouri.edu/swipmaps/pwssid.htm>

Why are there contaminants in your water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Natural Resources prescribes regulations which limits 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 Trenton Municipal water meeting other rules that govern our operation?

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 MO2010796 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.

Do you 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 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).

2010 Annual Water Quality Report - Contaminants Report

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REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Value	Range of Detections	Collection Date	Typical Source
Barium	ppm	3	3	0.0195	0.0195	10/15/10	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.96	0.96	10/15/10	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Chromium	ppb	100	100	1.36	1.36	10/15/10	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.57	0 – 0.57	08/31/10	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Disinfection By-Products	Units	MCL	MCLG	RAA	Range of Detections	Monitoring Period	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	80	0	110	34.9 - 195	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	0	41	9.28 – 55.6	2010	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Value	Range	Collection Date	Typical Source
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC)	ppm	N/A	N/A	4.79	1.88 – 4.79	07/15/10	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of 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	Typical Source
100	12	No	0.27	July 2010	Soil Runoff

Microbiological

	MCL	MCLG	Result	Typical Source
Coliform	No more than one positive sample per month	0	In the month of August 2010, one sample was returned as positive	Naturally present in the environment

Radionuclides

Collection Dates: 6-6-2007	Units	MCL	MCLG	Highest Value	Range of Detections	Typical Source
Radium, Combined (-226, -228)	pCi/L	5	N/A	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium – 226	pCi/L	5	0	0.1	0.1	

TMU Distribution System Testing

	Units	MCL	Range	90 th percentile	Sites over AL	Sample Period*	Typical Source
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.0013 – 0.176	0.0754	0	2008 - 2010	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	1.06 – 17.9	2.4	1	2008 - 2010	Corrosion of household plumbing system

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. TMU is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but can not 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 the water tested (TMU does not have the equipment required to perform the testing). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize lead exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761) or at water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

VIOLATIONS AND HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION: During the 2010 calendar year we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

	Type	Category	Compliance Period	Comments
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	MCL, Average	Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	01/01/10 – 03/31/10 04/01/10 – 06/30/10 07/01/10 – 09/30/10 10/01/10 – 12-31-10	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

Contaminants Report Abbreviations:

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.
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.
PPB:	parts per billion or micrograms per liter, equal to one teaspoon in 1,300,000 gallons.	PPM:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter, equal to one teaspoon in 1,300 gallons.
NA:	not applicable.	ND:	not detectable at testing limits.
90th Percentile:	90% of samples were at or below this value.	RAA:	Running Annual Average

*The State of Missouri has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The test results marked with *, though accurate, are more than 1 year old.

** MCL's for TTHM's and Total HAA5 are calculated on a yearly average of the most recent four quarterly samples. A single sample greater than the MCL is not a violation.