

# VILLAGE OF INNSBROOK

MO6036142

## 2010 Annual Water Quality Report

### (Consumer Confidence Report)



# INNSBROOK

1 Aspen Circle • Innsbrook, MO 63390

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your water and the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources.

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 is drawn from two different wells. Well #1 is in the wellhouse situated between the Conference Center and Hanneken's/Pro Shop and is 1,300 feet deep. It draws water from the Roubidoux Aquifer. Well #2 is located in the wellhouse by the Strack Church gate, near Lake Konstanz. This well is 1,340 feet deep and draws from the Upper Gasconade Aquifer. A third well in the Lake Alpine area is also 1,340 feet deep and would be available if necessary.

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).

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. Innsbrook is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, and our water has always tested well below the action level for lead. But we 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 39 seconds or so before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (listed above).

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 MO6036142 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. In addition we tested monthly for coliform bacteria. There were no violations of State or Federal standards. Our water has met and surpassed standards set by the EPA and Missouri DNR in all previous Consumer Confidence Reports.

If you would like to talk about the water system or the drinking water quality or if you have any further questions about your drinking water report, please call me at the number listed below.

Sincerely,

Duke Haydon  
Project Engineer • 636-745-3000 ext. 167

## TESTING RESULTS

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 ensure tap water is safe to drink, Department of Natural Resources prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department of Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

## DEFINITIONS

**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 that, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

**ppb:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

**ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter

**pCi/L:** Picocuries 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 concentration

**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

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Dates	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	10/7/08	0.0506	0.0414-0.0506	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	10/7/08	1.52	1.27-1.52	ppm	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes strong teeth
XYLENES	10/7/08	0.00133	0-0.00133	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories Discharge from chemical factories

## Disinfection By Products

No Detected Results Were Found in 2010 Calendar Year

Lead and Copper	Dates	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2008-2010	0.5525	0.0522-.893	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2008-2010	2.11	1.26-2.96	ppm	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

## Microbiological

No Detected Results Were Found in the Calendar Year 2010

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Dates	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & 228)	8/11/10	3.1	3.1	pCi/L	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	8/11/10	13.5	13.5	pCi/L	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -226	8/11/10	1.5	1.4-1.5	pCi/L	5	

## Violations and Health Effects Information

No Violations Occurred in the 2010 Calendar Year

## Optional Monitoring( Not Required by EPA)

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Dates	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Alkalinity, CaCo3	10/7/08	364.0	325-364	ppm		
Stability						
Calcium	10/7/2008	70.1	67.5-70.1	ppm		
Chloride	10/7/2008	51.5	40.7-51.5	ppm	250	
Hardness, Carbonate	10/7/2008	319.0	311-319	ppm		
Iron	10/7/2008	0.0581	0.0281-.0581	ppm	0.3	
Magnesium	10/7/2008	34.9	34.5-34.9	ppm		
Manganese	10/7/2008	0.00233	0.002-0.00233	ppm	0.05	
pH	10/7/2008	7.48	7.44-7.48	pH	8.5	
Potassium	10/7/2008	9.65	9.05-9.65	ppm		
Sodium	10/7/2008	73.1	63-73.1	ppm	20	
Sulfate	10/7/2008	80.8	73.9-80.8	ppm		250
TDS	10/7/2008	518	481-518	ppm	500	
Zinc	10/7/2008	0.0329	0.0329	ppm	5	
Xylene, Meta and Para	10/7/2008	1	1	ppb		

## HEALTH RISKS

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 trans-plants, 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 (1-800-426-4791).