Source Name	Type
WELL # 1 205 S SECOND	GROUND WATER
WELL # 2 311 N 17TH ST	GROUND WATER
WELL # 3 101 N 17TH ST	GROUND WATER
WELL # 4 1510 S 5TH AVE	GROUND WATER
WELL # 5 910 E PARKVIEW	GROUND WATER
WELL # 6 3305 N US HWY 65	GROUND WATER
CASSIDY #3 W7 5150 N 22ND ST	GROUND WATER
CASSIDY #2 W8 6301 N 25TH ST	GROUND WATER
WELL #11 902 APRIL DR	GROUND WATER
WELL #12 5510 BLUESTEM	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 http://maproom.missouri.edu/swipmaps/pwssid.htm. 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.

Do I need to take any 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 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 (800-426-4791).

Violations and Health Effects Information

No violations occurred in the calendar year of 2011.

City of Ozark
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Ozark, Mo 65721
Phone 417-581-1702
Fax 417-581-1708
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CITY OF OZARK
PWS ID MO5010619
2011
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Ozark Municipal Utilities
Water Quality Report 2011

This document contains the most recent testing results, complies with the regulations, and is intended as an informative summary of the contaminants found in Ozark's drinking water. Governmental agencies are continually monitoring drinking water in an effort to assure public health, and the Maximum Contaminants Level (MCL) are set to correspond with safe consumption levels. As of this date ,Ozark has monitored for many more contaminants than are depicted in this document, and to avoid confusion, contaminants not found are not listed. All monitoring is done by the Department of Natural Resources or laboratories certified by the government for that particular methodology. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources has completed other test that can be accessed by calling.

(417)581-2407

Water Softener Information

Ozark's water contains approximately 12.51 grains/gal. or 208 mg/l hardness as CaCo3 as a average city wide

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 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

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 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 a testing 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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2008-2010	0.102	0.00704-0.141	Ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems
Lead	2008-2010	4.31	1.09-14.2	Ppb	15	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	10/31/2008	1.1	1.1	pCi/l	5		Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	10/31/2008	6.1	3-6.1	pCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	10/31/2008	1.1	1.1	pCi/l	5	0	

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year 2011.	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month– No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	3/10/2010	0.172	0-0.172	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits'
Chromium	3/10/2010	3.45	0-3.45	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Nitrate-Nitrite	8/215/2011	0.16	0-0.16	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	3/16/2007	5.99	5.99	Ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	3/10/2010	0.22	0-0.22	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Fluoride	3/10/2010	0.03	0-0.03	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nickel	3/10/2010	0.00225	0-00225	MG/L	0.1	0.1	
Toluene	3/10/2010	0.00064	0.00064	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories

Disinfection Byproducts; No detected results were found in the calendar year of 2011.

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. OZARK 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.

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 417-581-2407 to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons.

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 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.