

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 contaminations 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 fracking.
- 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.

Do I need to take any special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in our 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).

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?

Yes, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources regulates our water system and requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure it's safety. Last year, we tested for a variety of contaminants. Our water system had no violations in 2008.

City of Fulton
PO Box 130
Fulton, MO 65251

POSTAL CUSTOMER

ECRWSS**

PRESORT STD.
US POSTAGE
PAID
FULTON, MO
PERMIT #1



**2008 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.

Atencion! *Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduscalo o prequentele a alguien que lo entienda bien.*

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: Fore 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.

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.

Source of Supply

The City of Fulton’s water system consists of six deepwells, three booster stations, three elevated towers and three ground storage tanks. The only treatment added to the water is chlorination. The water distribution system consists of approximately 80 miles of mains and 560 fire hydrants.

Other Monitoring

In addition to testing we are required to perform, our water system voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report, contact Dave Martin, Local Manager at 573-642-8040.

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	1/19/06	0.00831	0.00789 - 0.00831	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1/19/06	0.97	0.74 - 0.97	ppm	4.0	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

Disinfection By Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
--------------------------	-------------------	-----	-------	------	-----	------	----------------

No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2007

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2005 - 2007	0.135	0.0128 - 0.163	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2005 - 2007	3.4	1.01 - 6.41	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
-----------------	--------	-----	------	----------------

No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2008

Radionuclides	Collection Dates	Highest Value	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Total	5/22/07	7.2	6.2 - 7.2	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, Combines (226, 228)	5/22/07	1.3	1.1 - 1.3	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	5/22/07	1.3	1.1 - 1.3	pCi/l	5	0	

Violations and Health Effects Information

Type	Category	Analysis	Compliance Period
------	----------	----------	-------------------

No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2008

Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA) Optional Contaminants

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Alkalinity, Total	1/19/06	327	306-327	MG/L	-	-
Calcium	1/19/06	69.2	64.8-69.2	MG/L	-	-
Chloride	1/19/06	21.1	15.4-21.1	MG/L	250	-
Hardness, Carbonate *	1/19/06	300	281-300	MG/L	-	-
Iron	1/19/06	0.19	0.01-0.19	MG/L	0.3	-
Magnesium	1/19/06	30.8	29-30.8	MG/L	-	-
Manganese	1/19/06	0.0667	0.00231 - 0.0667	MG/L	0.05	-
PH	1/19/06	7.72	7.51-7.72	PH	-	-
Potassium	1/19/06	6.56	5.61-6.56	MG/L	-	-
Sodium	1/19/06	40.8	33.5-40.8	MG/L	-	20
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS)	1/19/06	397	374-397	MG/L	500	-
Sulfate	1/19/06	51.9	35.8-51.9	MG/L	250	-
Zinc	1/19/06	0.00524	0.00292 - 0.00524	MG/L	5	-

*The main question we get is, about our hardness. Our tests show 281-300 MG/L this equals approximately 17 grains of hardness