

If you would like to know more about Springfield's drinking water quality or express an opinion regarding our water system, you can do so by any of the following: Call the Manager - Water Distribution/Supply at 417-831-8504 or the Assistant Manager - Laboratories at 417-831-8822; attend a City Utilities Board Meeting; or contact us at: **City Utilities, 301 East Central, Springfield, MO, 65802, or online at www.cityutilities.net.**

Source Water Assessment

In December 2003, the Department of Natural Resources completed a Source Water Assessment for City Utilities' drinking water sources. The assessment showed that, as expected for surface waters, the sources are susceptible to viruses and microbiological contaminants which are inactivated by conventional treatment. In addition, all surface waters are moderately susceptible to land-use activities within the watershed. City Utilities, in support of the Watershed Committee of the Ozarks, will continue to encourage low-impact land use to reduce detrimental effects to our drinking water sources. **For more information regarding this Assessment, call Assistant Manager - Laboratories at 417-831-8822.**

Where Does Springfield's Water Come From?

Approximately 80 percent of Springfield's drinking water comes from surface waters (lakes, rivers) and the rest from ground water (wells, spring). City Utilities' Fulbright and Blackman Water Treatment Plants use a combination of sources for water treatment, including both surface and ground water. Fulbright is located on the northern edge of Springfield and is served by Fulbright Spring, the original source for the city, along with a deep well and McDaniel Lake. The Blackman plant is in the southeastern corner of the city and receives water from Fellows Lake, Stockton Lake and/or the James River. Both Fellows and McDaniel Lakes can be supplemented with water from Stockton Lake. Also, three deep wells are located in the distribution system and are used as additional sources when needed. City Utilities works in conjunction with the Watershed Committee of the Ozarks to preserve and protect our watersheds.



Information for People with Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain types of contamination in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals—people with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants—can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA hotline listed below.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S
SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE: 800-426-4791



WATER Quality Report 2008



The DIRECTOR'S CERTIFICATE of recognition issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on behalf of the Partnership for Safe Water Program has been awarded to City Utilities' Blackman and Fulbright Water Treatment Plants for their efforts to achieve excellence in water quality far beyond what is required by federal regulations.

Water Quality Analysis Report

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. (Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.)

ANALYTE (units)	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCE
TREATMENT PLANTS:					
Turbidity (NTU)	0.06	0.03 - 0.17	0.3 (TT)	(0.10)	Soil Runoff
Copper (ppm)	<0.006	< 0.006	AL = 1.3	1.0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride (ppm)	0.90	<0.1 - 1.8	4	4	Water additive promoting strong teeth
Lead (ppb)	<0.8	<0.8	AL = 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate (ppm)	0.94	<0.02 - 2.05	10	10	Natural deposits, fertilizer runoff, septic tank leachate
Total Chlorine (ppm)	1.5	1.0 - 2.6	4**	4**	Disinfection
Total Hardness (ppm)	144	61 - 219			Erosion of natural deposits
(GPG)	8.4	3.6 - 12.8			Erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:					
TTHMs (ppb)	23.9	13.4 - 38.9	80*	n/a	Disinfection interaction
HAA5 (ppb)	17.8	9.8 - 29.6	60*	n/a	Disinfection interaction

AL = Action Level: The concentration of contaminant that triggers a treatment or other requirement.

*MCL is a calculated yearly average of four quarterly samples. A single sample greater than the MCL is not a violation.

**MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Goal)

Analyte = Any element or chemical compound in water that may be analyzed.

GPG = Grains Per Gallons

HAA5 = Haloacetic Acids

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

n/a = Not Applicable.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter; equal to one teaspoon in 1,300 gallons.

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter; equal to one teaspoon in 1,300,000 gallons.

TTHM's = Total Trihalomethanes

TT = Treatment Technique.

Information on Lead and Copper

City Utilities complies with the Lead and Copper Regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act. In 2007 City Utilities gathered samples from a number of residences in accordance with EPA regulations. The regulations require that 90 percent of the sample results be below the Action Level of 15 ppb for Lead and 1.3 ppm for Copper. The results show that the 90th percentile for Lead and Copper for CU's customer samples were 4.0 ppb and 0.175 ppm, respectively. Of the 52 residences sampled, none exceed either Action Level. City Utilities operates state-approved Corrosion Control systems at both water treatment plants.

For the customer's information, elevated levels of lead, if present, 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. Utilities are 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 about 30 seconds 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Possible Contaminants

As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can be polluted by animals or human activity. Contaminants that might be expected in *untreated* water include: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; organic chemicals from pesticides, herbicides, and industrial or petroleum use; and radioactive materials. 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**.

Is the Water Safe to Drink?

Absolutely! Drinking water supplied by City Utilities is safe and meets and surpasses all state and federal regulations. The highly-trained chemists and microbiologists who work in the certified water quality laboratory, as well as the certified water plant operators, ensure this result.