Consolidated Public Water Supply District #1
Of
Barton, Dade, Cedar & Jasper Counties

Will the City of Lamar be purchasing water from the Water District?

The City of Lamar approached the Water District last year with the prospect of purchasing water from the District. Several meetings were held and the City and District agreed to have the District's engineer conduct a Concept Study to determine if the District could support a large wholesale customer. Data was collected from both the City and the District and the following conclusion was produced. In summary, the necessary Water District Improvements include two points of connection, two I- 49 bores and new water mains. The estimated cost for these improvements is $2,500,000.00 which would be paid back to the District over a 20 year period included in the wholesale water contract. It was determined that the District has sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the City without suffering the customers of the District. The City's necessary improvements would include water line inside city limits to reach the points of connection, estimated cost of $629,000.00, paid by the City. The engineer reviewed the study with the City and the District. The findings were much different than expected but gave everyone the facts to make a sound decision for the future of both systems. At this time, the City is researching other options.

Fiscal Year Highlights from our Annual Audit

- At the close of the fiscal year, the District's total net position was $8,461,232. Net investment in capital assets was $5,603,652, restricted net position was $826,411 and unrestricted net position was $2,031,169.
- The final payment on the 2003 Series Certificates of Participation was made on August 1st. The District originally borrowed $515,000 to fun construction of a new well, well house and water tower to service a new Wal-Mart store and surrounding area.
- 8,634 feet of waterline extensions costing $25,951 were completed in-house and 35 new meter sets costing $30,585 were installed.
- Two 2016 Chevrolet Silverado 1500 trucks costing $48,986 were acquired in April.
- The District sold the 2009 Ford F-150 for $6,066 and the 2010 Ford Ranger truck for $3,251 by sealed bids in May.
- A 23.5 mile water line distribution system improvement project begun in 2015 was completed in 2016. Costs of $1,224,233 were incurred in 2016 bringing the total project costs to $1,818,936.
- Construction in progress expenditures totaling $144,037 were incurred by the District for the rehabilitation of two water towers. The rehab project is to be completed in 2017 with an estimated price tag of $315,000.
- The District's total long-term debt decreased $457,257. Total long-term debt was $5,,229,775 at year-end.

After Hours Emergency Number: 417-214-3154

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MO5024023

We are pleased to report that our water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts to provide safe drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or would like to know how to get involved with your water utility, please contact Melinda Piper at 417-682-3401 or attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 AM, at the Water District Office located at 1009 East 11th Street, Lamar, Missouri.

Attencion!

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduscalo o prequntele a alguien que lo entienda bien.

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.

Our water comes from the following source(s):

Source Name	Type
West Well-NW 30th Lane	Groundwater
East Well-160 Hwy	Groundwater
Golden City-SE 50th Road	Groundwater
Braker-SW 50th Road	Groundwater
Jerico-CR 2000	Groundwater
Verdella-NW 90th Lane	Groundwater
Meinert-A Hwy	Groundwater
Hopewell-NE 50th Road	Groundwater
Well #9-NW 10th Lane	Groundwater
Village of Jerico Springs	Groundwater

Source Water Assessment:

The Department of Natural Resources conducted a source water assessment to determine the susceptibility of our water source to potential contaminants. The 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 can be developed.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

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. CPWSD #1 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 .

You may also find sample results for all contaminants from both past and present compliance monitoring online at the Missouri DNR Drinking Water Watch website http://dnr.mo.gov/DWW/indexSearchDNR.jsp. To find Lead and Copper results for your system, type your water system name in the box titled Water System Name and select Find Water Systems at the bottom of the page. The new screen will show you the water system name and number, select and click the Water System Number. At the top of the next page, under the Help column find, Other Chemical Results by Analyte, select and cluck on it. Scroll down alphabetically to Lead and click the blue Analyte Code (1030). The Lead and Copper locations will be displayed under the heading Sample Comments. Scroll to find your location and click on the Sample No. for the results. If your house was selected by the water system and you assisted in taking Lead and Copper sample from your home but cannot find your location in the list, please contact CPWSD #1 Barton, Dade, Cedar and Jasper Counties for your results. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water dontaining alpha emitters in exess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources regulates our water system and requires us to test our water on a regular basis ensure it's safety. Our system has been assigned the identification number MO5024023 for the purposes of tracking our 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 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
There were no MCL, Monitoring or treatment technique violations for this report.

Contaminants Report

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 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 – 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 Data	Highest Value	Range (low-high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	5/17/2016	0.22	0.0471-0.22	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal Refineries: Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	5/17/2016	1.03	0-1.03	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Fluoride	5/17/2016	0.44	0 -0.44	Ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Xylenes, Total	5/17/2016	0.00152	0-0.00152	Ppb	2	2	Discharge from petroleum factories;Discharge from Chemical factories
Nitrate-Nitrate	5/17/2017	0.096	0-0.096	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Copper							
	Collection Period	**Units**	**Action Level**	**90th Percentile**	**Sites exceeding AL**	**Range**	**Source**
Copper	2013-2015	ppm	AL=1.3	0.0661	0	0.00915-0.0898	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2013-2015	ppb	AL=15	1.74	0	1.13 – 3.78	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Disinfection Byproducts	**Sample Pt**	**Monitoring Period**	**Highest LRAA**	**Range of Results**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL-01	2016	0	0-0	Ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-01	2016	0	0-0	Ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Microbiological	**Result**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2016				

Radionuclides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Value**	**Range**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Total	2/26/2015	12.4	0-12.4	PCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, Combined (226,228)	2/26/2015	3.2	0-3.2	PCi/l	5		Erosion of natural deposits
Raduim – 226	2/26/2015	3.2	0-3.2	PCi/l	5	0	