KEY TO INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

SECTION 1 (Required)

Enclosure 3

THIS IS AN EXAMPLE – NOT A CCR

ANYVILLE

Public Water System ID Number: MO0000001

2015 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.

SECTION 2 (Optional)

Attencion!

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o prequntele a alguien que lo entienda bien.
[Translated: This report contains very important information. Translate or ask someone who understands this very well.]

SECTION 3 (Required)

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

SECTION 4 (Required)

Our water comes from the following source(s):

Source Name	Type
ANYVILLE LAKE	SURFACE WATER
ANYVILLE WELL #1	GROUND WATER

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided below.

Buyer Name	Seller Name
ANYVILLE	SELLER NAME

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.

SECTION 5 (Required)

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 byproducts 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.

SECTION 6 (Optional)

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

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 MO1010191 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. Any violations of state requirements or standards will be further explained later in this report.

SECTION 7 (Required)

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 **888-888-8888** to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons.

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SECTION 8 (Required)

Do I need to take any special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in 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

SECTION 9 (Required)

Terms and Abbreviations

Population: 300. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.
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.
SMCL. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply
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.
Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Value.
RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.
HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloracetic acid, and mono- and di-bormoacetic acid) as a group.
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.
nd: not detectable at testing limits.

SECTION 10 (Required)

Contaminants Report

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.

SECTION 11 (Required)

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range of Results (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	3/12/2014	0.313	0.214	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	3/12/2014	3.65	3.65	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	3/12/2014	0.34	0.34	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE-NITRITE	11/13/2014	0.016	0.016	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range of Results (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL-01	2014	27	26.3 - 26.8	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL-02	2014	26	23.6 - 29.3	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-01	2014	95	80.8 - 110	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-02	2014	87	73.6 - 87.3	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range of Results (low – high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2011 - 2013	0.2604	0.0148 - 0.298	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2011 - 2013	1.81	1.05 - 2.41	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	1/15/2014	2.4	1.2 – 2.4	pCi/l	5		Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	1/15/2014	1.71	0 - 1.71	µg/l	30		Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	1/15/2014	5.1	0 – 5.1	pCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & URANIUM	1/15/2014	4.1	0 - 4.1	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	5/14/2014	2.1	0 – 2.1	pCi/l	4	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM-226	1/15/2014	1.4	1.20 - 1.4	pCi/l	5	0	
RADIUM-228	7/9/2014	1	0 – 1	pCi/l	5	0	

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2014				

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SECTION 12 (Required for Surface Water Systems)

Turbidity					
Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.					
Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	**Months Occurred**	**Violation**	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Month Occurred**	**Sources**
100	12	NO	0.23	1	Soil Runoff

SECTION 13 (Required for a system that was selected to participate in UCMR and had contaminant detections)

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range	Unit
CHLORATE	9/24/2014	871	137 - 871	UG/L
STRONTIUM	9/24/2014	312	178 - 312	UG/L
VANADIUM, TOTAL	3/19/2014	2.16	0.76 - 2.16	UG/L

SECTION 14 (Required for system with violations in 2015)

Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2014 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
07/01/2015 - 09/30/2015	HAA5	MCL, LRAA
10/01/2015 - 12/31/2015	TTHM	MCL, LRAA

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

SECTION 15 (Required)

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. CRAIG 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.

SECTION 16 (Required)

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies			
Date Identified	**Facility**	**Category Code**	**Category Description**
02/10/2015	WATER SYSTEM	DSS1	Distribution Significant Deficiency Cross Connections
02/10/2015	WATER SYSTEM	OCS3	Operator Compliance Deficiency No Certified Operator

SECTION 17 (Required for systems that purchase water)

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	8/17/2015	Seller Name	0.4	0 - 0.4	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	8/13/2015	Seller Name	0.0569	0.0569	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	8/13/2015	Seller Name	2.08	2.09	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	8/13/2015	Seller Name	0.19	0.19	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE-NITRITE	8/13/2015	Seller Name	0.38	0.38 - 0.39	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLE

KEY TO INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
(HAA5)	2015	Seller Name	54	34 - 68.6	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2015	Seller Name	70	50.7 - 73.8	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

SECTION 18 (Required if system(s) that you purchase from has any violations)

Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2014 calendar year, the water system(s) that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2014				

SECTION 19 (Optional)

Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)

Optional Contaminants

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water System Highest Value	Range (low - high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, CACO3 STABILITY	3/9/2011	363	363	MG/L	
CALCIUM	3/13/2014	76.6	76.6	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	3/9/2011	40.7	40.7	MG/L	250
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	3/13/2014	371	371	MG/L	
IRON	3/13/2014	0.113	0.113	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	3/13/2014	43.6	43.6	MG/L	
MANGANESE	3/13/2014	0.223	0.223	MG/L	0.05
PH	3/13/2014	7.49	7.49	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	3/13/2014	3.83	3.83	MG/L	
SODIUM	3/13/2014	36.6	36.6	MG/L	
SULFATE	3/9/2011	30.1	30.1	MG/L	250
TDS	3/9/2011	456	456	MG/L	500
ZINC	3/13/2014	0.00371	0.00371	MG/L	5

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

SECTION 20 (Optional)

Reseller Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low - high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	116	116	MG/L	
ALUMINUM	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	0.0144	0.0144	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	31.3	31.3	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	16.7	16.7	MG/L	250
CHLORITE	11/21/14	SELLERTOWN	0.48	0.05 - 0.48	ppm	1.0
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	109	109	MG/L	
MAGNESIUM	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	7.44	7.44	MG/L	
PH	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	8.17	8.17	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	4.41	4.41	MG/L	
SODIUM	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	13.6	13.6	MG/L	
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED (TDS)	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	171	171	MG/L	500
SULFATE	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	16.9	16.9	MG/L	250
ZINC	2/6/2014	SELLERTOWN	0.0014	0.0014	MG/L	5

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.

SAMPLE