BRANSON PWS

Public Water System ID Number: MO5010096

2020 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.

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.]

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.

Our water comes from the following source(s):

Source Name	Type
CROSBY WELL, WELL #10	GROUND WATER
MEADOWS INTAKE/LAKE TANEYCOMO	SURFACE WATER
WELL # 5/BHS WELL	GROUND WATER
WELL #7, WELL #9, WELL #10, WELL #11	GROUND WATER
CLIFF DRIVE/LAKE TANEYCOMO	SURFACE WATER
LAKE TANEYCOMO	SURFACE 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://drinkingwater.missouri.edu/swip/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.

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.

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.

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 MO5010096 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.

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 **417-243-2714** to inquire about scheduled meetings or contact persons.

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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Terms and Abbreviations

Population: 11416. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.
90th percentile: For Lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.
AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloracetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) as a group.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
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.
n/a: not applicable.
nd: not detectable at testing limits.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.
RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.
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 Test Result or Highest Value.
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
TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.

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Contaminants Report

BRANSON PWS will provide a printed hard copy of the CCR upon request. To request a copy of this report to be mailed, please call us at **417-243-2714**. The CCR can also be found on the internet at www.dnr.mo.gov/ccr/MO5010096.pdf.

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. No data older than 5 years need be included. If more than one sample is collected during the monitoring period, the Range of Sampled Results will show the lowest and highest tested results. The Highest Test Result, Highest LRAA, or Highest Value must be below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) or the contaminant has exceeded the level of health based standards and a violation is issued to the water system.

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Test Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	3/24/2020	0.0298	0.0154 - 0.0298	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	3/24/2020	1.22	0 - 1.22	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/24/2020	0.862	0.012 - 0.862	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 Sampled Result(s) (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL-01	2020	54	10.6 - 60	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL-02	2020	38	5.6 - 44.1	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL-03	2020	42	0 - 41.6	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL-04	2020	57	21.6 - 59.3	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-01	2020	46	16 - 46.7	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-02	2020	37	8.7 - 41.7	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-03	2020	38	0 - 38	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-04	2020	48	28.1 - 50.5	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range of Sampled Results	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	4/15/2020	1.63	1.12 - 1.63	MG/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low – high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2016 - 2018	0.162	0.0103 - 0.384	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2016 - 2018	6.34	0 - 29.9	ppb	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	8/21/2018	1.3	1.2 - 1.3	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	8/21/2018	10.4	8 - 10.4	pCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	8/21/2018	1.3	1.2 - 1.3	pCi/l	5	0	

% of samples in compliance with Standard	Months Occurred	Monitoring Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	In Compliance
100	11	NO	0.295	NOV	SOIL RUNOFF	YES
100	12	NO	0.128	OCT	SOIL RUNOFF	YES

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	Collection Date of HV	Highest Value (HV)	Range of Sampled Result(s)	Unit
2-propen-1-ol	03/18/19	1.5	1.5	ppb
Bromide	03/18/19	22	22	ppb
HAA5	09/30/19	49.7	22.09 - 49.7	ppb
HAA6Br	06/17/19	11.65	5.29 - 11.65	ppb
HAA9	06/17/19	56.55	27.64 - 56.55	ppb
Manganese	09/30/19	0.77	0.45 - 0.77	ppb
Total Organic Carbon	03/18/19	2880	1900 - 2880	ppb

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Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2020 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2020		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

* Special Notice Regarding HAA5 Results

The Department of Natural Resources voided our system's HAA5 sample results for one or more monitoring periods from July 2019 through June 2020. While our system submitted samples to the Department for analysis, due to laboratory procedural errors, the Department determined the results for the monitoring periods left blank in the table below to be invalid. As a result, our system does not have a valid monitoring result for those monitoring periods.

Water System and Location Information					Updated HAA Sample Results (mg/L)				Updated LRAA Compliance Calculation			
PWSID	PWS Name	Analyte	Location ID	Location	3Q2019	4Q2019	1Q2020	2Q2020	3Q2019	4Q2019	1Q2020	2Q2020
MO5010096	BRANSON	HAA5	DBPDUAL-01	SITE G-810 CLIFF DR	0.0455	0.0485			0.034	0.040	0.042	0.047
MO5010096	BRANSON	HAA5	DBPDUAL-02	SITE 2-530 PARNELL	0.0291	0.0313			0.029	0.029	0.03	0.03
MO5010096	BRANSON	HAA5	DBPDUAL-03	SITE B 306 JUDY ST	0.0359	0.0428			0.036	0.038	0.038	0.039
MO5010096	BRANSON	HAA5	DBPDUAL-04	SITE 4 104 WOODRIDGE	0.038	0.0549			0.036	0.043	0.043	0.046

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. BRANSON PWS 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.

All contaminant sample results from past and present compliance monitoring are available online at the Missouri DNR Drinking Water Watch website at www.dnr.mo.gov/DWW/. To see the Lead and Copper results, enter your water system's name in the box titled Water System Name, then select Find Water Systems at the bottom of the page. On the next screen, click on the Water System Number. At the top of the next page, under the Help column, click on Other Chemical Results by Analyte. Scroll down to Lead and click the blue Analyte Code (1030). A Sample Collection Date range may need to be entered. 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 results. If you assisted the water system in taking a Lead and Copper sample but cannot find your location on the list, please contact BRANSON PWS for your results.

Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)

Optional Contaminants

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water System Highest Sampled Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, CACO3 STABILITY	3/24/2020	334	110 - 334	MG/L	
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	10/28/2020	110	100 - 110	MG/L	
ALUMINUM	3/24/2020	0.0908	0 - 0.0908	MG/L	0.05
BROMIDE	3/18/2019	0.022	0 - 0.022	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	3/24/2020	73.9	27.3 - 73.9	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	3/24/2020	9.93	0 - 9.93	MG/L	250
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	3/24/2020	353	88.4 - 353	MG/L	
IRON	3/24/2020	0.0988	0 - 0.0988	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	3/24/2020	41	4.91 - 41	MG/L	
MANGANESE	3/24/2020	0.00152	0 - 0.00152	MG/L	0.05
PH	3/24/2020	7.65	7.39 - 7.65	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	3/24/2020	1.46	0 - 1.46		
SODIUM	3/24/2020	3.09	0 - 3.09	MG/L	
SULFATE	3/24/2020	22.4	5.74 - 22.4	MG/L	250
TDS	3/24/2020	361	148 - 361	MG/L	500
ZINC	3/24/2020	0.0794	0.0028 - 0.0794	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.