

Public participation opportunities

If you have questions concerning this report or your water utility, please contact Vickie McLaughlin at (816) 537-6856. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Please call us at (816) 537-6856 to inquire about scheduled meetings.

Jackson County Water
304 N Ranson Road
Greenwood, MO 64034

En Español

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



Jackson County

Water Supply District #12
PWS ID# MO1024278

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2020

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made to provide safe drinking water.

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Our drinking water is regulated

Jackson County Public Water Supply District #12 is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2020, and was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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.

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Where do we get our drinking 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 (816) 537-6856.

Water Source	
Buyer Name	Seller Name
Jackson County PWSD 12	Kansas City PWS
Jackson County PWSD 12	Tri County Water Authority

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 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/>. 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.

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 MO1024278 for the purposes of tracking our test results. Last year, we tested for a variety of contaminants. The detectable results of these tests are included in this report. Any violations of state requirements or standards will be further explained later in this report.

Required health information for lead

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. Jackson County PWSD 12 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microscopic organisms that are relatively widespread in the environment. Surface waters, such as lakes and rivers that contain a high amount of sewage contamination or animal wastes are more susceptible to increased numbers of these parasites. The Kansas City, Mo. Water Services Department is taking steps to make sure these organisms do not pose a problem in your drinking water. Current protection measures taken include chlorination, filtration and monitoring turbidity levels and particle sizes. Additionally, routine backwashing of the filters helps to eliminate the chances of finding these organisms in treated water. Occasionally, these organisms have been found in the raw (untreated) water, but neither Cryptosporidium nor Giardia has ever been detected in the finished (treated) water. The Kansas City, Mo. Water Services Department continues to monitor for these and other contaminants, taking all necessary precautions to ensure your water is safe.

Test Results

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

You can 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.isp>. 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 click 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 Somments. 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 a Lead and Copper sample from your home but cannot find your location in the list, please contact JACKSON COUNTY PWS 12 for your results.



Reseller Contaminants							
Contaminant (Unit)	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	5/17/2020	TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	1.9	1.9	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	5/17/2020	TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	0.0624	0.0624	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	5/12/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	0.64	0.64	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	5/12/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	1.512	1.512	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts (Unit)	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	23	10.5 - 18.6	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	5	5.38			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	11	4.1 - 12.2	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	5	4.97			

Regulated Contaminants							
Contaminant	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2016-2018	0.122	0.0024-0.161	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016-2018	3.28	2.6-10.7	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfection Byproducts (Unit)	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2020	DBPDUAL-01	14	13.7 - 13.7	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		DBPDUAL-02	22	22.3 - 22.3			
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2020	DBPDUAL-01	9	8.61 - 8.61	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		DBPDUAL-02	9	8.97 - 8.97			

Optional Monitoring (Not required by the EPA)

Reseller Secondary Contaminants						
Reseller Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Alkalinity, CaCO3 Stability	5/17/2020	TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	114	114	MG/L	
Alkalinity, Total	4/1/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	207	183 - 207	MG/L	
Aluminum	5/17/2020	TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	0.0194	0.0194	MG/L	0.05
Boron, Total	5/11/2019	KANSAS CITY PWS	0.048	0.048	MG/L	
Calcium	5/12/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	50.8	50.8	MG/L	
Chloride	5/12/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	25	25	MG/L	250
Color	7/6/2018	KANSAS CITY PWS	10	0 - 10	Units	15
Foaming Agents (Surfactants)	8/4/2018	KANSAS CITY PWS	0.028	0 - 0.028	MG/L	
Hardness, Carbonate	5/17/2020	TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	142	142	MG/L	
Iron	5/17/2020	TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	0.0406	0.0406	MG/L	0.3
Magnesium	5/17/2020	TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	23.4	23.4	MG/L	
Manganese	5/17/2020	TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	0.00362	0.00362	MG/L	0.05
Molybdenum, Total	5/11/2019	KANSAS CITY PWS	0.002	0.002	MG/L	
Odor	8/12/2018	KANSAS CITY PWS	6	1 - 6	TON	3
Orthophosphate	5/1/2019	KANSAS CITY PWS	0.11	0.11	MG/L	
pH	5/12/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	9.93	9.93	SU	8.5
Phenols	4/8/2018	KANSAS CITY PWS	0.11	0 - 0.11	MG/L	
Potassium	5/12/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	7.93	7.93	MG/L	
Silica	5/11/2019	KANSAS CITY PWS	3.18	3.18	MG/L	
Sodium	5/12/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	64	64	MG/L	
Strontium	5/11/2019	KANSAS CITY PWS	0.212	0.212	MG/L	
Sulfate	5/12/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	212	212	MG/L	250
TDS	5/12/2020	KANSAS CITY PWS	391	391	MG/L	500
Total Chlorine	11/11/2018	KANSAS CITY PWS	2.68	0 - 2.68	MG/L	
Vanadium, Total	5/11/2019	KANSAS CITY PWS	0.003	0.003	MG/L	
Zinc	5/17/2020	TRI COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	0.00406	0.00406	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.

Definitions:

Population: 5,282. This is the equivalent residential population served including non-bill paying customers.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) - Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) as a group.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) - Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.

Action Level (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 – For lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)

– 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.

Abbreviations:

Parts per billion (ppb) – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l).

Parts per million (ppm) – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

NA – not applicable

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

ND – not detectable at testing limits.

TON – Threshold Odor Number