NOVINGER PWS

Public Water System ID Number: MO2010587

2025 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):

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
NOVINGER PWS	ADAIR COUNTY PWSD 1
ADAIR COUNTY PWSD 1	KIRKSVILLE PWS
ADAIR COUNTY PWSD 1	SCHUYLER COUNTY CONSOLIDATED PWSD 1
SCHUYLER COUNTY CONSOLIDATED PWSD 1	RATHBUN REGIONAL WATER ASSOCIATION

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 https://drinkingwater.missouri.edu/. The Missouri Source Water Protection and Assessment 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 MO2010587 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 **660-488-5383** 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: 550. 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.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

March 25, 2026

NOVINGER PWS

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Contaminants Report

NOVINGER 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 **660-488-5383**. The CCR can also be found on the internet at www.dnr.mo.gov/ccr/MO2010587.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

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	DBPDUAL-02	2025	57	56.7 - 56.7	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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	2023 - 2025	0.0501	0.00427 - 0.0656	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2023 - 2025	1.79	0 - 6.36	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits

Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2025 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 2025		

Special Lead and Copper Notice:

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. NOVINGER PWS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing water system owned and controlled lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials in the portion of the service line you own, within your home plumbing, and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

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 NOVINGER PWS for your results.

A service line inventory was required to be prepared and can be requested from NOVINGER PWS.

March 25, 2026

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Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	0.0675	0.0675	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	0.65	0.65	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	0.144	0.144	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low – high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
(HAA5)	2025	SCHUYLER COUNTY CONSOLIDATED PWSD 1	19	11.5 - 25.4	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)	2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	36	20.4 - 51.9	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)	2025	ADAIR COUNTY PWSD 1	41	40.2 - 40.9	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	SCHUYLER COUNTY CONSOLIDATED PWSD 1	43	31.2 - 55.9	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	ADAIR COUNTY PWSD 1	47	46.2 - 47.4	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	48	29.8 - 64.3	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Reseller Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2025 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 2025				

There are no additional required health effects notices.

Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)

Optional Contaminants

Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.

Reseller Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System Name	Highest Sampled Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, CACO3 STABILITY	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	130	130	MG/L	
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	11/5/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	123	100 - 123	MG/L	
ALUMINUM	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	0.108	0.108	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	43.7	43.7	MG/L	
CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC)	12/15/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	4.18	3.67 - 4.18	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	14	14	MG/L	250
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	135	135	MG/L	
MAGNESIUM	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	6.41	6.41	MG/L	
NICKEL	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	0.0025	0.0025	MG/L	0.1
PH	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	7.89	7.89	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	3.02	3.02	MG/L	
SODIUM	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	6.9	6.9	MG/L	
SULFATE	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	16.6	16.6	MG/L	250
SUVA (SPECFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE)	5/14/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	1.47	1.3 - 1.47	L/MG-M	
TDS	5/7/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	192	192	MG/L	500
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM	12/15/2025	KIRKSVILLE PWS	0.058	0.048 - 0.058	UNITS	

March 25, 2026

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR
RATHBUN REGIONAL WATER ASSN (RATHBUN)

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The source of our water is surface water. Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - (MCLG)	Compliance		Date	Violation	Source
		Type	Value & (Range)		Yes/No	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] DB01	80 (N/A)	LRAA	41 (33 - 43)	04/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] DB02	80 (N/A)	LRAA	40 (30 - 48)	04/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] DB03	80 (N/A)	LRAA	39 (30 - 46)	04/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM] DB04	80 (N/A)	LRAA	43 (34 - 46)	04/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] DB01	60 (N/A)	LRAA	2 (15 - 21)	04/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] DB02	60 (N/A)	LRAA	20 (13 - 20)	04/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] DB03	60 (N/A)	LRAA	16 (12 - 19)	04/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5] DB04	60 (N/A)	LRAA	19 (7 - 19)	04/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	0.00 (ND - 5)	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.26 (0.05 - 0.44)	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4.0 (MRDLG=4.0)	RAA	2.95 (2.6 – 3.04)	06/30/2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
01 - EAST PLANT @ AFTER TREATMENT						
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.06	01/13/2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	(0.62 – 0.84)	2025	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	28	01/17/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.30	05/13/2025	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200 (200)	SGL	0.30	04/06/2022	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.063 (100%)	2025	No	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	30%	TT	(40.3 – 75.8)	01/2025	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

03 - WEST PLANT @ AFTER TREATMENT						
Barium (ppm)	2 (2)	SGL	0.07	01/13/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4 (4)	SGL	0.68	01/13/2023	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	29	01/17/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Added to water during treatment process
Atrazine (ppb)	3 (3)	SGL	0.20	05/17/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A (N/A)	TT	0.089 (100%)	2025	No	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon	30%	TT	(40.0 – 59.5)	02/2025	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

UCMR5

PFBA (ppb)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	0.0057 (0.0050-0.0057)	2024	No	Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, 5th Edition
Yttrium (ppb)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	95.5 (95.3 - 95.5)	2024	No	Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, 5th Edition
Lithium (ppb)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	2.1 (2.1 – 2.2)	2023	No	Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, 5th Edition

Note: Contaminants with dates indicate results from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

DEFINITIONS

- 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.
- 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.
- ppb -- parts per billion.
- ppm -- parts per million.
- pCi/L – picocuries per liter
- N/A – Not applicable
- ND -- Not detected
- RAA – Running Annual Average
- Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- SGL – Single Sample Result
- RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

GENERAL INFORMATION

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 posed a health risk. More information about contaminants or potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Our water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact RATHBUN REGIONAL WATER ASSN (RATHBUN) at 641-647-2416. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead tap sampling data can be found in the Iowa Drinking Water Data Portal: https://programs.iowadnr.gov/iowadrinkingwater

Our water supply has completed a service line inventory. Please contact us for information regarding the inventory and how you can access the results.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

This water supply obtains water from one or more surface waters. Surface water sources are susceptible to sources of contamination within the drainage basin.

Surface Water Name	Susceptibility
Chariton River	high
Rathbun Lake	high

OTHER INFORMATION

Turbidity is an indicator of treatment filter performance and is regulated as a treatment technique.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions regarding this information or how you can get involved in decisions regarding the water system, please contact RATHBUN REGIONAL WATER ASSN (RATHBUN) at 641-647-2416.