VERNON COUNTY PWSD 7

Public Water System ID Number: MO5024622

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
VERNON COUNTY PWSD 7	BOURBON CO RWD 2C
VERNON COUNTY PWSD 7	FORT SCOTT

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 MO5024622 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 **417-966-7333** 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

VERNON COUNTY PWSD 7

Public Water System ID Number: MO5024622

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Contaminants Report

VERNON COUNTY PWSD 7 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 **417-966-7333**. The CCR can also be found on the internet at www.dnr.mo.gov/ccr/MO5024622.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
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL-01	2025	13	0 - 41.5	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL-02	2025	23	0 - 82	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-01	2025	17	0.68 - 49.6	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL-02	2025	36	0.74 - 139	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	2021 - 2023	0.51	0.0421 - 0.595	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2021 - 2023	3.35	0 - 4.41	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of July, 3 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

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
7/2/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment(s). one Level 1 assessment(s) was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action(s) and we completed one of these actions.

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. VERNON COUNTY PWSD 7 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 VERNON COUNTY PWSD 7 for your results. A service line inventory was required to be prepared and can be requested from VERNON COUNTY PWSD 7.

Reseller Contaminants

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.

March 25, 2026

BOURBON CO RWD 2C

Consumer Confidence Report – 2026

Covering Calendar Year – 2025

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call MARK POLLMEIER at 620-223-1110.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from Surface water.

Source Name	Source Water Type
CC 01 FROM BOURBON CO RWD 4	Surface water
CC 01 FROM FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	Surface water
CC 01 FROM PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	Surface water
CC 01 FROM PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	Surface water
CC 02 FROM BOURBON CO RWD 4	Surface water
CC 02 FROM FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	Surface water
CC 02 FROM PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	Surface water
CC 03 FROM FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	Surface water
CC 04 FROM FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	Surface water
CC01 FROM LINN CO RWD 2	Surface water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
KS2001103 - BOURBON CO RWD 2C	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5
KS2001103 - BOURBON CO RWD 2C	BOURBON CO RWD 4
KS2001103 - BOURBON CO RWD 2C	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF
KS2001103 - BOURBON CO RWD 2C	LINN CO RWD 2
KS2001103 - BOURBON CO RWD 2C	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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). 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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.
Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations

establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 8 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Revised Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" is 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm): or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Parts per Billion (ppb): or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: BOURBON CO RWD 2C

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of May, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	235TH NATIVE	2025	16	13 - 13	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2574 CALVARY RD	2025	14	0 - 0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	235TH NATIVE	2025	26	0 - 0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2574 CALVARY RD	2025	5	0 - 0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.69	0.017 - 1.7	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	3.8	0 - 12	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. **BOURBON CO RWD 2C** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing 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 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **BOURBON CO RWD 2C** at **620-223-1110**. 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.

The Lead and Copper rules require water systems to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. The service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you may view the inventory at: **[Insert a direct link to the website or physical location/address where the inventory is publicly accessible to be viewed]**.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
12/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	2.00000	MG/L	2.10000	MG/L

During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
7/2/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful,

bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2025 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	7/17/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	1.9	1.9 - 1.9	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
ATRAZINE	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	2.1	2.1 - 2.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	0.044	0.044 - 0.044	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	0.061	0.061 - 0.061	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	0.059	0.059 - 0.059	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
ETHYLBENZENE	5/8/2023	BOURBON CO RWD 4	0.61	0.61 - 0.61	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
FLUORIDE	1/14/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	0.72	0.49 - 0.72	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
FLUORIDE	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	0.61	0.53 - 0.61	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	1.2	0 - 1.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	1.6	0.76 - 1.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
XYLENES, TOTAL	5/8/2023	BOURBON CO RWD 4	0.0032	0.0032 - 0.0032	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	170	170	MG/L	300
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	120	120	MG/L	300
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	120	120	MG/L	300

ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	97	97	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	0.016	0.016	MG/L	0.05
ALUMINUM	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	0.011	0.011	MG/L	0.05
ALUMINUM	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	0.014	0.014	MG/L	0.05
ALUMINUM	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	0.019	0.019	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	62	62	MG/L	200
CALCIUM	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	48	48	MG/L	200
CALCIUM	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	50	50	MG/L	200
CALCIUM	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	45	45	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	22	22	MG/L	250
CHLORIDE	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	11	11	MG/L	250
CHLORIDE	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	14	14	MG/L	250
CHLORIDE	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	15	15	MG/L	250
CHLORITE	7/15/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	0.91	0.8 - 0.91	ppm	1
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	460	460	UMHO/CM	1500
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	270	270	UMHO/CM	1500
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	310	310	UMHO/CM	1500
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	270	270	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	0.51	0.51	LANG	0
CORROSIVITY	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	0.13	0.13	LANG	0
CORROSIVITY	4/12/2021	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	0.11	0.11	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	210	210	MG/L	400
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	130	130	MG/L	400
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	140	140	MG/L	400
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	130	130	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	13	13	MG/L	150
MAGNESIUM	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	2.8	2.8	MG/L	150
MAGNESIUM	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	4.4	4.4	MG/L	150
MAGNESIUM	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	3.7	3.7	MG/L	150

MANGANESE	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	0.0037	0.0037	MG/L	0.05
MANGANESE	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	0.0054	0.0054	MG/L	0.05
METOLACHLOR	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	1.9	1.9	ppb	0
NICKEL	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	0.0013	0.0013	MG/L	0.1
NICKEL	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	0.008	0.008	MG/L	0.1
NICKEL	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	0.0014	0.0014	MG/L	0.1
NICKEL	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	0.0018	0.0018	MG/L	0.1
O-XYLENE	5/8/2023	BOURBON CO RWD 4	0.00081	0.00081	MG/L	10
PH	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	7.9	7.9	PH	8.5
PH	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	7.8	7.8	PH	8.5
PH	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	7.6	7.6	PH	8.5
PH	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	7.6	7.6	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	0.043	0.043	MG/L	5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	0.044	0.044	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	3.5	3.5	MG/L	100
POTASSIUM	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	1.9	1.9	MG/L	100
POTASSIUM	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	3.6	3.6	MG/L	100
POTASSIUM	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	3.9	3.9	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	2.9	2.9	MG/L	50
SILICA	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	2.5	2.5	MG/L	50
SILICA	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	6.3	6.3	MG/L	50
SILICA	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	3.4	3.4	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	14	14	MG/L	100
SODIUM	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	2.1	2.1	MG/L	100
SODIUM	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	5.5	5.5	MG/L	100
SODIUM	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	3.6	3.6	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	57	57	MG/L	250
SULFATE	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	17	17	MG/L	250
SULFATE	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	24	24	MG/L	250

SULFATE	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	14	14	MG/L	250
TDS	4/8/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 5	300	300	MG/L	500
TDS	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	160	160	MG/L	500
TDS	4/8/2025	FORT SCOTT, CITY OF	180	180	MG/L	500
TDS	5/12/2025	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 13	180	180	MG/L	500
XYLENE, META AND PARA	5/8/2023	BOURBON CO RWD 4	2.4	2.4	UG/L	0
ZINC	4/23/2025	BOURBON CO RWD 4	0.032	0.032	MG/L	5

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.
During the 2025 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
KS2001103	NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	RPT	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	7/2/2025

FORT SCOTT, CITY OF

Consumer Confidence Report – 2026

Covering Calendar Year – 2025

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call SCOTT FLATER at 620-223-5160.

Your water comes from Surface water.

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE 999	Surface water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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).
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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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.
Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 8 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Revised Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data
The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Terms & Abbreviations
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" is 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.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm): or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Parts per Billion (ppb): or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: FORT SCOTT, CITY OF

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (Low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	4/8/2025	0.061	0.061	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4/8/2025	0.61	0.53 - 0.61	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	4/8/2025	1.2	0 - 1.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

There are no additional required health effects notices.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	846 HWY 69	2025	3	0 - 0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	998 N NATIONAL AVE	2025	1	0 - 0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	846 HWY 69	2025	24	0 - 0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	998 N NATIONAL AVE	2025	1	0 - 0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.15	0.012 - 0.22	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	5.4	0 - 15	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. **FORT SCOTT, CITY OF** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing 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 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **FORT SCOTT, CITY OF** at **620-223-5160**. 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.

The Lead and Copper rules require water systems to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. The service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you may view the inventory at: **[Insert a direct link to the website or physical location/address where the inventory is publicly accessible to be viewed]**.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
3/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	3.50000	MG/L	3.00000	MG/L

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
10/1/2025 - 10/31/2025	12	1.75	1.0 RATIO	1.23

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/8/2025	120	120	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	4/8/2025	0.014	0.014	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	4/8/2025	50	50	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/8/2025	14	14	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/8/2025	310	310	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/12/2021	0.11	0.11	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	4/8/2025	140	140	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	4/8/2025	4.4	4.4	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	4/8/2025	0.0037	0.0037	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	4/8/2025	0.0014	0.0014	MG/L	0.1
PH	4/8/2025	7.6	7.6	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/8/2025	0.044	0.044	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/8/2025	3.6	3.6	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/8/2025	6.3	6.3	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/8/2025	5.5	5.5	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/8/2025	24	24	MG/L	250
TDS	4/8/2025	180	180	MG/L	500

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.
During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
7/2/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.