

# 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

## FOR

# BLOOMFIELD MUNICIPAL WATER

## PWSID # 2613019

This report contains important information regarding the water quality in our water system. The water source for Bloomfield is Rathbun Regional Water Association, Inc. RRWA obtains its source water in 2025 from the Chariton River, below Lake Rathbun Dam and directly from Rathbun Lake, both a surface water source.

Our water quality testing shows the following results:

CONTAMINANT	MCL - MCLG	Type	Compliance Value & (Range)	Date	Violation	Source
<b>Bloomfield</b>						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [TTHM]	80 (N/A)	LRAA	35.00 (27 – 44)	06/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [HAA5]	60 (N/A)	LRAA	33.00 (23 – 40)	06/30/2025	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Lead (ppb)	AL=15 (0)	90th	1.8 (ND – 4)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3 (1.3)	90th	0.121 (0.0037 – 0.143)	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
<b>950 – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4.0 MRDLG= 4.0	RAA	2.9 (ND – 3.5)	12/31/2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>RRWA</b>						
<b>950 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>						
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
<b>01 - EAST PLANT @ AFTER TREATMENT</b>						
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
<b>03 - WEST PLANT @ AFTER TREATMENT</b>						
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, 5 <sup>th</sup> Edition
Yttrium (ppb)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	95.5 (95.3 - 95.5)	2024	No	Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, 5 <sup>th</sup> Edition
Lithium (ppb)	N/A (N/A)	SGL	2.1 (2.1 – 2.2)	2023	No	Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, 5 <sup>th</sup> Edition

### 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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause 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. BLOOMFIELD MUNICIPAL WATER DEPT. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

For Lead levels above the action level (15ppm). 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 because 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).