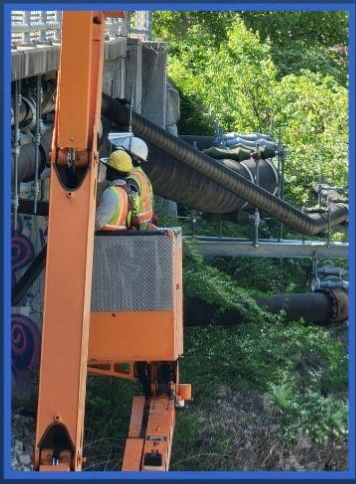
City of St. Louis
Water Division
Yesterday. Today. Tomorrow.

Consumer Confidence Report

2025





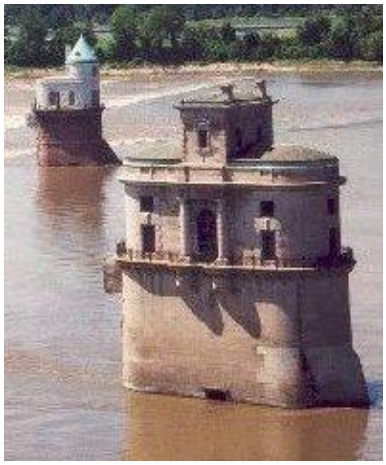



In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, the City of St. Louis Water Division is delivering this Water Quality Report to all its customers who receive water bills. **We ask that landlords, employers, and anyone else who receives the water bill for other water users share this report with them.** To obtain additional copies, call (314) 771-2255.

The web address of the CCR on the internet is: https://www.stlwater.com/water-quality/confidence.php

The report summarizes information that your water system collects to comply with regulations, including information on water from the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, the levels of detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water rules.

ST. LOUIS CITY WATER - A HISTORY OF EXCELLENCE



The Water Division is a branch of the St. Louis City government's Department of Public Utilities. Since 1835, it has been our mission to provide a reliable supply of high-quality, safe drinking water to our customers.

Our scientists constantly monitor and test the water for over 150 possible contaminants. We analyze the Mississippi and Missouri river water as it enters each plant, at points throughout the treatment process and at multiple locations throughout the city. The frequency and thoroughness of these tests exceed federal regulations for water quality monitoring.

In 2025, we are proud to say that laboratory test results of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water standards. In our 121 years of testing, we have never exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level for any regulated contaminant.

The City of St. Louis Water Division is a charter member of the Partnership for Safe Water. In 1994, this organization was formed by 187 surface water utilities, several drinking water organizations, including the American Water Works Association and the Environmental Protection Agency. The Partnership's goal is to provide a new measure of safety to millions of Americans by improving water quality nationwide.

We are proud to share that we received the "Phase III 20 Year Directors Award for Water Treatment" for our Chain of Rocks and Howard Bend Water Treatment Plants.

WHERE DOES THE WATER COME FROM?

The City of St. Louis Water Division has two water treatment plants. The Howard Bend Plant sources water from the Missouri River. The Chain of Rocks Plant is located on the Mississippi River, south of the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The water reaching our intakes at the Chain of Rocks Plant is primarily Missouri River water as the two rivers have not fully mixed prior to the intake.

In 2025, our plants produced an average of 125 million gallons of high-quality, safe drinking water per day.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

In 2004, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR) conducted a source water assessment to determine susceptibility of our source water to contamination. You can acquire the complete results by calling DNR at 800-361-4827 or the information can be viewed on the internet at: https://drinkingwater.missouri.edu Our system I.D. is: **6010715.** The assessment has determined that our river water source is susceptible due to the presence of potential contaminant sources. The City of St. Louis employs all available measures at its disposal to remove contamination at intakes and during the treatment process. The drinking water produced at our facilities consistently meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards.

WHAT ABOUT CONTAMINANTS?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. A contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water. 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).

GIARDIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Giardia and Cryptosporidium are microscopic parasites that, when ingested, can result in fever, diarrhea, and other gastrointestinal complications. These organisms are found in all rivers and streams and come from animal waste in the watershed. They are removed by effective treatment including deactivation with chlorine along with precipitative softening, sedimentation, flocculation, and filtration. Previous monitoring performed monthly did not detect any Cryptosporidium or Giardia in samples collected after the first stage of our multistage, multiple barrier treatment process at either of the City's water purification plants. Prior monitoring showed that neither cysts nor oocysts were detected in our finished water.

Howard Bend Plant

Chain of Rocks Plant

HEALTH RISKS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking tap 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) or ***https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water***.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

The City of St. Louis Water Division has optimized its treatment process so that the corrosion of internal plumbing is minimized. However, if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

The City of St. Louis Water Division found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant people, and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

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. 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 in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of St. Louis Water Division 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 cold water tap for 5 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.

For more information including accessing the Water Division Lead Service Line Inventory, please visit ***https://www.stlwater.com/water-quality/lead-and-water.php*** or call **(314) 771-2255**. For more information reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website ***https://www.epa.gov/lead*** or contact your health care provider.

Our most recent Lead and Copper Program results are listed below

LEAD AND COPPER PROGRAM
(50 Samples collected at customer's tap for reduced monitoring)

Detected Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)* 2025 (Jun-Sep)	AL=15	0	90th Percentile = 1.80	Number of samples above AL=0 Range: ND-6.87	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)* 2025 (Jun-Sep)	AL=1.3	1.3	90th Percentile = 0.0238	Number of samples above AL=0 Range: ND-0.0534	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

Reporting Requirements Not Met for St. Louis City Public Water System

Failure to Certify Notification to Customers Served by Known or Unknown Lead Service Lines

The City of St. Louis Water Division is required to provide a copy of timely notification and informational materials sent to customers served by lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or service lines of unknown material for the previous calendar year to the state.

Our system failed to certify to the State that required notifications were delivered and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required by November 15th, 2024.

Failure to Notify Residents of Drinking Water Samples Collected as Required by the Lead & Copper Rule.

The City of St. Louis is required to provide residents at tap monitoring sites with the notification of tap monitoring results and informational material in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule.

Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirements does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water. Information about service line identification can be found at https://www.stlwater.com/programs/get-the-lead-out/.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at *https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-leaddrinking-water and http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

What is being done?

Customer notifications were completed and informational materials were distributed to customers served by lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or service lines of unknown material by November 25th, 2024. Subsequent notifications for 2025 were issued on schedule.

Customer notifications of sample site results were issued on September 30, 2025 to residents at tap monitoring sites in accordance with Lead and Copper Rule requirements. The required Lead and Copper Rule report was submitted on October 6, 2025 and received by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. In addition, the required supplementary informational materials were distributed to sample monitoring locations on May 21, 2026 and certification of delivery was submitted to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources on the same day.

The Water Division has returned to compliance for all cited violations and has implemented measures to ensure timely submission of reports and timely delivery of all required notifications going forward.

For more information, please contact the City of St. Louis Water Division customer service hotline at 314-771-2255 or visit our office at 1640 S. Kingshighway Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63110.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Para obtener asistencia en español, llame al 314-771-2255.

> *Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being published by St. Louis City Public Water System.
Public Water System ID# MO6010715
Date distributed: 6/12/2026

FLUORIDATION

Fluoride can occur in drinking water naturally because of the geological composition of soils and bedrock. Since 1953, in accordance with St. Louis City Revised Code Chapter 11.26, the City of St. Louis Water Division has been fluoridating our customers' drinking water. Our goal was to provide fluoridated drinking water to a target level of 1 ppm. In December 2010, the United States Department of Health and Human Services released a report recommending that fluoridation levels in drinking water should be set at 0.7 ppm.

Our fluoride results for 2025 are listed below

REGULATED COMPOUND (Samples collected at each treatment facility)					
Detected Contaminants (units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Maximum Level Detected**	**Range Detected**	**Major Sources of Contaminants**
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.15	0.21-1.15	Water Additive for Dental Health

FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR5)

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) specifies that every five years monitoring for priority contaminants that may be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to drinking water regulations. This is done under the USEPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) which provides stakeholders with nationally representative data on the occurrence and exposure of contaminants in drinking water. This data can support future actions to protect public health.

PFAS compounds are manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world. There are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. The two most commonly known PFAS substances are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) which have been replaced in the United States with other PFAS in recent years.

In 2024, the City of St. Louis Water Division participated and monitored for 29 Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. All 29 PFAS contaminants were below their minimum reporting level. Lithium results can be found on the table below.

More information concerning data from UCMR 5 can be found at:

https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder

UCMR 5 RESULTS
(Quarterly samples collected at each treatment facility)

Contaminants	Average Level Detected	Range	Typical Source
Lithium (ppb)	27.5	15.4-45.3	Erosion of Natural Deposit

WATER QUALITY REPORT

READING THE TABLES

The following tables list all drinking water contaminants detected during 2025, not previously listed. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources has reduced the frequency for monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because levels do not vary often. ***All contaminants were detected in concentrations well below safe and acceptable limits.***

REGULATED COMPOUNDS
(Samples collected at each treatment plant)

Detected Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources of Contaminants
Antimony (Total, ppb)	6	6	0.28	0.27-0.28	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.42	0.41-0.42	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.96	ND-0.96	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.026	0.02-0.026	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Total, ppb)	100	100	1.11	1.01-1.11	Erosion of natural deposits, Industrial discharge
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.31	1.16-1.31	Erosion of natural deposits, Industrial discharge
Nitrate (as ppm N)	10	10	0.58	0.56-0.58	Natural Deposits; Fertilizer runoff

MICROBIAL DATA
(Samples collected at each treatment facility)

Detected Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Result	Major Sources of Contaminants
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	<5% of monthly samples positive	0	Highest Month: None Annual Average 0.0%	Naturally present in the environment

TURBIDITY
(Continuously monitored at each treatment facility)

Detected Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Level Detected	% Samples < 0.15	Major Sources of Contaminants
Turbidity (NTU)	TT (1NTU)** TT=95% of monthly sample <0.15	N/A	0.23	99.8%	Soil runoff

Percentage of Turbidity Samples Below 0.15 = 99.8%

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)
(Samples collected at each treatment facility)

Detected Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Level Detected	Range	Major Sources of Contaminants
TOC (ppm)	TT (Required min 15% removal from source water)	N/A	4.34	2.23-4.34	Naturally present in the environment

Annual Average Percent Removal from Source Water = 26.0%

DISINFECTANTS
(Samples collected at each treatment facility and distribution system)

Detected Contaminants (units)	MRDL	MRDLG	Maximum Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources of Contaminants
Chloramines (ppm) Treatment Plant	4	4	3.46	1.67-3.46	Water additive used to treat water
Chloramines (ppm) Distribution	4	4	3.44	1.84-3.44	Water additive used to treat water

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS
(Samples collected at each treatment facility)

Detected Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	N/A	16.9	4.9-16.9	Byproduct of disinfection
Halo acetic Acids (5) (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	17.6	6.4-17.6	Byproduct of disinfection

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS
(Samples collected throughout the distribution system)

Disinfection Byproduct	Sample Point	LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL01	13.5	8.0-17.5	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL02	10.8	6.4-14.7	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL03	15.4	9.2-21.4	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL04	12.7	8.3-17.1	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL05	13.0	7.8-15.8	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL06	12.3	7.8-16.6	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL07	13.0	8.5-16.2	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL08	15.0	9.1-22.3	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL09	11.3	6.4-15.2	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL10	15.0	8.1-21.2	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL11	11.6	6.4-16.2	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
(HAA5)	DBPDUAL12	11.7	8.0-15.6	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL01	9.7	5.9-12.7	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL02	7.8	4.1-10.9	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL03	11.6	5.0-16.2	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL04	8.9	5.4-13.4	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL05	11.2	5.9-14.6	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL06	9.7	6.2-13.5	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL07	9.8	6.1-13.4	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL08	11.4	5.2-17.7	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL09	8.3	4.4-12.3	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL10	11.7	5.3-15.7	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL11	8.1	4.2-11.7	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection
TTHM	DBPDUAL12	8.4	4.3-11.9	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of disinfection

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS
(Samples collected at each treatment facility)

Detected Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Level Detected	Range Detected	Major Sources of Contaminants
Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Total (pCi/L) Year 2022 *	15	0	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium (ppb) Year 2022*	30	0	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

OPTIONAL MONITORING
(Not Required by EPA)

Secondary Contaminants	MCL	Average Level Detected	Range
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	N/A	55	3-173
Aluminum (ppb)	N/A	3.33	0.73-8.49
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	24.0	16.0-38.4
Chloride (ppm)	250	26.3	5.5-37.6
Conductivity (µS/cm)	N/A	471	287-639
Hardness, Total (ppm as CaCO3)	N/A	129	80-206
Iron (ppm)	0.3	ND	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	16.9	1.5-34.2
Manganese (ppb)	50	ND	N/A
Non-Carbonate Hardness (ppm as CaCO3)	N/A	74	38-155
pH	N/A	9.52	8.52-10.05
Potassium (ppm)	N/A	5.72	4.64-6.40
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	45.4	26.8-62.5
Solids, Total Dissolved (TDS) (ppm)	500	298	216-388
Sulfate (ppm)	250	131.0	87.6-176.5

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a compound that triggers a treatment technique or other requirement that a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a compound allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known risk to health.

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

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

(ppm as CaCO3): Expressed as the equivalent in ppm of Calcium Carbonate.

(as N ppm): Expressed as the total amount of Nitrogen in ppm.

Parts per Million (ppm): The measurement of the quantity of a substance in water. A concentration of one ppm means that there is one part of that substance for every one million parts of water.

Parts per Billion (ppb): The measurement of the quantity of a substance in water. A concentration of one ppb means that there is one part of that substance for every one billion parts of water.

Parts per Trillion (ppt): The measurement of the quantity of a substance in water. A concentration of one ppt means that there is one part of that substance for every one trillion parts of water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): The measurement of radioactivity in water.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

None Detected (ND): The concentration of a compound is less than the smallest amount that can be measured by the test method used.

Not Applicable (N/A): This heading is not needed for this contaminant.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): The measurement of the amount of light scattered when a beam of light is directed through a water sample.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

*The State of Missouri has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. The Lead and Copper Survey is repeated every three years. These results are the 90th percentile of the Lead and Copper Survey samples tested in 2025 for the Lead and Copper Rule. The 90th percentile means 90 percent of the samples had levels less than the values shown. Radioactive Contaminants are monitored once every nine years.

**Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. The maximum turbidity allowable is 1 NTU for a single sample and 0.15 NTU at the 95th percentile.