

WABAUNSEE CO RWD #1 - Consumer Confidence Report -2019

(Covers Calendar Year 2018)

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are 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. It's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made to continually improve their water system. **To learn more, attend one of the regularly scheduled meetings which are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at 11790 Hwy K4, Maple Hill, KS. For more information, please contact Philip Todd, System Manager.**

phone **785-256-6689**
Email manager@rwd1wbco.net

Our water is purchased from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC):

Source Name	Source Water Type
CC From city of Eskridge	Surface Water

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).

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) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 2 samples per month

in accordance with the 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 a coliform test is positive, then follow-up tests are conducted to determine if harmful bacteria are present. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The tables on the following page lists all the drinking water contaminants that was detected during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2018. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, through 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 health. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level(MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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) - Concentration level that triggers treatment or other requirements a system must follow.

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 (ug/l).

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

Millirem 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 **Wabausee Co RWD #1**

<i>Disinfection Byproducts</i>	<i>Monitoring Period</i>	<i>Your Highest RAA</i>	<i>Range (low/high)</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Typical Source</i>
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2018	26	26	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2018	50	50	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<i>Lead & Copper</i>	<i>Monitoring Period</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>	<i>Range (low/high)</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>AL</i>	<i>Sites Over AL</i>	<i>Typical Source</i>
COPPER, FREE	2015- 2017	0.83	0.036- 1.3	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2015- 2017	9.5	1.3 -15	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system 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>.

During the calendar year 2018, we had no violation of drinking water regulations

All of our drinking water is supplied from the city of Eskridge. The tables below lists the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2018 calendar year from the city of Eskridge.

Testing results for the city of **Eskridge**

<i>Regulated Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Value</i>	<i>Range (Low/High)</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Typical Source</i>
ARSENIC	04/09/2018	1.2	1.2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	04/09/2018	0.041	0.041	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	04/09/2018	2.1	2.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and plup mills
NITRATE	03/12/2018	0.22	0.14 – 0.22	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

<i>Secondary Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Value</i>	<i>Range (low/high)</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>SMCL</i>
ALKIALNITY, TOTAL	04/09/2018	110	110	MG/L	300
ALUMINIUM	04/09/2018	0.011	0.011	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	04/09/2018	36	36	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	04/09/2018	9.8	9.8	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	04/09/2018	300	300	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	04/09/2018	-0.31	-0.31	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	04/09/2018	130	130	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	04/09/2018	10	10	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	04/09/2018	0.0025	0.0025	MG/L	0.05
PH	04/09/2018	7.7	7.7	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	04/09/2018	2.8	2.8	MG/L	100
SILICA	04/09/2018	0.84	0.84	MG/L	50
SODIUM	04/09/2018	5.3	5.3	MG/L	100
SULFATE	04/09/2018	14	14	MG/L	250
TDS	04/09/2018	150	150	MG/L	500

During the calendar year 2018, the water system that we purchase water from had no violations(s) of drinking water regulations.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.