



City of Arkansas City 2020 Consumer Confidence Report Covering Year: 2019



The City of Arkansas City presents the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report. 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 Rod Philo at 620-441-4484. It is important that customers be aware of the continued efforts that are made to improve their water systems. During the 2019 calendar year, we had 2 violations of drinking water regulations.

To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the city commission meetings which are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at City Hall at 5:30pm. The public is welcome. Meeting agendas and relevant information are provided on local cable TV on channel 7. Other announcements can be found in the Arkansas City Traveler and heard over KSOK 1280 AM, 95.9 FM or KACY 102.5 FM radio. Further information is available on the City of Arkansas City's web site at: <http://www.arkcity.org>.

Your water is supplied by 9 ground water wells west of the Arkansas River. The water treatment facility is permitted to soften and filter the source water at a rate up to 5.4 million gallons per day. The average water quantity delivered to customers in 2019 was 2.6 million gallons per day.

Important Information from the EPA

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) 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. Your water is treated to remove several contaminants and a disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants.

Additional Information: Our water system tested a minimum of 10 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and 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. 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.

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" MCL 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.

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, 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.

Additional Information: 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

Water Quality Data: The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which are detected during the 2019 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, 2019. 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.**

Water Quality Data Table

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

Microbiological	Results	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform (TCR)	In month of July, 1 Sample (s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Sample Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	6/5/2018	1.5	1.5	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	6/5/2018	0.093	0.093	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	6/5/2018	1.9	1.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	10/9/2019	1	0.15-1	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE	3/13/2019	0.45	0.45	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	6/5/2018	1.5	1.5	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2016-2018	0.077	0.001-0.13	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2019	12	5.9-21	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2019	33	20-38	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Additional Information for Lead: 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>

Secondary Contaminants	Sample Date	Our Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	6/5/2018	120	120	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	6/5/2018	41	41	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	6/5/2018	100	100	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	6/5/2018	710	710	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	6/5/2018	0.28	0.28	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	6/5/2018	140	140	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	6/5/2018	9.2	9.2	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	6/5/2018	0.001	0.001	MG/L	0.05
PH	6/5/2018	8.2	8.2	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	6/5/2018	0.21	0.21	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	6/5/2018	3.1	3.1	MG/L	100
SILICA	6/5/2018	5.5	5.5	MG/L	50
SODIUM	6/5/2018	85	85	MG/L	100
SULFATE	6/5/2018	49	49	MG/L	250
TDS	6/5/2018	370	370	MG/L	500
ZINC	6/5/2018	0.07	0.07	MG/L	5

During the 2019 calendar year, we had the below noted violation (s) of drinking water regulations

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
10/1/2019-12/31/2019	CDS_DBP_Totals	Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major
7/1/2019-9/30/2019	CDS For Fluoride	State Monitoring

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. There are no additional violation



City of Arkansas City, Kansas

Environmental Services Department

Rod Philo

Environmental Services Superintendent

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for CITY OF ARKANSAS CITY

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During Fourth Quarter of 2019 we did not monitor for the disinfection by-products of Haloacetic Acids (HAA) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) as required by Kansas Administrative Regulations. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. *However, some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes and/or haloacetic acids 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.*

What happened?

We were required to collect Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids samples in November of the fourth quarter 2019. Without a set procedure to track sample collection due dates the samples were not collected until December 2019 which is a monitoring violation.

What is being done?

The Water Treatment Facility developed a check-off sheet to check-off and record date sample bottles are received, date samples are due, date samples are collected and date samples are shipped to the lab.

We anticipate resolving the problem within the first quarter of 2020.

For more information, please contact Name: ROD PHILO at Phone: 620-441-4484
Or by Mail: 2929 N 2ND ST, ARKANSAS CITY, KS 67005

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 sent to you by CITY OF ARKANSAS CITY

Federal ID #: KS2003509

Date distributed: _____

2929 N. 2nd Street / Arkansas City, Kansas / 67005-0778
(620) 441-4480 / Fax (620) 441-4456 / rphilo@arkansascityks.gov
www.arkansascityks.gov

'Preserving Our Past, Creating Our Future'



City of Arkansas City, Kansas

Environmental Services Department
Rod Philo
Environmental Services Superintendent

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Arkansas City, KS

Our water system failed to collect a fluoride monitoring sample on time during the Third Quarter of 2019. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During Third Quarter of 2019 (July 1 – September 30) we were supposed to collect a sample for fluoride. We did not collect the required sample until 10/10/2019. Because we did not collect the sample during the Third Quarter of 2019, we cannot be sure of the fluoride levels during that time frame. Results for the sample we did collect on 10/10/2019 shows that the fluoride level was below the maximum contaminant level of 4.0 mg/L.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not have to use an alternate water supply.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. *However, some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.*

What happened?

We were required to collect a fluoride sample during the third quarter of 2019. Without a set procedure to track sample collection due dates the sample was not collected until 10 days into the fourth quarter of 2019 which is a monitoring violation.

What is being done?

The Water Treatment Facility developed a check-off sheet to check-off and record date sample bottles are received, date samples are due, date samples are collected and date samples are shipped to the lab.

For more information, please contact Name: ROD PHILO at Phone: 620-441-4484
Or by Mail: 2929 N 2ND ST, ARKANSAS CITY, KS 67005

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