

CITY OF NETAWAKA

– WATER QUALITY REPORT (COVERS CALENDAR YEAR 2021)

This pamphlet lists water quality information for the City of Netawaka. It includes limited details on the source and quality parameters and how our water compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. It's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings that are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall at 418 Kansas Street, unless the first falls on a Monday. For more information, please contact Kristi Dohl at 785-933-2700.

The water source for the City of Netawaka is purchased from Rural Water District No. 3, Jackson County. The water is treated to remove contaminants. A disinfectant is also added to protect the water supply against microbial contaminants.

A message from EPA

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. The city treats 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.

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 treatment may 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.

■ **Organic chemical 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.

■ **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 thirty seconds to two 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>.

■ **Total Coliform Rule (TCR)**: 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 by newspaper, television or radio. During 2021, the utility collected two samples per month.

Water Quality Data

The table on the reverse side lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2021 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, 2021. 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" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using 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.
- **Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: 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 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.
- **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 ground water systems.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)**: Average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs

Testing Results for the City of Netawaka

Please note that the test for copper is more than one year old; this is due to the monitoring schedule.

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

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2021	4	3.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2021	19	19	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2018 - 2020	0.2005	0.017 - 0.34	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2021 - 2021	2.7000	MG/L	1.2	MG/L

During the 2021 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
11/1/2021 - 11/30/2021	CHLORINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR
11/1/2021 - 11/30/2021	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)

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.

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 2021 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
BARIUM	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	0.084	0.084	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	0.25	0.25	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
METHOXYCHLOR	10/18/2021	JACKSON CO RWD 3	0.00025	0 - 0.00025	MG/L	0.04	0.04	
NITRATE	5/17/2021	JACKSON CO RWD 3	4.5	0.57 - 4.5	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

Secondary Contaminants	Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	140	140	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	0.024	0.024	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	49	49	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	14	14	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHS/CM	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	400	400	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	0.25	0.25	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	180	180	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	13	13	MG/L	150
NICKEL	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	0.0037	0.0037	MG/L	0.1
PH	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	8	8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	4.6	4.6	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	0.15	0.15	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	8.3	8.3	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	34	34	MG/L	250
TDS	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	210	210	MG/L	500
ZINC	4/19/2021	PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	0.0076	0.0076	MG/L	5

Jackson RWD 3 and PWWSD 18 had the following violations in 2021.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
JACKSON CO RWD 3	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	MON	CHLORINE	11/1/2021 - 11/30/2021
JACKSON CO RWD 3	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	MON	REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)	11/1/2021 - 11/30/2021
PUBLIC WHOLESAL WSD 18	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	MON	CHLORINE	8/1/2021 - 8/31/2021

See next page for the required notice about delay in collecting sample in November 2021.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The CITY OF NETAWAKA public water supply system violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants and residual disinfectant levels on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During November 2021, we did not complete some required monitoring for coliform bacteria nor residual disinfectant level and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What happened: We are routinely required to test for coliform bacteria no fewer than two times a month. Additional samples are required following a coliform-positive or rejected sample. We are required to monitor the residual disinfectant level at the same time and same point as total coliforms. A monitoring violation occurred because of failure to meet these requirements during November 2021.

What you should do and who is at risk: This is not an emergency. There is nothing you need to do at this time. There is no direct health risk to consumers.

What we are doing: Since it is our desire to provide the safest water possible to our consumers, we have taken the action of paying closer attention to our monthly sampling program and daily record keeping and are looking into alternative resources for testing or shipping if necessary in order to prevent future violations. We will call our laboratory early in the month if we haven't received bottles needed for sampling. **We anticipate resolving the problem within** *by the city clerk reminding water sample volunteer each month to make sure samples are submitted on time.*

For more information, please contact Name: KRISTI DOHL at Phone: 785-364-0532
Or by Mail: 418 KANSAS ST. NETAWAKA, KS 66516

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.

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