CITY OF CHANUTE
Consumer Confidence Report – 2018
Covering Calendar Year – 2017

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

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 DANNY FINLEY at 620-431-5253.

Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE 999	Surface Water

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) included 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 sources 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.

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 provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 10 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 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.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2017 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, 2017. 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 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.

Testing Results for: CITY OF CHANUTE

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of September, 1 sample returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	6/4/2017	1.1	1.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	4/10/2017	0.026	0.026	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	4/10/2017	2.1	2.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	1/9/2017	0.34	0.28 - 0.34	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	4/10/2017	1.3	0.29 - 1.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	4/10/2017	1.5	1.5	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2017	54	2 - 63	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2017	33	15 - 250	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2014 - 2016	0.05	0.0023 - 0.16	ppm	1.3	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.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
4/1/2017 - 4/30/2017	12	1.80	1.0 RATIO	1.32

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ACETOCHLOR	6/4/2017	0.1	0.1	UG/L	
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/10/2017	140	140	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	4/10/2017	0.012	0.012	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	4/10/2017	71	71	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/10/2017	23	23	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/10/2017	430	430	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/10/2017	0.47	0.47	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	4/10/2017	190	190	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	4/10/2017	3.1	3.1	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	4/10/2017	0.0016	0.0016	MG/L	0.05
METOLACHLOR	6/4/2017	0.81	0.81	ppb	
PH	4/10/2017	8.1	8.1	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/10/2017	0.75	0.75	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/10/2017	4.4	4.4	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/10/2017	10	10	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/10/2017	10	10	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/10/2017	23	23	MG/L	250
TDS	4/10/2017	240	240	MG/L	500
ZINC	4/10/2017	0.0062	0.0062	MG/L	5

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

During the 2017 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
4/1/2017 - 6/30/2017	CDS_DBP_TOTALS	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR

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.

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes 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.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of Chanute, KS

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 the Second Quarter of 2017 we did not monitor for the Disinfection By-products of Haloacetic Acids (HAA) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) as required by the Kansas Administrative Regulations. Therefore, we cannot determine the quality of our water during that time. 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? What is being done?

Our water system did collect a sample on 5/22/2017, but the sample was rejected. The sample was rejected because proper sampling protocol was not followed. The disinfection byproduct sample for the second quarter of 2017 was taken at a location that was determined by KDHE to be a non-representative sample of the city's public water supply.

A new sample location was submitted to KDHE and was approved. The sample was retaken and results were under the MCL.

For more information, please contact: Marc Christiansen at 620-431-5297
or by Mail: 101 S. Lincoln, PO BOX 907 CHANUTE, KS 66720-0907

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have receive 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 the City of Chanute, KS
Federal ID#: KS2013307

Date Distributed: April 4, 2018

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Record Requirements Not Met for City of Chanute Kansas

Our water system recently received a drinking water violation. 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 record individual turbidity measures once every fifteen minutes when our treatment plant is in operation. We are then required to keep the recorded data for a minimum of three years. Individual Filter Effluent (IFE) Turbidity at the Chanute Water Treatment Plant is measured by a Hach 1720D Low Range Turbidimeter on each filter which outputs to an Xcel file on our computer to record IFE on each filter every 15 minutes. Following a swap out of the UPS battery backup on our computer system, we experienced a temporary loss of recorded data beginning at 09:45 A.M. on January 9, 2018 and ending at 07:45 A.M. on January 19, 2018. The turbidimeters were functioning and being observed by the operators, however they were not recording the results to our computer. During this time, CFE (Combined Filter Effluent, or tap water) averaged .08. The maximum limit for CFE is .35 so we remained well below the required limit during this time period. The violation stems from the State regulation that requires us to manually record turbidity measures at least once every four hours when automated equipment fails. Failure to record the IFE turbidity measures is a violation of Federal and State regulations and requires us to distribute this public notice to our customers.

We have corrected this problem and the meters are now recording every 15 minutes as required. Further, we are printing out our results every day now so if this does occur again it will be addressed in a timelier manner. We are also in the process of upgrading our SCADA system along with other plant upgrades which will include new turbidimeters and updated recording software.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

Even though this violation occurred in early 2018, we have chosen to include this notification in our 2017 Consumer Confidence Report in order to get the information out as quickly as possible.

If you have any further questions, or for more information, please feel free to contact:

Marc Christiansen, Chanute Water Treatment Plant Supervisor at
900 S. Katy, Chanute, KS 66720
620-431-5297

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