

City of La Cygne

– Water Quality Report *(covers calendar year 2005)*

This pamphlet lists water quality information for the City of La Cygne. 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 1st and 3rd Wednesday each month at 7 p.m. at the City Hall. For more information, please contact Devona Herrin, City Clerk at 913/757-2144.

The water source for La Cygne is from the Marais Des Cygnes River. The water is treated to remove contaminants. A disinfectant is also added to protect the water supply against microbial contaminants. An assessment of our source water has been completed. For the results of the assessment, please contact us or download the results at www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html.

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:

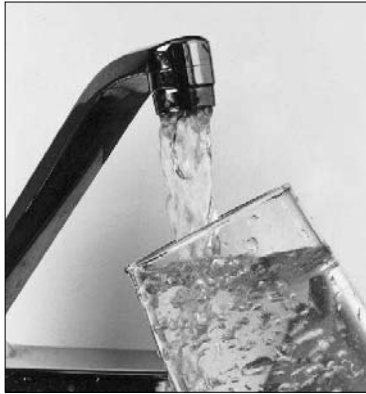
■ **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

■ **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.



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 2005, the utility collected four samples per month, and all were in compliance.

Water Quality Data

The table on the reverse side lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2005 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, 2005. 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 level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

N/A: not applicable; **ND:** non detect at testing limit

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: measure of turbidity

Testing Results for the City of La Cygne

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM, TOTAL (TCR)	In the month of November, 1 sample returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - 1 Positive Monthly Sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Location	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	11/14/2005	TP001	0.33	0.33	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	2/15/2005	TP001	0.048	0.048	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (AS N)	5/17/2005	TP001	1.4	0.63 - 1.4	ppm	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)			125.5	54.25-125.25	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)			102.25	70.25-102.25	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
XYLENES	5/16/2005	TP001	0.0036	0.0036	ppm	10	10	Discharge from chemical factories

Lead and Copper 90 th Percentile	Collection Date	90 th Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2003	0.0516	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2003	1.9	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Result	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Alpha	2003	3	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2003	2	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Location	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	12/12/2005	INTAKE	200	200	MG/L	300	60	
ALUMINUM	2/15/2005	TP001	0.065	0.065	MG/L	0.05		
CALCIUM	2/15/2005	TP001	42	42	MG/L	200	75	
CARBON, TOTAL ORGANIC (TOC)	12/12/2005	INTAKE	9.2	5.2 - 9.2	ppm	10000		Naturally present in the environment
CHLORIDE	2/15/2005	TP001	16	16	MG/L	250	20	
CONDUCTIVITY	2/15/2005	TP001	450	450	UMHOS/CM	1500		
CORROSIVITY	2/15/2005	TP001	0.17	0.17	LANG	0		
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO ₃)	2/15/2005	TP001	130	130	MG/L	400	200	
MAGNESIUM	2/15/2005	TP001	5.1	5.1	MG/L	150	50	
METOLACHLOR	5/16/2005	TP001	0.66	0.66	ppb		0.07	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
PH	2/15/2005	TP001	8	8	PH	8.5		
POTASSIUM	2/15/2005	TP001	2.7	2.7	MG/L	100	20	
SILICA	2/15/2005	TP001	6.6	6.6	MG/L	50		
SODIUM	2/15/2005	TP001	8.9	8.9	MG/L	100	20	
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED (TDS)	2/15/2005	TP001	230	230	MG/L	500		
SULFATE	2/15/2005	TP001	49	49	MG/L	250		

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) - Exceeded running annual averages 2005. 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.

Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)-Exceeded running annual averages 2005- Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Total Coliform Rule-Monthly monitoring violation November 2005. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems