

City of Enterprise

Water Quality Report 2017

Covering Calendar Year- 2016

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 is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water systems. To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regular city council meetings which are held the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the city council meeting chambers. For more information please contact, Paul Froelich at 785-263-8521.

Your water comes from 2 Ground Water Wells.

Your water is treated to remove several contaminants and a disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) required states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the assessment, please contact us or view on-line at:
<http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html>

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 the 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 include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, live stock 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 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 tested 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 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 2016 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, 2016. 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, 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 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 on 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.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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.

| Organic Chemistry - Primary Regulated Parameters | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Contaminant/Substance | Date Tested | Unit | Result | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source | Violation | | |
| Arsenic | 3/30/2015 | ppb | 1.6 | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits | NO | | |
| Barium | 3/30/2015 | ppm | 0.033 | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits | NO | | |
| Chromium | 3/30/2015 | ppb | 1 | 100 | 100 | Erosion of natural deposits | NO | | |
| Fluoride | 3/30/2015 | ppm | 0.29 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural Deposits/Dental additive | NO | | |
| Selenium | 3/30/2015 | ppb | 5.4 | 50 | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits | NO | | |
| Nitrate (N) | 3/30/2015 | ppm | 2.7 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks | NO | | |
| 90th Percentile Lead and Copper | | | | | | | | | |
| Substance | Period | 90th Percentile | Range | Unit | Sites over AL | Max AL | Typical Source | | |
| Lead | 2012-2014 | 10 | 1-13 | ppb | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing | | |
| Copper | 2012-2014 | 0.42 | .022-1 | ppm | 0 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing | | |
| ** Copper and lead-contaminant levels are measured at the tap. 90% of the tests in a water system must equal or be below the action level | | | | | | | | | |
| AL- Action Level at the tap. Systems consistently meeting the action levels can reduce monitoring to one per year and then every three years | | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Chemistry-Secondary Parameters | | | | | | | | | |
| Substance | Date Tested | Unit | Result | Range L-H | SMCL | Typical Source | Violation | | |
| Calcium | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 190 | 190 | 200 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Magnesium | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 51 | 51 | 150 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Sodium | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 38 | 38 | 100 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Potassium | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 2.9 | 2.9 | 100 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Chloride | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 51 | 51 | 250 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Sulfate | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 380 | 380 | 250 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Total Hardness | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 700 | | 400 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 300 | 300 | 300 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| PH | 3/30/2015 | PH | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.5-8.5 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Specific Conductivity | 3/30/2015 | umho/cm | 1300.00 | 1300.00 | 1500 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 930 | 930 | 500 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Total Phosphorus | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 0.076 | 0.076 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Silica | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 24 | 24 | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Corrosivity | 3/30/2015 | Lang | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0-+1 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Nickel | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 0.0038 | 0.0038 | 0.1 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Zink | 3/30/2015 | MG/L | 0.034 | 0.034 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits | | | |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Substance | Date Tested | Unit | Result | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source | Violation | | |
| Total Coliforms* | 2016 | Positive Sample | None | 0 | None | Human and animal fecal waste | NO | | |
| *Total Coli forms - Two samples are collected throughout the system each month and analyzed for Total Coli forms. No sample may be positive for fecal coliform. Samples that are positive for Total Coli forms must be resample from the original site along with 2 additional samples collected within 24 hours and re tested. | | | | | | | | | |
| Disinfection By-Products Testing | | | | | | | | | |
| Substance | Date Tested | RAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCGL | Violation | | |
| TTHMs | 2016 | 11 | 11 | ppb | 80 | 0 | NO | | |
| HAA5 | 7/8/1905 | 6 | 6 | ppb | 60 | 0 | NO | | |
| These tests are performed to monitor the various levels of by products from the disinfection process. This became necessary after the 1988 Stage 1 Disinfectant Rule became effective. The results of these test allow system operators to keep disinfection by products in check. | | | | | | | | | |
| Radio Chemistry | | | | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Date Tested | Unit | Result | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source | Violation | | |
| Combined Radium | 6/10/2014 | pCi/L | 1.7 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits | NO | | |