

# CITY OF ABILENE

## Consumer Confidence Report – 2005

Covering Calendar Year – 2004



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's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually improve their water system. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings, which are held the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Mondays or 3<sup>rd</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> of each month.

For more information please contact, Cliff Gibbs, Public Works Director (785) 263-3510.

Your water comes from the Sand Springs Aquifer well field and the Smoky Hill River well field. We treat your water to remove several contaminants and we also add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For the results of the assessment, please contact us or download the results at [www.kdhe.state.ks.us/nps](http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/nps).

### A Message From 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).

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, agricultural 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 uses.

*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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, 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.

**Total Coliform Rule** - 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 2004, we collected seven samples per month. In March we had a monitoring violation and sent out Public Notification. We are in compliance.

### Water Quality Data

The table on the following page lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2004 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants 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, 2004. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of



|                       |       |      |     |    |     |   |                                           |
|-----------------------|-------|------|-----|----|-----|---|-------------------------------------------|
| Barium                | 01/02 | 0.07 | ppm | 2  | 2   | N | Erosion of natural deposits               |
| Selenium              |       | 2    | ppb | 50 | 50  | N | Erosion of natural deposits               |
| Fluoride              |       | 0.80 | ppm | 4  | 4   | N | Erosion of natural deposits               |
| Nitrate               | 04/04 | 3.46 | ppm | 10 | 10  | N | Erosion of natural deposits               |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 2004  | 2.5  | ppb | 80 | N/A | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids      | 2004  | 0    | ppb | 60 | N/A | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| 90th PERCENTILE | DATE  | RESULT | UNIT | AL     | Sites over AL | Violation | TYPICAL SOURCE                         |
|-----------------|-------|--------|------|--------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| Lead            | 06/04 | ND     | ppb  | AL=15  | 0             | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing system |
| Copper          | 06/04 | 0.0981 | ppm  | AL=1.3 | 0             | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing system |

| SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS | DATE  | RESULT | UNIT     | SMCL    |  |   | TYPICAL SOURCE              |
|------------------------|-------|--------|----------|---------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Calcium                | 01/02 | 37     | ppm      | 75-200  |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium              |       | 6      | ppm      | 50-150  |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium                 |       | 12     | ppm      | 100     |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Potassium              |       | 2      | ppm      | 100     |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chloride               |       | 6      | ppm      | 250     |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate                |       | 21     | ppm      | 250     |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Hardness         |       | 118    | ppm      | 400     |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Alkalinity as CaCO3    |       | 113    | ppm      | 60-300  |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| pH                     |       | 7.79   | pH units | 6.5-8.5 |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Specific Conductivity  |       | 294    | umho/L   | 1500    |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids |       | 174    | ppm      | 500     |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Phosphorus (P)   |       | 0.033  | ppm      | 5       |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Silica                 |       | 13     | ppm      | 50      |  | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

| RADIONUCLIDES   | DATE  | RESULT | UNIT  | MCL | MCLG | Violation | TYPICAL SOURCE              |
|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Gross Alpha     | 01/02 | 0      | pCi/L | 15  | 0    | N         | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium |       | 0      | pCi/L | 5   | 0    | N         | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium         |       | 0      | ppb   | 30  | 0    | N         | Erosion of natural deposits |

INCLUDE ANY ADDITIONAL REQUIRED HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE OR VIOLATION NOTICE IN THIS SECTION

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