

DOUGLAS CO RWD 4

Consumer Confidence Report – 2025

Covering Calendar Year – 2024



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 CLIFFORD REUSCH at 785-594-3847.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from :

| Buyer Name | Seller Name |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| DOUGLAS CO RWD 4 | CITY OF LAWRENCE |
| DOUGLAS CO RWD 4 | CITY OF BALDWIN CITY |
| DOUGLAS CO RWD 4 | JOHNSON CO RWD 7 |
| JOHNSON CO RWD 7 | NEW CENTURY AIR CENTER |
| JOHNSON CO RWD 7 | WATERONE |
| JOHNSON CO RWD 7 | CITY OF OLATHE |
| JOHNSON CO RWD 7 | MIAMI CO RWD 2 |
| NEW CENTURY AIR CENTER | CITY OF GARDNER |

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. The EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) can provide more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

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 3 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 2024 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, 2024. 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: DOUGLAS CO RWD 4

| Disinfection Byproducts | Monitoring Period | Highest RAA | Range (low/high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|------|-----|------|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 2024 | 35 | 30 - 43 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2024 | 51 | 44 - 62 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

| Lead and Copper | Monitoring Period | 90 th Percentile | Range (low/high) | Unit | AL | Sites Over AL | Typical Source |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------|-----|---------------|---------------------------------|
| COPPER, FREE | 2021 - 2023 | 0.16 | 0.0067 - 1.7 | ppm | 1.3 | 1 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| LEAD | 2021 - 2023 | 0 | 0 - 5.3 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing |

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. DOUGLAS CO RWD 4 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CLIFFORD REUSCH at 785-594-3847. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Revised Lead and Copper Rule requires water systems to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. The service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you may view the inventory by contacting CLIFFORD REUSCH at 785-594-3847.

| Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level | MPA | MPA Units | RAA | RAA Units |
|--|--------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| 2024 - 2024 | 3.2000 | MG/L | 2.5 | MG/L |

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

| Compliance Period | Analyte | Comments |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 4/1/2024 - 6/30/2024 | CDS_DBP_TOTALS | MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR |

There are no additional required health effects notices.

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 2024 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 |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|------|-----|------|---|
| 2,4-D | 8/22/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 0.24 | 0 - 0.24 | ppb | 70 | 70 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| ARSENIC | 8/22/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 1.2 | 0 - 1.2 | ppb | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| ATRAZINE | 4/24/2024 | WATERONE | 0.81 | 0 - 0.81 | ppb | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| BARIUM | 5/6/2024 | MIAMI CO RWD 2 | 0.093 | 0.093 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge from metal refineries |
| CHROMIUM | 5/16/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 2.8 | 0 - 2.8 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills |
| FLUORIDE | 7/10/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 0.78 | 0 - 0.78 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. |
| NITRATE | 5/8/2024 | WATERONE | 3.5 | 1 - 3.5 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use |
| NITRATE-NITRITE | 5/16/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 0.93 | 0 - 0.93 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| SELENIUM | 5/8/2024 | WATERONE | 4.2 | 2.1 - 4.2 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Continued on next page

| Secondary Contaminants | Collection Date | Water System | Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit | SMCL |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------|------|
| ALKALINITY, TOTAL | 6/12/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 138 | 0.054 - 138 | MG/L | 300 |
| ALUMINUM | 8/22/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 11 | 0 - 11 | MG/L | 0.05 |
| BROMATE | 7/1/2024 | WATERONE | 13 | 0 - 13 | ppb | 10 |
| BROMIDE | 2/22/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 25 | 0.017 - 25 | MG/L | 0.05 |
| CALCIUM | 5/16/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 46 | 27 - 46 | MG/L | |
| CALCIUM | 4/9/2024 | CITY OF GARDNER | 46 | 46 | MG/L | 200 |
| CHLORIDE | 5/16/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 500 | 21 - 500 | MG/L | 250 |
| CHROMIUM, HEX | 5/16/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 2.2 | 0.042 - 2.2 | UG/L | |
| CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM | 2/22/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 760 | 310 - 760 | UMHO/CM | 1500 |
| CORROSIVITY | 4/24/2024 | WATERONE | 1.3 | 1.3 | LANG | 0 |
| DICAMBA | 5/16/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 0.6 | 0 - 0.6 | | |
| HARDNESS, CALCIUM MAGNESIUM | 12/9/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 62 | 6.9 - 62 | MG/L | |
| HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3) | 5/8/2024 | WATERONE | 160 | 130 - 160 | MG/L | 400 |
| IRON, SUSPENDED | 2/22/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 0.017 | 0 - 0.017 | | |
| MAGNESIUM | 5/8/2024 | WATERONE | 15 | 9.9 - 15 | MG/L | 150 |
| MANGANESE | 5/8/2024 | WATERONE | 0.0081 | 0 - 0.0081 | MG/L | 0.05 |
| MOLYBDENUM, TOTAL | 8/22/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 5.2 | 0 - 5.2 | | |
| NICKEL | 11/11/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 0.0051 | 0 - 0.0051 | MG/L | 0.1 |
| PERCHLORATE | 5/16/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 0.38 | 0 - 0.38 | UG/L | |
| PH | 5/8/2024 | WATERONE | 9.5 | 9.4 - 9.5 | PH | 8.5 |
| PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL | 11/11/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 0.39 | 0.13 - 0.39 | MG/L | 5 |
| POTASSIUM | 8/22/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 10 | 3.3 - 10 | MG/L | 100 |
| SILICA | 5/8/2024 | WATERONE | 10 | 6.1 - 10 | MG/L | 50 |
| SODIUM | 11/11/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 190 | 20 - 190 | MG/L | 100 |
| STRONTIUM | 8/22/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 400 | 210 - 400 | UG/L | |
| SULFATE | 5/8/2024 | WATERONE | 160 | 140 - 160 | MG/L | 250 |
| TDS | 5/6/2024 | MIAMI CO RWD 2 | 510 | 510 | MG/L | 500 |
| TOTAL HARDNESS (GR/GAL)D | 8/23/2022 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 230 | 230 | MG/L | |
| VANADIUM, TOTAL | 11/11/2024 | CITY OF LAWRENCE | 3.7 | 0 - 3.7 | | |
| ZINC | 5/6/2024 | MIAMI CO RWD 2 | 0.011 | 0.011 | MG/L | 5 |

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

The district failed to monitor for disinfection byproducts 12 days prior to the start of the quarter which resulted in this being a violation of drinking water regulations. As a result, the district is required to provide the public notice which is printed on the next page.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for DOUGLAS CO RWD 4

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 Second Quarter of 2024 we did not monitor for the disinfection by-products of Haloacetic Acids (HAA) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) as required by Kansas Administrative Regulations. 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?

[Describe corrective action.] _____

Sample was collected 12 days early, resulting in sample being collected in the 1st quarter. Samples are collected in correct quarter by confirming dates moving forward.

We anticipate resolving the problem within [estimated time frame]. **Problem resolved with 3rd quarter samples**

For more information, please contact Name: CLIFFORD REUSCH at Phone: 785-594-3847
Or by Mail: 1768 N 700 RD, , BALDWIN CITY, KS 66006

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.

This notice is being sent to you by DOUGLAS CO RWD 4
Federal ID #: **KS2004509**
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