

BUTLER CO RWD 6

Consumer Confidence Report – 2023

Covering Calendar Year – 2022



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 SUE HARSH at 316-320-1301.

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

Buyer Name	Seller Name
BUTLER CO RWD 6	CITY OF AUGUSTA
BUTLER CO RWD 6	CITY OF EL DORADO

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 4 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 2022 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, 2022. 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 Rural Water District No. 6, Butler County

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022	30	16 - 42	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2022	41	15 - 46	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2019 - 2021	0.35	0.025 - 0.55	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2019 - 2021	2.4	0 - 5.6	ppb	15	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>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2022 - 2022	3.2000	MG/L	2.9	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
10/27/2022	DISTRIBUTION 01	During the inspection it was realized that PF03 at Coal Creek Road has been out of service since 2020 and PF02 Markley pump station has been out of service for an undetermined amount of time. Long lead times for repair/replacement parts have been considered in this situation, however, the passing of two years is well beyond those time frames. In addition, the pressure tank at PF03 has been removed from the site while the pressure tank at PF02 is to also be removed as explained by the operator. The operator also explained that the system was considering keeping the PF02 Markley pump station out of service permanently. These changes to the distribution system components were not communicated to KDHE. Any change in system facilities and components must be communicated to KDHE in a timely fashion. According to K.A.R. 28-15-16, all plans for the future use of a source of supply, treatment, construction of new wells, water treatment plants, pumping stations, finished water storage facilities and distribution facilities including waterline extensions used in connection with the public water supply system must be approved by KDHE in our Topeka office prior to construction or decommission. KDHE requires the system to contact Dan Clair 785-296-5516 or dan.clair@ks.gov to discuss future plans for PF03 Coal Creek Road and PF02 Markley pump facilities. A brief written summary, including confirmation of contacting Dan Clair, of a timeline of completion for these facilities must be submitted to this District Office.
10/27/2022	DISTRIBUTION 01	It has been realized in the past two years that certain areas of the El Dorado Source Distribution System, Distribution 01, have had issues with maintaining adequate pressure. An added complication to the low pressure issues has been the lack of immediate notification to KDHE. K.A.R. 28-15-18(b) states that "Each person that operates a public water supply system shall immediately notify the department and responsible local officials of any situation with the water system, including a major breakdown or serious loss of water service, that presents or could present an imminent and substantial endangerment to health". During these events this District Office has been notified by customers in the affected area that they are either without water or have little to no pressure. When KDHE South Central District Office (SCDO) staff has attempted to contact the system office to find out more details, they would realize a voicemail had been created to explain the event and provide the water operators' cell phone numbers to contact for more information. Boil Water Advisories (BWAs) have been issued on several occasions after SCDO staff confirmed loss of pressure with the operators. The main area of concern is the distribution line going south from the Haverhill tower on 160th Street and to the south and the City of Douglass. The increased frequency of pressure loss in this area coupled with a lack of adherence to K.A.R. 28-15-18(b) must be addressed by this system. KDHE requires the system to create written Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) detailing how the system will respond to pressure/water loss emergencies and the process by which KDHE will be immediately notified of the situation. SCDO staff are available during regular business hours. After hours and on weekends, the 24 hour number to report water emergencies is 785-296-1679. This number shall be included in the SOPs created. The completed water emergency notification SOP must be submitted to this District Office.

10/27/2022	WATER SYSTEM	At the time of the inspection it was noted that the system was missing several pages of daily chlorine residual logs. Since many locations are sampled on a daily basis, the actual missing days were minimal. It was explained that the operator is keeping the individual log pages in the vehicle. According to K.A.R. 28-15a-33 records of chemical analysis (e.g. disinfectant residuals) shall be kept for not less than ten (10) years. Enclosed with this inspection report is a publication from the US EPA titled Record Keeping Rules: A Quick Reference Guide. It is recommended that the operator start keeping the individual logs in a binder to avoid loss from wind or misplacement while maintaining the system. Butler County RWD 6 must provide a brief description how your public water supply system will maintain records of daily chlorine residual logs and comply with K.A.R. 28-15a-33.
10/27/2022	STORAGE TANK 04	During the inspection, it was noted that the storage tower overflow pipe was equipped with a weighted and screened flapper. However, this flapper was not resting snug against the overflow pipe. KDHE Minimum Design Standard VI,7(b) requires either a screen or a self-closing flapper with openings no larger than 0.25 inches. KDHE requires the system to adjust the flapper to ensure no openings are larger than 0.25 inches. Photographic documentation of the flapper adjustment must be provided to this District Office.

During the 2022 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
10/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	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 2022 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
ARSENIC	4/5/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	1.2	1.2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	0.11	0.11	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	4/5/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	1.5	1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	1/3/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	0.33	0 - 0.33	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
SELENIUM	4/5/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	1.1	1.1	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	140	140	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	0.034	0.034	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	42	42	MG/L	200
CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC)	6/14/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	4.79	3.2 - 4.79	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	28	28	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	360	360	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/6/2021	CITY OF AUGUSTA	0.3	0.3	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	150	150	MG/L	400
IRON	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	0.011	0.011	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	10	10	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	0.0011	0.0011	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	4/5/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	0.0027	0.0027	MG/L	0.1
PH	4/5/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	8.1	8.1	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	3.6	3.6	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/5/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	2.4	2.4	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	19	19	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	12	12	MG/L	250
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE)	7/12/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	2.5	1.5 - 2.5	L/MG-M	
TDS	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	190	190	MG/L	500
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM	6/14/2022	CITY OF EL DORADO	0.098	0.051 - 0.098	CM-1	
ZINC	4/12/2022	CITY OF AUGUSTA	0.021	0.021	MG/L	5

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