

City of Richmond

- Water Quality Report *(covers calendar year 2017)*

This pamphlet lists water quality information for the City of Richmond. 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 second Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at City Hall. For more information, please contact Doyle Sobba at 785/448-9645 or 785-835-6425.

The water source for Richmond is Lake Richmond. The water is treated to remove contaminants. A disinfectant is also added to protect the water supply against microbial contaminants.

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.

■ **Lead**: 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 thirty seconds to two 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>.

■ **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 2017, the utility collected two samples per month.

Water Quality Data

The table on the reverse side lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2017 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, 2017. 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 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.
- **Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: 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 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.
- **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 ground water systems.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)**: Average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs

Testing Results for the City of Richmond

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of October, 1 sample returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	8/9/2017	2.7	2.6 - 2.7	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/9/2017	0.064	0.064	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/9/2017	1.6	1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
NITRATE	5/9/2017	2.1	1.1 - 2.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
TOLUENE	6/21/2017	0.0009	0.0009	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2017	52	44 - 61	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2017	83	66 - 95	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	2015 - 2017	0.036	0.0031 - 0.091	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
11/1/2017 - 11/30/2017	11	1.15	1.0 RATIO	0

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ACETOCHLOR	8/9/2017	0.33	0.33	UG/L	
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/9/2017	120	120	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/9/2017	0.049	0.049	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	5/9/2017	48	48	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/9/2017	13	13	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/9/2017	340	340	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/9/2017	-0.15	-0.15	LANG	0
DESETHYLATRAZINE	8/9/2017	0.64	0.64	UG/L	
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/9/2017	140	140	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/9/2017	4.3	4.3	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	5/9/2017	0.0012	0.0012	MG/L	0.05
METOLACHLOR	8/9/2017	0.91	0.91	ppb	
PH	5/9/2017	7.7	7.7	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/9/2017	3.3	3.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/9/2017	4.2	4.2	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/9/2017	10	10	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/9/2017	18	18	MG/L	250
TDS	5/9/2017	180	180	MG/L	500

During the 2017 calendar year, the city was cited for violations of the total carbon rule in March and for not giving public notice and for monitoring of total carbon in November and exceeding the running average for trihalomethanes in the last quarter. 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 organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. 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. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.