

Butler County RWD 5 Consumer Confidence Report – 2021 Covering Calendar Year – 2020

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 Pat Shaffer at 316-778-1631.

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

Buyer Name	Seller Name
Butler County RWD 5	City of El Dorado
Butler County RWD 5	City of Wichita
City of Wichita	City of Valley Center

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 6 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 2020 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, 2020. 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: Butler County RWD 5

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of October, 3 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2020	40	0 - 43	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2020	35	17 - 33	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	2016 - 2018	0.28	0.007 - 1.1	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2016 - 2018	2.3	0 - 26	ppb	15	1	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
05/01/2020 - 05/31/2020	3.2	MG/L	2.9	MG/L

During the 2020 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
4/1/2020 - 6/30/2020	CDS_DBP_TOTALS	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. one Level 1 assessment(s) was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one of the action.

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 2020 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	4/14/2020	City of El Dorado	1.1	1.1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ATRAZINE	6/8/2020	City of El Dorado	0.44	0 - 0.44	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	4/14/2020	City of El Dorado	0.064	0.064	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	10/13/2020	City of El Dorado	0.41	0.17 - 0.41	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	1.1	0.79 - 1.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	2.7	2.7	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	110	110	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	4/14/2020	City of El Dorado	0.019	0.019	MG/L	0.05
BROMATE	8/10/2020	City of Wichita	6.8	0 - 6.8	ppb	10
CALCIUM	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	37	37	MG/L	200
CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC)	4/7/2020	City of El Dorado	3.5	2.93 - 3.5	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	82	82	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	620	620	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/14/2020	City of El Dorado	0.29	0.29	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	150	150	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	14	14	MG/L	150
METOLACHLOR	6/8/2020	City of El Dorado	0.36	0.36	ppb	
PH	4/14/2020	City of El Dorado	8.4	8.4	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	0.057	0.057	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	4.2	4.2	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	10	10	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	71	71	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	78	78	MG/L	250
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE)	8/31/2020	City of El Dorado	4.3	2.3 - 4.3	MG/L	
TDS	5/11/2020	City of Wichita	370	370	MG/L	500
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM	8/31/2020	City of El Dorado	0.132	0.07 - 0.132	MG/L	

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

During the 2020 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
City of El Dorado	INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL	TT	CARBON, TOTAL	03/01/2020 - 03/31/2020
City of El Dorado	INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL	TT	CARBON, TOTAL	06/01/2020 - 06/30/2020
City of El Dorado	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR	MON	TURBIDITY	05/01/2020 - 05/31/2020
City of El Dorado	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR	MON	TURBIDITY	06/01/2020 - 06/30/2020
City of El Dorado	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	MON	CHLORAMINE	05/01/2020 - 05/31/2020
City of El Dorado	MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	MON	CHLORAMINE	06/01/2020 - 06/30/2020

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Butler Co. RWD 5

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 2020 we did not monitor in the 2nd Quarter for the disinfection byproducts (DBPs) 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.

At the beginning of 2020 the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) sent RWD 5 a water quality monitoring schedule for the year 2020. The schedule did not include the monitoring of HAA and TTHM in the 2nd Quarter (April - June) of 2020. The KDHE schedule was in error. Thus, RWD 5 inadvertently did not monitor in the 2nd Quarter; but RWD 5 did monitor for HAA and TTHM in the other 3 quarters of 2020 and these monitoring analyses were in compliance with federal and state drinking water standards.

RWD 5 purchases water from the cities of El Dorado and Wichita. These cities have been monitoring DBPs since the 1980's and have always been in compliance with the federal drinking water requirements for maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for DBPs. RWD 5 has been monitoring DBPs since 2007 and has likewise always been in compliance.

The cities of El Dorado and Wichita provide a very high-quality drinking. These cities have stellar records in providing safe drinking water and meeting all federal and state drinking water standards. RWD 5 has had similar records in drinking water quality. The table below shows their average of 2020 second quarter monitoring results.

2nd Quarter Average for year 2020		
	TTHM	HAA
Wichita	25	40
El Dorado	18	11
RWD #5	27	34
Federal Requirement	80	60
RWD 5 average last 3 years	32	20

RWD 5 second quarter averages for the years 2017-2019 are 32 and 20 for TTHM and HAA, respectively. There are substantial reasons to believe RWD 5 second quarter monitoring results in 2020 would have been in compliance with drinking water standards. RWD 5 sells water to the City of Towanda and they did sample one location on May 13, 2020 which was in the 2020 2nd Quarter. Towanda results for the THMs

were 31 and the HAAs were 12 and shows that the levels of DBP were in compliance with drinking water standards in the 2nd Quarter.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled water) 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 inorganic contaminants in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage, skin damage, circulatory problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Again, RWD 5 is and has been in compliance with the federal and state drinking water requirements for maximum contaminant levels for TTHM and HAA.

What happened? What is being done?

RWD 5 has reviewed all monitoring and sampling requirements for TTHMs and HAA and has set up a tracking system to ensure that monitoring, sampling dates, and frequency are met. Specifically, RWD 5 will carefully review all correspondence from KDHE to ensure that monitoring requirements are met regardless of errors by KDHE.

RWD 5 has already implemented the corrective actions mentioned above. The problem of missed monitoring for TTHM and HAA has been corrected. Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly.

For more information, please contact Pat Shaffer at 316-778-1631, Terry Brown at 316-461-9427 or by Mail to RWD 5, 700 North Main, P.O. Box 56, Benton, Kansas 67017.

This notice is being provided to you by Butler Co. RWD 5

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