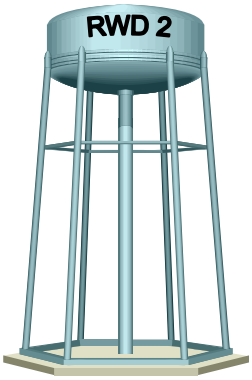

News Around The Water Tower

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 3-CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ISSUE JULY 1, 2008

Rural Water District No. 2
Miami County, KS

25290 Harmony Road Paola, KS 66071

Your Water - A Precious Commodity

Rural Water District No. 2 gets it's water from the Hillsdale Reservoir, located at Hillsdale, Kansas. The District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to the Federal and State Laws. We send our water samples to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment for testing. These test results are kept on file at the District Office. If you have questions regarding your water quality, the water quality tests performed, the District, or this report, please contact the Rural Water District Office at 913-783-4325. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 at 800-426-4791. 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. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) 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-occuring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaiminants that may be present in source water 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

OFFICE HOURS

Monday-Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Closed Saturday & Sunday
Telephone Number - 913-783-4325
Fax Number - 913-783-4375
After Hours Emergency-913-783-4325
follow the prompts.
Web Site -
ruralwater2mico.com

For your convenience, after hours payments may be made online or at your own risk in the drop box at the District Office.

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

Water Quality Data Table

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2007 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 testing done January 1-December 31, 2007. 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 that one year old. During the 2007 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Regulated Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Tested Level	Date	Likely Source of Contaminant
Atrazine	N	ppb	3	3	1.0	2007	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	N	ppm	2	2	0..085	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	ppb	100	100	1.5	2007	Discharge from steel & pulp mills
Copper	N	ppm	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	0.13	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Flouride	N	ppm	4	4	0.43	2007	Additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead	N	ppb	AL=15	0	2.8	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	ppm	10	10	0.33	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ppb	50	50	1.0	2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	N	NTU	1	0.1	0.18	2007	Soil runoff
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	ppb	80	0	50	2007	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	ppb	60	0	28	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination

To insure these standards are met, daily chlorine residuals, turbidity, ammonia, alkalinity, and pH tests are run in our own lab, as well as required monthly random sampling for harmful bacteria. These are tested by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Test results are then sent to us, where they are kept on file. If a sample is reported bad, additional sampling is required and must be reported to you if it becomes questionable.

If you are interested in a more detailed report or have questions concerning the information in this report, please do not hesitate to contact the District Office at 913-783-4325.

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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Unregulated substances for which the District was tested in 2007	
Alkalinity	127mg/l
Aluminum	0.12 ppm
Calcium	40 ppm
Chloride	24 ppm
Magnesium	5.9 ppm
Nickel	0.0022 ppm
Potassium	4.7 ppm
Silica	0.88 ppm
Sulfate	21 ppm
Sodium	27 ppm
pH	7.7 pH Unit
Specific Conductivity	380 unho/cm
Total Dissolved Solids	200 ppm
Total Hardness	130 ppm
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	3.73 ppm

Table Information

Terms and abbreviations used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report may be unfamiliar to you. To help you better understand these terms they are defined below.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or SMCL: recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level or AL: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique or TT: A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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.

N/D=Not Detected

NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umho/cm=Micromhos per Centimeter

ppb=parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppm=parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

pci/l=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

MFL=Million Fiber Per Liter (measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.