

## News & Updates . . .

The District is currently pursuing the resolution of disputes with the cities of Louisburg and Paola regarding service of territory granted to the Water District by the Miami County Commission in 1966. Paola has agreed to a non-binding mediation process to resolve the service area and, since the City of Louisburg refused the mediation process, a lawsuit has been ongoing for approximately two years. These courses of action are important to the District because significant District funds were spent to provide infrastructure to supply water to current and potential customers in the areas under dispute.

Over the past decade, the District has been able to reduce the cost of water production. This was made possible by ordering treatment chemicals in bulk and the addition of wholesale and retail customers. The District has been aggressively pursuing wholesale customers which currently include the City of Spring Hill, Franklin County RWD 1, Miami County RWD 1 and the City of Edgerton. Johnson County RWD 7 has been a large wholesale customer since the plant was built in 1985. The District has expanded its retail customer base to just over 3500 benefit unit holders. The District feels that it is imperative to retain the existing water service area and not lose these critical service areas to the cities. Workable agreements can be reached. Years ago, plans were made, implemented and millions of District funds were invested to upgrade the infrastructure to serve these areas and other critical areas of Rural Water District No. 2. For these reasons, your Water District has had to seek court intervention to prevent erosion of District service areas.

The District is in the process of replacing pipeline in the south central portion of the county to improve service to customers. A major expansion in northern Miami County that will include a one million gallon water tower is in the planning stages. This expansion is required to replace the central zone water tower. The new tower will become the primary water storage for the central zone of the water district. There are also plans to procure auxiliary power generation capabilities at the plant and raw water pumping station to protect the supply of water during a serious weather event.

Miami County Rural Water District 2 continues to keep its patrons best interest in mind. You are the number one priority as it plans for the future. Water is a necessity that everyone enjoys and we are committed to providing the best quality water at the most economical price.

# Miami County, Kansas

# 2006 Water Quality Report

## Your Water - A Precious Commodity

Rural Water District No. 2 gets its 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. Immunocompromised 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 guideline 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) 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 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.

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.

Regulated Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Unit	MCL	MCLG
Alachlor	N	ppb	2	0
Arsenic	N	ppb	50	50
Atrazine	N	ppb	3	3
Barium	N	ppm	2	2
Chromium	N	ppb	100	100
Gross Alpha	N	pCi/l	15	0
Copper	N	ppm	AL=1.3	AL=1.3
Flouride	N	ppm	4	4
Lead	N	ppb	AL=15	0
Nitrate	N	ppm	10	10
Selenium	N	ppb	50	50
*Turbidity	N	NTU	1	0.1
Total Coliform Bacteria	N			
**TTHM / Total Trihalomethanes	N	ppb	80	0
HAA5/Total Haloacetic Acids	N	ppb	60	0

\*100% of turbidity samples were equal to or less than 0.3 NTU.

\*\*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)-100 is the MCL for TTHMs. Some people who have exceeded the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver and kidneys, and may be getting cancer.

## Unregulated substances for which we monitor

Alkalinity	124 mg/l	Nickel
Aluminum	0.12 ppm	Potassium
Calcium	40 ppm	Silica
Chloride	18 ppm	Zinc
Iron	<0.01 ppm	Sodium
Magnesium	5.4 ppm	Sulfate
Manganese	.0063 ppm	pH

\*\*\*Total Organic Carbon (TOC)-inadequate disinfection byproduct. Total Organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC is a measure of the amount of organic material in water. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids. Exceeding the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, kidney problems, and cancer.

# Quality Report

## Quality Data Table

Sample ID	Tested Level	Date	Likely Source of Contaminant
	<.20	2006	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
	<1.0	2006	Discharge from petroleum refineries fire retardants
	0.61	2006	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
	0.0083	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
	<1.0	2006	Discharge from steel & pulp mills
	2	2001	Erosion of natural deposits
3	0.13	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0.22	2006	Additive which promotes strong teeth
	2.8	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
	0.12	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
	<1.0	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
	0.23	2006	Soil runoff
	N/D	2006	Naturally present in the environment
	50	2006	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
	30	2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of 0.1 mg/l, livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of cancer.

### Water Quality Data for which the District was tested in 2006

0.0022 ppm	Corrosivity	-0.35 LI
4.3 ppm	Specific Conductivity	330unho/cm
0.43 ppm	Total Dissolved Solids	180ppm
0.0050 ppm	Total Hardness	120 ppm
17 ppm	Total Phosphorus	0.02 ppm
18 ppm	***Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	9.3 ppm

7.6 pH Unit

Chlorine disinfection precursor removal treatment quarterly violations in 2006. Chlorine disinfection byproducts (DBPs) are formed when chlorine reacts with natural organic matter (NOM) in water. DBPs include haloacetic acids (HHAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCLG may cause liver and kidney effects, and may lead to increase risk of getting cancer.

## 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 known 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Det.=Detected

N/D=Not Detected

N/A=Not Applicable

LI=Langlier Index

NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umho/cm=Micromhos per Centimeter

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

mrem/yr=Millirems Per Year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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).

**Why Is My Water Off?**-This problem arises occasionally and it usually means one of three things.

- The District has shut the water off for some reason.
- You might have a leak.
- Or in the winter months your meter or pipes may be frozen.

You can call into the District Office or the after hours emergency number to report the problem. The phone might be busy with others having the same problem, but keep trying. We need to know! At various times it is necessary for the District to shut the main line valves off to repair a leak, add new lines and meters or test pipe pressure. We know that this is an inconvenience to you, but it must be done and we do appreciate your patience and cooperation. It is impossible to contact large numbers of customers when something takes place.

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Miami County, Kansas  
P. O. Box 186  
Hillsdale, KS 66036

# For Your Information

**Transferring Ownership**-If you have sold your property and need to transfer your Benefit Unit, the following requirements and forms must be submitted:

- **A recorded copy of the Transfer of Deed** showing title to be vested to the transferee (buyer).
  - **If available from the transferor (seller)**, the Benefit Unit Certificate with the proper execution of the assignment section.
  - **The complete name**, address, and telephone number of the transferee (buyer).
  - **If different than above**, the complete billing name, address and telephone number for receiving statements.
  - **Information must be furnished to show if the transferee (buyer)** will occupy the property or will it be tenant occupied. In the case of tenant occupancy, the transferee (buyer, new landlord) is required to notify the District of tenant changes on a timely basis. This is particularly important if the tenant receives and pays the statement for water service.
  - **The transferor (seller) is responsible** to see that any balance due on the account is paid in full. No transfer will be accomplished until the account is current.
  - **The transferor (seller) is responsible** to take a reading at the meter the day you move. You'll need to call or send a note with your reading and account number. We will send a final bill after we receive the reading. We also suggest the transferee (buyer) take a reading to know what their beginning point is.
- IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TRANSFEROR (SELLER) TO MAKE SURE THE TRANSFER IS COMPLETED.**

**Transferring Tenants**-If you are a landowner and rent your property, the following requirements and forms must be submitted:

- **Landowners renting their property are now required** to complete and have on file at the District Office a "Permission Agreement To Bill Tenant Direct" form. This allows the District to send the monthly statements to the tenants. This does not alleviate the landowners from the responsibility for the account if their tenants do not pay. A new form must be completed each time there is a tenant change.
- **Information required to transfer** is the same as selling your property as stated above. (There is no deed involved)
- **IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LANDOWNER TO CONTACT THE DISTRICT OFFICE WITH TENANT CHANGES AND RELATED INFORMATION**

## Staff

General Manager. . . . .Gerald Bennett  
Business Manager . . . . .Lana Kettler  
Operator. . . . . Woodrow Farmer  
Utility Clerk. . . . . Sandra Morgan  
Receptionist. . . . . Sandy Lake  
Administrative Assistant . . . . . Beth Prothe  
Maintenance Supervisor. . . . . Kevin Rosner  
Maintenance Technicians. . . . . Jim Shore  
Brian Vance

## Board of Directors

Chairman . . . . . Alan Hire  
Vice Chairman. . . . . Jim Dycus  
Secretary . . . . . Wayne Knop  
Treasurer. . . . . Edward F. Kluber, Jr.  
Members. . . . . Dr. Arthur Godfrey  
Jerry Hefling  
James Bracken  
Mike McClurg

## 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](http://ruralwater2mico.com)  
Email - [gbrwd2@mokancomm.net](mailto:gbrwd2@mokancomm.net)  
*For your convenience,*

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

**PAYMENTS ARE DUE IN THE OFFICE ON OR BEFORE THE 16TH OF EACH MONTH**