

RWD #2

MIAMI COUNTY

2021 Consumer Confidence Report-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 Gerald Bennett at 913-783-4325.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Hillsdale Lake Intake 999	Surface Water

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 10 samples per month in accordance with the Revised 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: Rural Water District No. 2

Microbiological	Results	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of June, 2 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	6/8/2020	0.32	0.32	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIIUM	5/11/2020	0.085	0.085	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	5/11/2020	0.2	0.2	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/11/2020	0.55	0.54 - 0.55	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2020	27	17 - 30	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMS)	2020	45	27 - 59	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	2018 - 2020	0.15	0.027 - 0.24	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2018 - 2020	2.6	0 - 41	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
06/01/2020 - 06/30/2020	3	MG/L	2.5	MG/L

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
11/1/2020 - 11/30/2020	12	1.56	1.0 RATIO	1.18

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/11/2020	120	120	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/11/2020	0.026	0.026	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	5/11/2020	48	48	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/11/2020	37	37	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/11/2020	420	420	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/11/2020	0.12	0.12	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/11/2020	140	140	MG/L	400
IRON	5/11/2020	0.037	0.037	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	5/11/2020	6.3	6.3	MG/L	150
NICKEL	5/11/2020	0.0014	0.0014	MG/L	0.1
PH	5/11/2020	8	8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/11/2020	3.6	3.6	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/11/2020	0.55	0.55	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/11/2020	24	24	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/11/2020	24	24	MG/L	250
TDS	5/11/2020	220	220	MG/L	500
ZINC	5/11/2020	0.0079	0.0079	MG/L	5

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

Testing Results for: Rural Water District No. 2

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

In July 2020, the District did not submit a valid sample for total organic carbon. The District also failed to submit the results of the total organic carbon testing to KDHE in a timely fashion for the 4th Quarter of 2019 and the 3rd Quarter of 2020. Both of the TOC violations posed **NO** immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. You did not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled water) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. The District has submitted the required samples and reports to KDHE and are in compliance for these violations. Even though these were not an emergency, the law requires that we provide a public notice to our patrons when reporting violations occur. No further action was required by the District.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

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.

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 at 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).

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 one Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system. The Level 2 assessment was completed, and we were required to take no corrective actions.