

**CITY OF SEDGWICK  
Consumer Confidence Report – 2019  
Covering Calendar Year – 2018**



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 KERMIT MCGINN at 316-772-5151.

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

Buyer Name	Seller Name
CITY OF SEDGWICK	PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 17
PUBLIC WHOLESALE WSD 17	CITY OF NEWTON

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 2 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 2018 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, 2018. 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: CITY OF SEDGWICK

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2018	3	3.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2018	18	18	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2016 - 2018	0.6	0.013 - 0.69	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2016 - 2018	1.7	1.3 - 7.4	ppb	15	0	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>.

During the 2018 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
12/30/2018	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)

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 2018 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	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	5.9	5.9	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIIUM	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	0.17	0.17	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	2.3	2.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	10/2/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	0.71	0.15 - 0.71	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/8/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	3.8	3.4 - 3.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	3.8	3.8	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	170	170	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	65	65	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	12	12	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	480	480	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	-0.052	-0.052	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	190	190	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	7.8	7.8	MG/L	150
PH	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	7.5	7.5	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	0.14	0.14	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	1.3	1.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	30	30	MG/L	50
SODIUM	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	21	21	MG/L	100
SULFATE	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	24	24	MG/L	250
TDS	3/19/2018	CITY OF NEWTON	280	280	MG/L	500

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

During the 2018 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 NEWTON	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	RPT	LEAD & COPPER RULE	12/30/2018 - 3/18/2019

# Public Wholesale Water Supply District #17

## 2019 Water Quality Report

When the well is dry,  
we know the worth of  
water.  
Benjamin Franklin  
(1706-1790)  
Poor Richard's Almanac

*The Newton Water Division provides operation & maintenance for production & treatment for Newton, and Public Wholesale Water Supply District #17. The PWWSO #17 Board meets once each qtr. At 4:00 p.m. at Newton City Hall on a Wednesday. Call 316-284-6001 for exact dates.*

The PWWSO #17's water supply is ground water, coming from the Equus Beds, which is part of the High Plains Aquifer. This aquifer covers 174,000 square miles in CO, KS, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX and WY. It underlies an area of about 30,500 square miles in Kansas. It is the principle source of ground water for the High Plains region, which is one of the Nation's most important agricultural areas.

Local government, public water systems, the State, and the EPA work together towards the goal of ensuring that all public water supplies are safe. Public water systems have a responsibility to maintain sound treatment works and water distribution networks. They are responsible for ensuring that the water they supply does not contain contaminants at levels higher than the law allows.

The U.S. Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974, and reauthorized it in 1986 and 1996. The EPA and States develop and enforce drinking water regulations to protect the public health. The City of Newton Water Division has published this information sheet for our customers so they can be assured of the good quality of the water they drink.

The Newton Water Division tests the water on a daily basis to assure our water meets or exceeds all government standards.

### A MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

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 infection. 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

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The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled), include rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulates limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN ANY SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

**Microbiological** - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural, livestock operations and wildlife.

**Inorganic** - 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical** - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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.

*Este informe contiene informacion muy important sobre su aqua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que to entienda bien.*

Water Maintenance 284-6080 Mission Water Treatment 284-6077 City Engineering 284-6020

Look for our web site at: [www.newtonkansas.com](http://www.newtonkansas.com)

Contact person: Justin Vajnar, Superintendent

# The PWWSD #17 water meets or exceeds all government standards.

IOC Regulated Inorganic * 03/19/18	District mg/L	MCL mg/L	Likely source of contamination:
Arsenic	0.0059	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	0.17	2.000	Discharge from metal refineries.
Chromium	0.0023	0.100	Discharge from steel & pulp mills.
Fluoride	0.71	4.000	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. (Sample taken 10/2/18)
Nitrate	3.8	10.000	Runoff from fertilizer use (Sample taken 5/8/18).
Selenium	0.0038	0.050	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)		0.060	By product of drinking water disinfection <u>must test locally</u>
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)		0.080	By product of drinking water disinfection <u>must test locally</u>
<b>IOC Secondary Contaminants 03/19/18</b>			
	District mg/L	SMCL mg/L	
Alkalinity, Total	170	300	
Calcium	65	200	
Chloride	12	250	
Conductivity @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	480	1500	
Corrosivity	-0.052	Lang	
Hardness, Total (As CaCO3)	190	400	
Magnesium	7.8	150	
Manganese	Non-detectable	0.05	
PH	7.5	8.5	
Phosphorus, Total	0.14	5	
Potassium	1.3	100	
Silica	30	50	
Sodium	21	100	
Solids, Total Dissolved	280	500	
Sulfate	24	250	
Zinc	Non-detectable	5	
<b>Microbiological Monthly</b>			
			Must test locally (City of Newton—no violations in the Calendar Year of 2018)
<b>Lead and Copper</b>			
	90th Percentile	Treatment Technique	
Lead			natural/industrial deposits, plumbing, solder, brass alloy faucets. <u>must test locally</u>
Copper			natural /industrial deposits, wood preservatives, plumbing. <u>must test locally</u>

## The EPA has established pollutant-specific minimum testing schedules for public water systems.

- ◆ Volatile Organic VOC – Every three years.
- ◆ Inorganic/Metals IOC – Every three years.
- ◆ Lead/Copper – Every three years.
- ◆ Please note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

**Inorganic Compounds (IOC)** - consist of substances that do not have any carbon in their composition. Two major classes of inorganic compounds are metals and non-metals. Most of these IOCs occur naturally in the environment and are soluble in water. Because of this, they are potential contaminants of drinking water. Not all IOCs originate from natural mineral deposits. Industrial activities such as metal finishing, textile manufacturing, mining operations, electroplating, manufacturing of fertilizers, paints and glass also generate these contaminants.

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)** - are commonly referred to as organic solvents. These compounds are generally found as constituents of many degreasers, industrial cleaners, spot/stain removers, paint thinners, in some paints, varnishes and lacquers, in many paint removers/strippers, in many pesticides/herbicides, in most dry cleaning chemicals, in many printing inks and printing press chemicals, in most petroleum products including many types of fuels. These chemicals can often be identified by their distinct aromatic smell. Most of these chemicals are flammable and toxic to varying degrees. Because of this, they are also a potential source of environmental pollution and pose a health hazard.

**Radionuclides** - Radiation occurs naturally and is readily present in the environment. Radiation in groundwater occurs mainly when the natural decay of uranium in rocks and soil comes in contact with groundwater. In most circumstances, this radiation occurs at such low levels as to be harmless to human health. Occasionally, in some areas of the state these radiation levels do occur at higher levels which may present a health risk. For this reason, regulation have been legislated requiring public water supply systems to monitor their water for radionuclides.

**90th percentile** - Value is calculated by first putting all samples in order from lowest to highest concentration and numbering them (1-lowest). Multiply number of samples by .09. The sample result with the number corresponding to this calculation is the 90th percentile.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - Certain chemicals and compounds have been identified as drinking water contaminants and harmful to human health when present at certain concentrations. Using scientific data, state and federal governments have set limits on the allowable concentration of each contaminant in drinking water.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

**mg/L** - milligrams per liter - 1 part per million (<) - Not indicated at these levels **EPA** - Environmental Protection Agency **FDA** - Food and Drug Administration

**pCi/L** - .037 nuclear disintegration per sec. **Treatment Technique** - water treatment methods that are required to be performed in place of an MCL.