

DIGHTON, CITY OF

Consumer Confidence Report – 2026

Covering Calendar Year – 2025

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 CRAIG COLLINS at 620-397-5555.

Your water comes from Ground water.

Source Name	Source Water Type
TESTWELL 1801	Ground water
WELL 07 PLUGGED	Ground water
WELL 08	Ground water
WELL 09	Ground water
WELL 10	Ground water
WELL 11	Ground water
WELL 12	Ground water
WELL 13	Ground water
WELL 14	Ground 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 2 sample(s) 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 2025 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, 2025. 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" 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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: DIGHTON, CITY OF

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (Low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	1/13/2025	6.4	4.4 - 6.4	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	1/13/2025	0.091	0.026 - 0.091	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	1/13/2025	1.1	0 - 1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4/8/2025	4	2.5 - 4	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	2/10/2025	9.1	2.8 - 9.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	1/13/2025	15	10 - 15	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	10/8/2025	1	1	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	10/4/2021	12	9.5 - 12	µg/l	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	3/1/2021	9.6	9.6	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	8/5/2025	10	10	PCI/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	10/8/2025	1.01	1.01	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	645 S EAGLE ST	2025	8	7.8 - 7.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	645 S EAGLE ST	2025	35	35 - 35	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2023 - 2025	0.43	0.0073 - 0.47	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

FREE							systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	4.4	0 - 5.8	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. **DIGHTON, CITY OF** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **DIGHTON, CITY OF** at 620-397-5555. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Lead and Copper rules require water systems to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. The service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you may view the inventory at: **City of Dighton 147 E. Long St Dighton, KS.**

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
4/1/2025 - 4/30/2025	3.00000	MG/L	0.90000	MG/L

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	1/13/2025	280	210 - 280	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	1/13/2025	97	80 - 97	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	1/13/2025	75	46 - 75	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	1/13/2025	930	810 - 930	UMHO/C M	1500
CORROSIVITY	1/13/2025	0.56	0.37 - 0.56	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	1/13/2025	420	380 - 420	MG/L	400
IRON	1/13/2025	0.2	0 - 0.2	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	1/13/2025	46	42 - 46	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	1/13/2025	0.0038	0 - 0.0038	MG/L	0.05
PH	1/13/2025	7.7	7.6 - 7.7	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	1/13/2025	0.048	0.027 - 0.048	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	1/13/2025	8.3	7.9 - 8.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	1/13/2025	80	62 - 80	MG/L	50
SODIUM	1/13/2025	43	24 - 43	MG/L	100
SULFATE	1/13/2025	170	70 - 170	MG/L	250
TDS	1/13/2025	610	520 - 610	MG/L	500

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

During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
7/2/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

DIGHTON, CITY OF Water System failed to distribute the Notification of Known or Potential Service Line Containing Lead by the deadline date. Public water systems should have provided the enclosed notification trifold template to customers where a known or a potential service line containing lead is present within 30 days of completion of the initial inventory and repeat notification on an annual basis until the entire service connection is no longer lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown. For new customers, water systems shall also provide the notice at the time-of-service initiation.

A monitoring violation occurred because the System failed to distribute the notification trifold template by the deadline date.

As our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

What does this mean?

On January 15, 2021, the EPA promulgated the first major update to the Lead and Copper Rule, known as the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 141.84(a), The LCRR requires, among other things, that community and non-transient non-community water systems must develop an inventory to identify the materials of service lines connected to the public water distribution systems regardless of ownership status and water systems must notify customers of known or potential service line containing lead is present within 30 days of completion of the initial Lead Service Line Inventory.

Health effects of lead: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney, or nervous system problems.

(Text in italics is required and cannot be changed.)

What should I do?

1. Use a water filter

Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has been expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter that you use for drinking or cooking.

2. Clean your aerator

Regularly clean your faucet's screen. Sediment debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water. Turn on full flow to let water run after cleaning. After replacing the clean aerator turn on full flow to let water run to flush loose particles after cleaning before drinking.

3. Use cold water

Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

4. Run Your Water

If your water has been sitting in the pipes more than 18 hours, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, let the water run for at least 30 seconds or until the temperature changes.

5. If you're concerned about construction disturbing your service lines
Contact your water system to find out about any construction or maintenance work that could disturb your service lines. Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line or galvanized service line if lead is present.
6. If you want your water tested
Contact your water system to learn about your options with having your water tested for lead.
7. Get your child tested to determine lead levels in their blood.
A family doctor, pediatrician, or your County Health Department can perform a childhood blood lead level test and provide information about the health effects of lead. KDHE can also provide information about how you can have your child's blood tested for lead.
8. Replacing lead service lines or galvanized requiring replacement service lines.
If you replace your service lines, make sure to use filters for 6 months after service line replacement. For questions on filters, contact your water system.

What is being done?

[Describe corrective action.] We have hand delivered all trifolds to appropriate locations. The system has no unknown service line of any homeowners as far as we know.

We anticipate resolving the problem within [estimated time frame] Already done in November & December of 2025

For more information, please contact Name: CRAIG COLLINS
444 N DELAWARE ST PO BOX 848 DIGHTON, KS 67839

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by DIGHTON, CITY OF, #KS2010101
Date distributed: _____

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

City of Dighton, KS Water System Has Elevated Levels of Fluoride Detected

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).

Our groundwater Well 10 has naturally occurring fluoride. We monitor the finished water from this well for fluoride levels once every three months (quarterly). The results for samples we collected during 2024 show an average fluoride level above 2.0 mg/L, but below 4.0 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4.0 mg/L of fluoride (the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4.0 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2.0 mg/L because of the potential for cosmetic dental problems.

Some home water treatment units are available on the market to remove fluoride from drinking water.

What happened? What is being done?

[Describe corrective action.] We do not fluoridate the water. Naturally occurring fluoride is in the source water of Well 11.

We anticipate resolving the problem within [estimated time frame]_____

For more information, please contact Name: CRAIG COLLINS at Phone: 620-397-5555
or by Mail: 444 N DELAWARE ST, PO BOX 848, DIGHTON KS 67839

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Dighton, KS.

Federal ID# KS2010101

Date distributed: _____