

CITY OF DIGHTON

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 CRAIG COLLINS at 620-397-5555.

Your water comes from 6 Ground Water Well(s):

Source Name	Source Water Type
No other sources to display.	

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 DIGHTON

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of July, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	2/8/2016	7.3	6.8 - 7.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	2/8/2016	0.1	0.031 - 0.1	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	2/8/2016	1.3	1.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	7/8/2018	3.8	3.6 - 3.8	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	2/20/2018	7	2.9 - 7	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	2/8/2016	17	8.4 - 17	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2018	6	5.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2018	30	30	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	2014 - 2016	0.69	0.0081 - 0.74	ppm	1.3	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>.

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	2/8/2016	210	190 - 210	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	2/8/2016	88	57 - 88	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	2/8/2016	89	30 - 89	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	2/8/2016	950	610 - 950	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	2/8/2016	0.3	0.25 - 0.3	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	2/8/2016	430	290 - 430	MG/L	400
IRON	2/8/2016	0.75	0.11 - 0.75	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	2/8/2016	51	36 - 51	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	2/8/2016	0.041	0.041	MG/L	0.05
PH	2/8/2016	7.8	7.6 - 7.8	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	2/8/2016	0.028	0.021 - 0.028	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	2/8/2016	8.8	7.5 - 8.8	MG/L	100
SILICA	2/8/2016	85	64 - 85	MG/L	50
SODIUM	2/8/2016	39	17 - 39	MG/L	100
SULFATE	2/8/2016	140	47 - 140	MG/L	250
ZINC	2/8/2016	0.025	0.0082 - 0.025	MG/L	5

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

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

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2018		

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.

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.

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

City of Dighton water has elevated fluoride levels

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).

A pair of groundwater wells has naturally occurring fluoride (Wells 10 and 11). We monitor the treated water from these wells for fluoride once every three months (quarterly). The four samples we collected during 2015 showed an average fluoride level of 3.4 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 mg/L of fluoride (the US Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

What Happened? What is being done?

We do not fluoridate the water. Naturally occurring fluoride is in the source water of Wells 10 and 11. We anticipate resolving the problem within 5 years depending on availability of funding and engineers recommendations.

For more information, please contact **Craig Collins at (620) 397-5555 or PO Box 848, Dighton, KS 67839-0848.** Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment unity, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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
Federal ID#: KS2010101

Date distributed: _____