



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2022

PWS NAME: CITY OF ELMDALE

PWS ID: KS2001704

DATE DISTRIBUTED TO CUSTOMERS: March 27, 2023

You must use one or more direct delivery method to reach all bill paying customers. Good faith delivery methods should be used to reach non-bill paying customers. A copy should also be provided to the local county health department.

Direct Delivery Methods:

- ☐ Mail a paper copy of the CCR.
- ☐ Mail notification that the CCR is available online at: http://
The internet link used above must take the customer directly to the open CCR.
- ☒ Email notification that the CCR is available online at http://cityofelmdale-ks.org
- ☒ Email CCR as an attachment to or an embedded image in an email.
- ☒ Other direct delivery (door to door, other electronic delivery method). Please specify: Hand Deliver or mail residents that don't have an email address.

Good faith delivery methods (to reach people who do not receive bills):

- ☐ Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but do not receive bills.
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- ☒ Posting the CCR in public places. at Post Office in Elmdale
- ☐ Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- ☐ Delivering copies of the CCR to community organizations.

The community public water supply system named above hereby confirms that its annual consumer confidence report (CCR) covering the calendar year 2022 was made available to all bill paying customers, a good faith effort to distribute the report to non-bill paying customers was made, and a copy was provided to the local county health department. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Certified by: Name (print): Sheryle L Baker Title: City Clerk
Signature: Sheryle L Baker
E-mail: admin@cityofelmdale-ks.org Date: 3-27-23

Documentation to be submitted:

Submit by mail or email to:

- Completed Certificate of Delivery
- Consumer Confidence Report sent to customers.
- Copy of bill or notice if posting online.
- Copy of email if notifying by email.

KDHE-Bureau of Water
1000 SW Jackson; Suite 420
Topeka, KS 66612-1367
785-296-5523
kdhe.ccr@ks.gov

CITY OF ELMDALE

Consumer Confidence Report – 2023

Covering Calendar Year – 2022



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 SHERYLE BAKER at 620-794-2750.

Your water comes from 2 Ground Water Well(s):

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 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 2022 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, 2022. 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 ELMDALE

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	2/9/2021	8.2	8.2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	2/9/2021	0.049	0.049	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	2/9/2021	3.7	3.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	2/9/2021	0.41	0.41	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
SELENIUM	2/9/2021	4.1	4.1	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)	2022	21	0 - 13	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2022	58	28 - 47	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	2021	0.16	0.03 - 0.16	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2021	0.7	0 - 1.3	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>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2022 - 2022	1.4800	MG/L	0.9	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
02/23/2021	WATER SYSTEM	At the time of the inspection an Emergency Water Supply Plan was not available for review. According to K.A.R. 28-15-18 (c), each person who operates a community water supply system shall prepare an Emergency Water Supply Plan (EWSP). This plan must be approved and made available for review. KDHE requires that the City of Elmdale PWS develops and submits an Emergency Water Supply Plan that includes an alternate source, amount calculations, delivery, and communication to customers for approval. EWSP guidance and calculation documents were sent to the operator to help develop this plan..
02/23/2021	WELL 01	During the inspection it was noted that the City of Elmdale PWS is storing rodenticide in close proximity to Well 01 inside the TP001 building. This is a contamination hazard and a critical threat to public health and life. KDHE requires the system to immediately relocate the rodenticide bulk container to a location separate from the TP001 building. A written summary must be provided to the District Office detailing how the system will prohibit storage of hazardous chemicals in the treatment buildings in the future.
02/23/2021	STORAGE TANK 02	The water storage structures for Camp Wood do not have a screened overflow pipe according to KAR 28-15-18(g), which states, "All finished water reservoirs shall be covered by a permanent protective material and shall be vented and screened." Photographic documentation of screen installation completion must be provided to the District Office.

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	2/9/2021	460	460	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	2/9/2021	32	32	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	2/9/2021	77	77	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	2/9/2021	1200	1200	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	2/13/2018	0.18	0.18	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	2/9/2021	110	110	MG/L	400
IRON	2/9/2021	0.44	0.44	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	2/9/2021	7.8	7.8	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	2/9/2021	0.11	0.11	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	2/9/2021	0.0015	0.0015	MG/L	0.1
ORTHOPHOSPHATE	1/9/2018	0.28	0.28	MG/L	
PH	2/9/2021	7.9	7.9	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	2/9/2021	0.81	0.81	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	2/9/2021	0.91	0.91	MG/L	100
SILICA	2/9/2021	24	24	MG/L	50
SODIUM	2/9/2021	270	270	MG/L	100
SULFATE	2/9/2021	90	90	MG/L	250
TDS	3/10/2020	650	650	MG/L	500
XYLENE, META AND PARA	7/7/2021	0.85	0 - 0.85		
ZINC	2/9/2021	0.016	0.016	MG/L	5

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

During the 2022 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 2022		

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.