P.O. BOX 404
HAYSVILLE, KS 67060

2012 Annual
Water Quality Report

Helpful Facts & Tips

Facts

- 1 gallon of water weighs 8.34 lbs.
- A 1/16" leak in a pipe at 60 psi can waste 360 gal. per day & 11,160 gal. in a month.
- Water is still the cheapest commodity per gallon.
- Haysville water does not come from Cheney Lake or Wichita Water.

Tips

- Extend your hot water tank by flushing & cleaning it out at least once a year. (Refer to Owners Manual)
- Your Sewage Rate is based on your water average in the months of January, February and March.
- Don't leave water running while brushing your teeth.
- Do full loads of laundry

Water Costs Money don't waste it!

CITY OF HAYSVILLE
2012 ANNUAL WATER-QUALITY REPORT

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the City of Haysville. Your water is treated to remove several contaminants and a disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) required states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the assessment, please contact us or view on-line at: http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html.

Water Sources
The City of Haysville is supplied by ground water from 5 wells located in the pleistancene age terrace deposits. There is an inactive well field located in the alluvium formation associated with the Arkansas River. Water is pumped from the wells to the pump station where it is chlorinated.

Water Quality Data
The table on the next page lists all drinking water contaminates that we detected during the 2012 calendar year. The presence of these contaminates in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2012. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminates less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminates are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more that 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 level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) : recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of contamination which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system much follow.
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.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr.): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are no longer than 10 micrometers.
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.
N/A: not applicable
ND: not detected
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.
pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Testing Results for: City of Haysville

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of July, 2 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. COLI	In the month of March, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: A Routine Sample and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E. Coli Positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	3/29/2012	2	2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	3/29/2012	0.13	0.13	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	3/29/2012	1.7	1.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	3/29/2012	0.33	0.33	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	3/29/2012	4.9	4.7 - 4.9	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	3/29/2012	10	10	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2011 - 2013	3	2.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2010 - 2012	1.3	0.051 - 1.7	ppm	1.3	2	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2010 - 2012	2.3	1 - 2.9	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.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/29/2012	198	198	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	3/29/2012	65	65	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	3/29/2012	36	36	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	3/29/2012	600	600	UMHO/CM	1500
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	3/29/2012	210	210	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	3/29/2012	11	11	MG/L	150
PH	3/29/2012	7.3	7.3	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	3/29/2012	0.16	0.16	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	3/29/2012	2.9	2.9	MG/L	100
SILICA	3/29/2012	26	26	MG/L	50
SODIUM	3/29/2012	41	41	MG/L	100
SULFATE	3/29/2012	37	37	MG/L	250
TDS	3/29/2012	360	360	MG/L	500

During the 2012 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
07/01/2012 - 07/31/2012	COLIFORM (TCR)	MCL (TCR), MONTHLY

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be presents in source water include:

(A). Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
(B). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
(C). Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
(D). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
(E). Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system tested a minimum of 10 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Additional Comments

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. City Council meetings occur on the 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:00 PM in the City Council Chamber's, at City Hall, 200 West Grand. The public is welcome to request time on the agenda for comments about water topics.

The City of Haysville is constantly evaluating the water supply system in order to protect the water supply. Your Water Department is staffed with very experienced personnel who are on call 24 hours a day for your health and safety. They can be reached at 529-5940 between 8 AM – 5 PM, M-F. After hours and on holidays call 529-5912 (Police Department).
City of Haysville web site: (http://www.haysville-ks.com)
Kansas Department of Health and Environment web site: (http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/water/pwwss.html)
Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water web site: (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)