



# CITY OF HALSTEAD

## Public Wholesale Water District #17 Annual Water Quality Report - 2011 Covers Calendar Year 2010

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that you were provided last year. Included are 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. It's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings of the Halstead City Council which meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays at 7:00 pm at Halstead City Hall. For more information please contact City Superintendent, Pat Adams at (316) 835-2743.

We purchase our water from Public Wholesale Water District #17 (PWWSD #17). The PWWSD#17 Board meets once each quarter, at 4:00 pm at Newton City Hall on a Wednesday. You may call 316-284-6001 for exact meeting dates. The water is treated at the City of Newton's treatment plant to remove several contaminants and disinfectant is also added to protect you from microbial contaminants. An assessment of our source water has been completed. For the results of the assessment, please contact us or download the results at: <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/Swreports.html>

### 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 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) 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, 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 source water before it is treated include:

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

**\*Inorganic contaminants**, 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 and residential uses.

**\*Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**\*Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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. Our water is treated 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.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR) - 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 by newspaper, television or radio. During 2010, we collected 2 samples per month.

The City of Halstead had **ZERO**  
Total Coliform Bacteria violations  
for 2010!

# WATER QUALITY DATA

Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2010. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 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 close to the MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**N/A:** not applicable

**N/D:** non detect at testing li

**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 THE CITY OF HALSTEAD

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	COLL DATE	RESULT	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Vio	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic	3/16/09	6.1	ppb	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	3/16/09	0.2	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride	4/26/10	.93	ppm	4	4	N	Additive which promotes strong teeth
Chromium	3/16/09	4.4	ppb	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Selenium	3/16/09	5.3	ppb	50	50	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	3/8/10	4.1	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Calcium	3/16/09	63	ppm	75-200		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	3/16/09	9.3	ppm	50-150		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	3/16/09	48	ppm	100		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	3/16/09	1.6	ppm	100		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	3/16/09	30	ppm	250		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	3/16/09	23	ppm	250		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness	3/16/09	190	ppm	400		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity as CaCO3	3/16/09	200	ppm	60-300		N	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	3/16/09	7.6	pH units	6.5-8.5		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	3/16/09	570	UMHO S/CM	1500		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	3/16/09	350	ppm	500		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Phosphorus (P)	3/16/09	.18	ppm	5.0		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Silica	3/16/09	29	ppm	50		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Corrosivity	3/16/09	.085	LI	0-+1.0		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	3/16/09	.0018	ppm	0.1		N	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	3/16/09	.015	ppm	5		N	Erosion of natural deposits

90th PERCENTILE					Sites over AL		
Lead	2008-2010	1.7	ppb	AL=15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper	2008-2010	.66	ppm	AL=1.3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system

### Microbiological

0 Total Coliform Rule-monitoring violations 2010