City of Ottawa Annual Water Quality Report - 2022

Covers calendar year 2021

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 Dan Riney at 785-214-4185.

Your water comes from the Marais des Cygnes River, which is within the Marais des Cygnes River Basin that includes Pomona and Melvern Reservoirs. To ensure an adequate supply of water even in drought situations Ottawa is also a member of the Marais des Cygnes River Assurance District. The City has an additional safeguard in two holding ponds. These ponds hold a total of 35 million gallons of water that can be used during high runoff periods and in the event the river ever becomes temporarily contaminated.

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 10 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 2021 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, 2021. 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 OTTAWA

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	6/30/2021	0.85	0.85	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/11/2021	0.048	0.048	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	1/13/2021	0.76	0.32 - 0.76	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2021	42	22 - 51	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2021	51	16 - 77	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	2018 - 2020	0.129	0.012 - 0.31	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2018 - 2020	5.8	0 - 24	ppb	15	1	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
2021 - 2021	3.0000	MG/L	2.5	MG/L

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
12/1/2021 - 12/30/2021	12	1.42	1.0 RATIO	0.88

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/11/2021	100	100	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/11/2021	0.063	0.063	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	5/11/2021	36	36	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/11/2021	16	16	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/11/2021	350	350	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/11/2021	0.21	0.21	LANG	0
DESETHYLATRAZINE	6/13/2018	0.43	0.43	UG/L	
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	5/11/2021	130	130	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/11/2021	10	10	MG/L	150
METOLACHLOR	6/30/2021	1.2	1.2	ppb	
NICKEL	5/11/2021	0.0028	0.0028	MG/L	0.1
PH	5/11/2021	7.8	7.8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/11/2021	3.3	3.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/11/2021	2.4	2.4	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/11/2021	14	14	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/11/2021	40	40	MG/L	250
TDS	5/11/2021	180	180	MG/L	500
ZINC	5/11/2021	0.0056	0.0056	MG/L	5

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

During the 2021 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 2021		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:
Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Report Requirements Not Met for OTTAWA, CITY OF, KS

Our water system recently incurred a drinking water violation. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation. We did not submit on time a required report to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). Failure to submit the monitoring report on time is a violation of Federal and Kansas regulations and requires us to distribute this public notice to our customers.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. Monitoring for turbidity (cloudiness) tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. Monitoring for disinfectant residual in the water tells us whether we are effectively disinfecting the water supply. Disinfectant residual is the amount of chlorine or related disinfectant present in the pipes of the distribution system. If the amount of disinfectant is too low, organisms could grow in the pipes.

Each monthly report is due to KDHE 10 days after the last day of the month. KDHE received our report for May 2022 on July 5, 2022.

What does this mean?

- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. We incurred a violation because we were late in submitting reports to KDHE, and by law we are required to distribute a notice of this violation to our customers.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?

- Water Treatment Superintendent failed to submit monthly report to KDHE by the required May 10th deadline.

- KDHE has received the May 2022 report. We are now returned to a status of "in compliance" for submitting the report. No further actions are required for this violation except for distributing this public notice to our consumers.

For more information, please contact Name: DAN RINEY, ASST UTILITIES DIR at Phone: 785-214-4185
Or by Mail: 101 S HICKORY ST, PO BOX 60, OTTAWA, KS 66067

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 OTTAWA, CITY OF, KS.
Federal ID #: KS2005906
Date distributed: _____