

## Information Collection Rule (ICR)

The USEPA implemented the Information Collection Rule (ICR) to collect information to support future regulation of microbial contaminants, disinfectants, and disinfection by-products.

### THE INFORMATION COLLECTION RULE REQUIRED US TO MONITOR:

Parameter	Average	Range
THM4 (Trihalomethanes)	19.7 ppb	7 - 43.7 ppb
HAA6 (Haloacetic Acids)	19.6 ppb	3.7 - 34 ppb
HAN (Haloacetonitriles)	1.8 ppb	0 - 7.7 ppb
HK (Haloketones)	0.2 ppb	0 - 1.0 ppb
CP (Chloropicrin)	0.6 ppb	0 - 0.8 ppb
CH (Chloral Hydrate)	2.3 ppb	0.9 - 4.3 ppb
TOX (Total Organic Halides)	74 ppb	50 - 130 ppb
Free Chlorine	0.2 ppm	0.1 - 0.6 ppm
Total Chlorine	2.2 ppm	1.3 - 2.8 ppm
Cyanogen Chloride	0.6 ppb	0.3 - 1.3 ppb
Chlorite***	957 ppb	410 - 1720 ppb
Chlorate	125 ppb	54 - 220 ppb
Bromate	0.24 ppb	0.22 - 0.28 ppb
Aldehydes	10.6 ppb	3.3 - 26.2 ppb
Formaldehyde	8.4 ppb	3.3 - 23.6 ppb
Acetaldehyde	3.5 ppb	2.6 - 6.3 ppb

\*\*\* In March of 2000, a ferrous chloride feed system was installed to remove the chlorite from our drinking water.

## Why are there contaminants in drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of naturally occurring or manmade contaminants. **However, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.** To understand the possible health effects described for most customers, consider the following example. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the maximum drinking water standard for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. **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).**

Potential contaminants in source water 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, 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, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**To ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

## Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring contaminant. For over 20 years, our arsenic data shows we have been well below both the current 50 ppb regulation and the newly proposed regulation of 10 ppb.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone 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.

For additional information, including fact sheets and water quality FAQ's, visit our website at [www.waterone.org](http://www.waterone.org). Information is also available at the EPA's website at [www.EPA.gov](http://www.EPA.gov).

Or, call a WaterOne Customer Service Representative at 913-895-1800.



Water District No. 1 of Johnson County

# DRINKING WATER QUALITY report

One Mission...Quality Water

2002



Your drinking water quality is our top priority

## Is my water safe to drink?

WaterOne makes the quality of your drinking water our number one priority. We produce water that **meets or exceeds all state and federal standards** for safe drinking water. We monitor your drinking water according to EPA regulations to ensure it meets all state and federal standards. We run hundreds of tests a day to ensure your water is safe.

WaterOne continues to make security a high priority and remains proactive to ensure the safety of your water.

## What is the source of my water?

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 human activities. At different times of the year the water content varies and we treat it accordingly to produce high quality water that is safe to drink!



In 2001 we treated approximately 17.2 billion gallons of Missouri River water, 4.4 billion gallons of Kansas River water, and a little less than 0.2 billion gallons of well water from wells south of the Kansas River.

## Understanding the Summary of Water Quality ▶▶▶▶▶

The Summary of Water Quality (displaying only detected contaminants) shows you the monitoring results for the period January 1 to December 31, 2001.

<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:</b> 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.
<b>MCL</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level:</b> 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.
<b>TT</b>	<b>Treatment Technique:</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>AL</b>	<b>Action Level:</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>NTU</b>	<b>Nephelometric Turbidity Units:</b> A measure of the clarity of water.
<b>pCi/L</b>	<b>picocuries per liter:</b> A measure of radioactivity.
<b>ppm</b>	<b>parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).</b>
<b>ppb</b>	<b>parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L).</b>
<b>mls</b>	<b>milliliters</b>
<b>n/a</b>	<b>Not applicable.</b>

## Need more information?

Attend and participate in the WaterOne Governing Board's monthly meetings, held the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Byron N. Johnson Administrative Headquarters and Service Center, 10747 Renner Blvd., Lenexa, Kansas 66219. Our Board agenda and the actions taken at each Board meeting can be found on our website at [www.waterone.org](http://www.waterone.org).

## Summary of Water Quality

Regulated Parameters	MCL	MCLG	WaterOne Value	WaterOne Range	Source
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>					
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.059 ppm	0.014 ppm - 0.059 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	3 ppb	2 ppb - 3 ppb	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper*	AL=1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.028 ppm	0 samples exceeding; results from 1999	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosions of natural deposits; From wood preservatives; Leaching.
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.97 ppm	0.73 ppm - 0.97 ppm	Erosions of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead*	AL=15 ppb	0 ppb	5 ppb	0 samples exceeding; results from 1999	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosions of natural deposits.
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	2.96 ppm	0.40 ppm - 2.96 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	0.05 ppm	0.05 ppm	0.023 ppm	0.002 ppm - 0.023 ppm	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>					
Atrazine	3 ppb	3 ppb	0.35 ppb	ND(0.2) ppb - 2.9 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Total Trihalomethanes	100 ppb	n/a	17.1 ppb	0.7 ppb - 37.9 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Total Coliforms	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	<1/100 mls	0.07%	0.07% Positive samples per month	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity	TT	n/a	**0.38 NTU	100% (lowest monthly percentage meeting 0.5 NTU)	Soil runoff.
<b>RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>					
Beta Particle & Photon	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	5.8 pCi/L	ND(1) - 5.8 pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

\* We are on reduced monitoring for Lead and Copper. The values are from 1999, which was the most recent testing performed in accordance with the regulations.

\*\* This is the highest turbidity measurement for 2001. Compliance is based on 95% of monthly samples being less than 0.5 NTU. The average turbidity was around 0.07 NTU. Turbidity is measured as an indicator of the effectiveness of the water treatment process.

Unregulated Parameter	Federal Recommended Level	WaterOne Value	WaterOne Range
Aluminum	200 ppb	59 ppb	ND (10) ppb - 327 ppb
Chloride	250 ppm	40 ppm	18.9 ppm - 85.1 ppm
Sulfate	250 ppm	134 ppm	35.6 ppm - 235 ppm
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500 ppm	333 ppm	145 ppm - 571 ppm

**NOTE:** The USEPA requires monitoring of over 92 drinking water contaminants. Those listed above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. None of the contaminants detected exceed state or federal standards. For a complete list, contact a WaterOne Customer Service Representative at 913-895-1800.

