IS MY WATER SAFE?
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. It is important that customers be aware of the continued efforts that are made to improve their water systems.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?
Your water is supplied by 10 ground water wells west of the Arkansas River. A surface water supply is also available from the Walnut River on the east side of town, but for the last several years only the water well source has been utilized. The water treatment facility is permitted to soften and filter the source water at a rate up to 7 million gallons per day. The average water quantity delivered to customers in 2014 was 3.865 million gallons per day.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference—try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They’re inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month’s water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY
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/swap/SWreports.html

To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the city commission meetings which are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at City Hall at 5:30pm. The public is welcome. Meeting agendas and relevant information are provided on local cable TV on channel 7. Other announcements can be found in the Arkansas City Traveler and heard over KSOK 1280 AM, 95.9 FM or KACY 102.5 FM radio. Further information is available on the City of Arkansas City’s web site at: http://www.arkcity.org For more information, please contact Eric Broce at 620-441-4420.

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‘Preserving Our Past, Creating Our Future’
Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Covering Year 2014
**Water Quality Data Table**

### 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: 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):** micrograms per liter (µg/l) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- **Parts per Billion (ppb):** nanograms per liter (ng/l)
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** a measure of the turbidity in water.
- **Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L):** measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **Micrograms per Liter (µg/l):** a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Millirems per Year (mrem/yr):** a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **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.
- **Ranges:**  an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

### Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it:

- **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.
- **Organic contaminants:** such as 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.
- **Disinfection Byproducts:** By-products of drinking water disinfection.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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 your plumbing system can contain substances that may contribute to the formation of lead in drinking water. If provided, you should maintain your water infrastructure to minimize lead exposure. Lead-based paints are common in older homes. Clothing, dinnerware, and jewelry can also contribute lead to drinking water. Lead can affect the central nervous system including decreased IQ and attention deficit disorder.

### Regulatory Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated Contaminant</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Highest Value</th>
<th>Range (Low/High)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>SMCL</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NITRATE</td>
<td>4/27/2014</td>
<td>0.05-0.5 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharge from municipal refineries</td>
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<tr>
<td>NITRITE</td>
<td>4/27/2014</td>
<td>0.05-0.1 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural deposition; Water additive which promotes growth among fish</td>
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<tr>
<td>NITROUS NITROGEN</td>
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<td>NOITRATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SELENIUM</td>
<td>4/21/2014</td>
<td>3.6-3.8 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>Erosion of deposits;琪plumbing</td>
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</tbody>
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### Additional Information

- DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?
  - Cryptosporidium: which may come from a variety of bacteria, the water supplier must notify the public.
- 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.
- 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.
- Disinfection Byproducts: By-products of drinking water disinfection.