STATE OF KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENT
CURTIS STATE OFFICE BUILDING
1000 SW JACKSON ST., SUITE 400
TOPEKA, KS 66612-1367

PHONE: (785) 296-1535
FAX: (785) 559-4264
WWW.KDHEKS.GOV

GOVERNOR JEFF COLYER, M.D.
JEFF ANDERSEN, SECRETARY

June 21, 2018

WESLEY COLSON
CITY OF BURLINGAME
101 E SANTA FE AVE
BURLINGAME, KS 66413

***IMPORTANT COMPLIANCE INFORMATION***

Re: Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water Supply ID# KS2013915

This letter is being sent to remind everyone that it is time to start preparation for the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). All community public water supply systems are required by federal and state regulations to provide their customers with an annual water quality report. **Please give this information to whoever is responsible for completing the report for your water system.**

This year's report covers calendar year 2017, and must be distributed to customers by **July 1, 2018**.

You may copy and distribute the enclosed report to your customers, or you can choose to use the electronic distribution method. If the electronic option is chosen, the public water supply system must be able to have a ***DIRECT LINK*** to the report. Also, a completed Certificate of Delivery and proof of notification to customers of the web address must be submitted to KDHE, Please note the notification to the customers must inform the customers of the web address, and who to contact if internet is not available and customers want to request a paper copy of the CCR. If electronic distribution of the report has been chosen, on the Certificate of Delivery, please fill in the web address. Also on the Certificate of Delivery, please indicate the date of distribution (monitoring or reporting violation) of your CCR in the first paragraph of the Certificate of Delivery. **Do not send the Certificate of Delivery to KDHE until the customers have been sent the information.**

Community water systems that have a Tier 3 (issue Public Notice within 12 months) analyte violation, have the option of **attaching** the completed Public Notice form and Certificate of Public Notification to the Consumer Confidence Report if the Public Notice is due to KDHE before July 1, 2018. Please note, the Public Notice must include all ten (10) required elements of a Public Notice to be accepted.

Systems must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who are served by the system but are not bill paying customers, such as students, renters, and workers. A good faith effort to reach all consumers would include a mix of the following: mail to postal patrons; publish in a local newspaper; post the report in public places such as libraries or inform customers where a copy is available. You can deliver multiple copies for distribution by customers such as apartments, colleges and universities, or large private employers.

This information is correct to the best of our knowledge. It is the responsibility of the Public Water Supply to check all data, and include public notices if required.

Please note the Consumer Confidence Report Rule requires copies of the water quality report to be kept on file for no less than three (3) years. If you have any further questions or if you would like an electronic copy of the enclosed report, please contact me by telephone at (785) 296-3016, or by email at: Patti.Croy@ks.gov.

Patti J. Croy
Public Water Supply Section

pc: E-File

STATE OF KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENT
CURTIS STATE OFFICE BUILDING
1000 SW JACKSON ST., SUITE 400
TOPEKA, KS 66612-1367

PHONE: (785) 296-1535
FAX: (785) 559-4264
WWW.KDHEKS.GOV

GOVERNOR JEFF COLYER, M.D.
JEFF ANDERSEN, SECRETARY

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
# CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY

PWS NAME: CITY OF BURLINGAME
PWS ID: KS2013915

The community public water supply system named above hereby confirms that its annual consumer confidence report (CCR), covering the calendar year 2017 was made available to all bill paying customers also making a good faith effort to distribute the report to non bill paying customers on _____.
**(Fill in date distributed to customers)**

In addition to providing the report to its customers, the system also certifies that the report was provided to the local county health department and has provided appropriate notices of availability. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Check all that apply:

____ Mail – paper copy – (provide paper copy to KDHE if not provided electronically)

____ URL to CCR – URL Address:_____
(**Attach copy of notification that CCR is available on website**)

____Email – CCR sent as a file attachment (attach copy of email)

____Email – CCR embedded in the message (attach copy of email)

____Additional delivery (i.e. posted in public places, sent to local Health Dept.)
Describe method:_____)

Certified by: Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone No: _____

E-mail: _____

Date: _____

Return to: Patti Croy
Bureau of Water
Public Water Supply Section
1000 SW Jackson; Suite 420
Topeka, KS 66612-1367
Patti.Croy@ks.gov

# CITY OF BURLINGAME
# Consumer Confidence Report – 2018
# Covering Calendar Year – 2017

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 WESLEY COLSON at 785-654-2414.
Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from :

| Buyer Name | Seller Name |
|---|---|
| CITY OF BURLINGAME | CITY OF OSAGE CITY |

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 2 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.

## Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2017 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, 2017. 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 BURLINGAME

| Disinfection Byproducts | Monitoring Period | Highest RAA | Range (low/high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 2017 | 29 | 19 - 43 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 2017 | 45 | 30 - 68 | 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 | 2015 - 2017 | 0.264 | 0.014 - 0.39 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| LEAD | 2015 - 2017 | 1.8 | 1.1 - 4 | 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.

During the 2017 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2017 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Water System | Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARSENIC | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 1.2 | 1.2 | ppb | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| ATRAZINE | 6/13/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 0.62 | 0.44 - 0.62 | ppb | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| BARIUM | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 0.057 | 0.057 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge from metal refineries |
| CHROMIUM | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 1.8 | 1.8 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills |
| FLUORIDE | 10/10/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 0.81 | 0.45 - 0.81 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. |
| NITRATE | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 0.57 | 0.5 - 0.57 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use |

| Secondary Contaminants | Collection Date | Water System | Highest Value | Range (low/high) | Unit | SMCL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALKALINITY, TOTAL | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 100 | 100 | MG/L | 300 |
| ALUMINUM | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 0.02 | 0.02 | MG/L | 0.05 |
| CALCIUM | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 40 | 40 | MG/L | 200 |
| CHLORIDE | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 9.4 | 9.4 | MG/L | 250 |
| CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 330 | 330 | UMHO/CM | 1500 |
| CORROSIVITY | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | -0.49 | -0.49 | LANG | 0 |
| HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3) | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 130 | 130 | MG/L | 400 |
| MAGNESIUM | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 8.4 | 8.4 | MG/L | 150 |
| MANGANESE | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | MG/L | 0.05 |
| METOLACHLOR | 6/13/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 0.75 | 0.75 | ppb | |
| PH | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 7.5 | 7.5 | PH | 8.5 |
| PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 0.063 | 0.063 | MG/L | 5 |
| POTASSIUM | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 3.6 | 3.6 | MG/L | 100 |
| SILICA | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 6.6 | 6.6 | MG/L | 50 |
| SODIUM | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 8.6 | 8.6 | MG/L | 100 |
| SULFATE | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 30 | 30 | MG/L | 250 |
| TDS | 5/11/2017 | CITY OF OSAGE CITY | 170 | 170 | MG/L | 500 |

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

During the 2017 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

| Water System | Type | Category | Analyte | Compliance Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CITY OF OSAGE CITY | MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | MON | CARBON, TOTAL | 8/1/2017 - 8/31/2017 |