

# CITY OF MULVANE 2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE 2011 REPORTING YEAR

## METER READERS AND YOUR ELECTRIC AND WATER METER

Every month a City of Mulvane meter reader accesses your property to read your electric and water meter. The amount of your bill is determined by subtracting the prior reading from the current reading. The difference represents the usage that has been consumed during the billing period.

## IDENTIFYING CITY OF MULVANE UTILITY METER READERS

Generally, you should be able to use the following list to identify a City of Mulvane meter reader:

- Meter readers carry a City of Mulvane photo identification card or badge.
- Wear blue shirts and jeans with City of Mulvane logo.
- Drive white vehicles with City of Mulvane logo.

## METER READING DATES

The meter reading dates vary from month to month due to weekends, holidays, and weather. Currently, all meters are read from the 25<sup>th</sup> of the month through the 15<sup>th</sup> of the next month.

## PROVIDING FOR SAFE ACCESS

City of Mulvane meter readers need a safe path to access and read your utility meters. Look where your electric and water meter is, and determine if your yard and the path to the meters is safe for the meter reader to get an accurate reading. Here are some ways you can help to make this a safer job for the meter reader.

- Have you secured your dog with an adequate leash, dog pen, or fence? Dogs are unpredictable, and a dog that is gentle with friends and family has a natural instinct to protect their home against a perceived intruder. It is up to you, the utility customer, to take the responsibility to restrain your dog.
- Is your meter located inside a fenced area or yard? Are the gates unlocked and working properly?
- Is your meter inside a porch area or structure? City ordinance requires access to meters to disconnect service in case of a fire emergency. Arrangements should be made to relocate the meter outside of the structure.

If any of these sound familiar, remember if you can't get to your meter, neither can we. With your cooperation, the meter reader can do their job safely and efficiently, which helps keep costs down, and that benefits you, the customer.

## ESTIMATED BILLS

From time to time we have to estimate utility meters for one or more of the following reasons:

- Locked or blocked gates, broken latches on gates
- Dogs
- Debris on top of meter lids
- Cars parked over meter lids
- Shrubs or trees covering the meter
- Tall grass covering meter lids

It's the property owner's responsibility to provide safe access for the meter reader. Please help by correcting any of the above conditions that may exist on your property.

## CALCULATION

Whenever possible, every utility meter is read each month. If it is not possible to read a meter, the City of Mulvane Utility Billing Department makes the closest estimate possible based on your usage history for the first month of estimation. Customers will be notified by letter for the first estimation advising the reason for the estimation. When the access problem has been corrected by the customer, normal meter reading can resume.

## METER TAMPERING

When someone steals electricity or water it hurts honest, good paying customers and adds to the cost of electricity and water.

## WARNING

**ANYONE CAUGHT STEALING ELECTRICITY OR WATER WILL BE SUBJECT TO FULL PROSECUTION UNDER KANSAS STATUTE LAW.**

## EMERGENCY DISCONNECTION OF SERVICE

In an emergency, please call the City of Mulvane utility office 777-1143. If you need your electric or water service turned off, we will respond immediately. Pulling electric meters out of meter box sockets can cause an electric flash and cause serious injury. Attempting to turn off the meter stop in the water meter can, will cause damage to the equipment. This requires a special wrench owned by the Utility. The cost of damaging city equipment may be billed to the customer.

NOTE: City ordinance requires a main water turn off valve in the house or structure.

# City of Mulvane

## Consumer Confidence Report – 2012

### Covering Calendar Year – 2011



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 efforts that are made continually to improve their water systems. For more information please contact, Brad Modlin at 316-777-0191.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
CC From Augusta, City of	Surface Water

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/nps/swap/SWreports.html>

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 7 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 2011 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, 2011. 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

**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.

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL):** a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

**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.

**Testing Results for: City of Mulvane**

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2011				

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2011							

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2008 - 2010	0.11	0.012 - 0.41	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2008 - 2010	2	1.1 - 2.6	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 2011 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 2011 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	0.078	0.078	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
NITRATE	2/2/2011	City of Augusta	0.4	0.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
TURBIDITY	1/26/2010	City of Augusta	0.17	0.17	NTU	1		Soil runoff

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	114	114	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	0.018	0.018	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	36	36	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	14	14	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	280	280	UMHO/CM	1500
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CAC03)	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	110	110	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	5.3	5.3	MG/L	150
PH	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	7.6	7.6	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	3.2	3.2	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	3.4	3.4	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	8.7	8.7	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	5.8	5.8	MG/L	250
TDS	4/11/2011	City of Augusta	150	150	MG/L	500

During the 2011 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.