

Consumer Confidence Report Covers Calendar Year 2006

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are 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's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled City Commission meetings which are held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Coffeyville City Hall located at 7th & Walnut Streets.

For more information, or if you have any questions about this report, please contact Chuck Shively, Director of Public Works, at (620) 252-6007.

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 from human activity.

Your water comes from surface water from the Verdigris River. We treat your water to remove several contaminants and we also add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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, which 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 storm water run-off, agriculture and residential uses.

***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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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 SWA, please contact us or view the results at <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html>

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA regulations. Bottled water is not regulated by EPA.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in the 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) – a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers longer than 10 micrometers.

Millirems per Year (mmrem/yr) – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water.

YRA: yearly running average

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

N/A: not applicable

ND: non detectible at laboratory testing limit

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list ALL of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2006 calendar year, unless noted. 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, although representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. It is important to remember that the presence of the substances listed in the tables does not necessarily pose a health risk. In fact, many of the substances are desirable at the appropriate levels that are found in our water, because they are necessary & beneficial to human health.

TESTING RESULTS FOR: Coffeyville, Kansas – 2006

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	DATE	MAX RESULT	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine	10/30/06	0.45	0.32-0.45	Ppb	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Barium	02/07/06	0.043	0.043	Ppm	2	2	No	Discharge from metal refineries
Chromium	02/07/06	2.4	2.4	Ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills
Fluoride	02/07/06	1.3	0.76-1.3	Ppm	4	4	No	Natural deposits, Additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	02//01/06	0.24	0.16-0.24	Ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium	02/07/06	1.6	1.6	Ppb	50	50	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity ¹	02/07/06	0.24	0.24	NTU	1		No	Soil runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria ²	2006	No Bacteria Detected In 2006					No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon ³	2006	0.93YRA	0.93-1.16	Ratio	>1	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	2006	55.63 YRA	41.25-55.63	Ppb	80	0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	2006	28.59 YRA	18.93-28.59	Ppb	60	0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

LEAD & COPPER 90th PERCENTILE	DATE	RESULT	RANGE	UNIT	AL	Sites over AL	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lead	06/03	3.60	1.3-25.3	Ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system.
Copper	06/03	0.0699	0.0021-1.114	Ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS	DATE	RESULT	RANGE	UNIT	SMCL	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃	02/07/06	151	151	Ppm	300	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	02/07/06	320	320	Ppb	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	02/07/06	63	63	Ppm	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	02/07/06	17	17	Ppm	250	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	02/07/06	430	430	Umho/L	1500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Corrosivity	02/07/06	0.26	0.26	LI	0-+1.0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as CaCO ₃	02/07/06	190	190	Ppm	400	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	02/07/06	8.7	8.7	Ppm	150	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	02/07/06	0.002	0.002	Ppm	0.05	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	02/07/06	0.0016	0.0016	Ppb	0.1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Ph	02/07/06	7.9	7.9	pH units	6.5-8.5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Phosphorus (P)	02/07/06	0.049	0.049	Ppm	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	02/07/06	3.4	3.4	Ppm	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Silica	02/07/06	1.5	1.5	Ppm	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	02/07/06	13	13	Ppm	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	02/07/06	240	240	Ppm	500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	02/07/06	46	46	Ppm	250	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

- 1 Turbidity – A measure of the cloudiness of the water. Monitored as an indicator of filtration effectiveness.
- 2 Our water system tested a minimum of 10 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 performed to determine if harmful bacteria are actually present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public. NO violations of the limit occurred during 2006.
- 3 TOC – the monthly removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual removal and the required removal. The regulations require a ratio greater than 1.0. The ratio listed (0.93) is the lowest 2006 running annual average ratio. During the 2006 Calendar Year, we had the following violation of drinking water regulations:
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) inadequate disinfection byproduct precursor removal treatment technique violation for 1st quarter 2006. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarter 2006 TOC removal treatment technique were back in compliance.

We treat our water with a combination of chlorine and ammonia, to produce the disinfectant chloramine. The MRDL for chloramine is 4.0 ppm. Our highest reportable chloramine YRA in 2005 was 2.43 ppm.

A Message From EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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).

The convenience and disease prevention provided to our citizens every minute of every day by having clean, safe drinking water on demand at your faucet, the automatic removal of disease producing wastewater from your home, and the protection of the environment which we all share, would not be possible without the daily efforts of the highly trained and certified environmental professionals of the City of Coffeyville Water & Wastewater Utilities.

STORMWATER UTILITY INFORMATION

For more stormwater information, visit:

www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater
or
www.epa.gov/nps
or
www.coffeyville.com

To report suspected stormwater polluting activities, Contact:

City of Coffeyville Stormwater Reporting Hot-line:
620-252-6150
or
City of Coffeyville Stormwater Reporting e-mail:
stormwater@coffeyville.com

NOTICE TO OWNERS OR MANAGERS OF MULTIPLE RESIDENCES ON A SINGLE WATER METER:

**PLEASE POST OR DISTRIBUTE THIS REPORT FOR TENANTS TO VIEW.
ADDITIONAL COPIES ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.**

City of Coffeyville
P. O. Box 1629
Coffeyville, KS 67337

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- < **DRINKING WATER QUALITY INFORMATION**
- < **STORMWATER POLLUTION INFORMATION**