

City of Coffeyville
Stormwater Information

***City to Increase Enforcement
of Littering Ordinance***

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established new regulations to regulate run-off of pollutants from urban areas to the environment, including lakes and rivers. The rule requires the City of Coffeyville to take actions to reduce or eliminate pollution of rivers and streams to the maximum extent practical. As required by the rule, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) issued a permit to the City of Coffeyville, to allow discharge from our stormwater collection system into the Verdigris River and Sycamore Creek. With certain exceptions, the permit prohibits any discharge other than rainwater to the stormwater system.

Question: What is stormwater pollution, and why is it important? **A**nswer: As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Stormwater can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream or river. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged UNTREATED into the water bodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.

Question: What can I do? **A**nswer: By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings, and automotive fluids out of the stormwater system, and out of local lakes, streams, and rivers. Never dump anything into streets, gutters, ditches, or storm drain inlets. These structures drain directly, UNTREATED to our creeks and the river. The only substance allowed into these structures is rain water. This illegal dumping includes hosing dirt, oil, and other fluids from paved areas, such as your driveway, into the street. Another illegal activity that is a major contributor to storm water pollution is blowing leaves or grass into the streets.

Question: What's wrong with blowing leaves and grass into the street? **A**nswer: It can lead to pot-holes, increased taxes, flooding, and death of aquatic life. In addition, it is against the law to do so.

Question: What? Can you explain that statement? **A**nswer: The practice of blowing leaves and grass into the street is, and has for many years been, prohibited by City Ordinance as a form of littering, punishable by fines or even jail. Besides the fact that blowing the grass and leaves from your lawnmower into the street makes your neighborhood and the town look bad, it also contributes to stormwater pollution and many other serious problems. When the grass collects in the gutter it catches dirt run-off from the yards that drain to that street. As the dirt builds up in the gutter with the grass, it catches more and more dirt and debris, blocking the flow of water in the gutter and causing standing water problems. The standing water is a breeding ground for disease carrying mosquitoes, and the water eventually works its way through and under the street asphalt. The water then deteriorates the asphalt and a pot-hole develops, right in front of your house, which you, of course, want repaired. Pot-hole repair costs tax dollars. Any grass or leaves that actually make it into the storm drain can cause a blockage in the inlet box or pipes, which prevents the water from draining during and after a heavy rain, causing street flooding. Any grass and leaves that actually make it all the way to the creek or river become nutrients (food) for algae. When the algae dies, it settles to the bottom of the stream and decomposes in a process which uses up all the oxygen in the water, killing the fish, plants, and other aquatic life.

Question: What is the City going to do about this terrible problem? **A**nswer: The City will be increasing enforcement of the littering ordinance, and will be issuing citations and fines for violation of the ordinance.

Question: What if I hire someone to mow my lawn? **A**nswer: Any person responsible for blowing the grass into the street may be cited for violation of the ordinance. If you hire a person or business to mow your lawn, make sure that they know that you will not allow them to blow your grass into the street and leave it there. That way you and the person mowing your lawn will avoid a possible fine, and your property will look better without the grass, dirt, and standing water in the street and gutter in front of your house, not to mention the possible pot-holes!

Only pure rain water should leave your property and enter the streets, gutters, and storm drain inlets.

Remember: Only rain down the drain!

Storm drains connect to water bodies!

Consumer Confidence Report Covers Calendar Year 2007

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 is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled City Commission meetings which are held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:15 PM 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 a 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 assessment, 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the 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).

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a 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 "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.

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: laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list ALL of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2007 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.

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	DATE	MAX RESULT	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine	05/14/07	0.55	0.30-0.55	Ppb	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Barium	04/03/07	0.068	0.068	Ppm	2	2	No	Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride	10/16/07	1.4	0.61-1.4	Ppm	4	4	No	Natural deposits, Additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	04/03/07	0.61	0.10-0.61	Ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use
Turbidity ¹	03/20/07	0.28	0.05-0.28	NTU	1		No	Soil runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria ²	2007	No Bacteria Detected In 2007					No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon ³	2007	1.22 YRA	1.22-1.39	Ratio	>1	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	2007	41 YRA	27-50	Ppb	80	0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	2007	24 YRA	4 - 36	Ppb	60	0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

LEAD & COPPER	MONITOR PERIOD	90 TH Percentile	95 TH Percentile	RANGE	UNIT	AL	Sites over AL	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lead ⁴	2005-2007	2.4	3.3	1-33	Ppb	15	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system.
Copper	2005-2007	0.09	0.215	0.0031-1.1	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	04/03/07	56.4	56.4	Ppm	300	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	04/03/07	30	30	Ppb	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	04/03/07	44	44	Ppm	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	04/03/07	13	13	Ppm	250	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	04/03/07	340	340	Umho/cm	1500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as CaCO ₃	04/03/07	130	130	Ppm	400	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	04/03/07	5.4	5.4	Ppm	150	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	04/03/07	0.027	0.027	Ppm	0.05	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	04/03/07	0.002	0.002	Ppm	0.1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Ph	04/03/07	6.8	6.8	pH units	6.5-8.5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Phosphorus (P)	04/03/07	0.12	0.12	Ppm	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	04/03/07	3.7	3.7	Ppm	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Silica	04/03/07	10	10	Ppm	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	04/03/07	9.6	9.6	Ppm	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	04/03/07	200	200	Ppm	500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	04/03/07	75	75	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 2007.
- 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 (1.22) is the lowest 2007 running annual average ratio.
4. 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 the 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>.

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 2007 was 2.30 ppm.

DURING THE 2007 CALENDAR YEAR, OUR WATER SYSTEM HAD NO VIOLATIONS OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.

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
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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

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