2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Covering Calendar Year - 2006

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 out best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water systems. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. **To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings. City Council meetings occur on most Tuesdays at 9:00 AM in the City Council Chamber, at City Hall, 455 N Main. The public is welcome to request time on the agenda for comments about water utility topics. Consult our web site at www.wichita.gov for further information. See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at www.epa.gov/safew/.** For more information please contact, JERRY BLAIN at 316-269-4764.

El informe contiene informacion importante sobre la calidad del aqua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. Your water comes from ground water wells & surface water blended before treatment. It is treated to remove several contaminates 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 contaminates 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 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, 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 contaminates, 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 contaminates in bottled water, with must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system tested a minimum of 180 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presences 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 by newspaper, television, or radio.

Water Quality Data

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2006 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, 2006. 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control 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)
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Testing Results for City of Wichita

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform, Total (TCR)	In the month of August, 1.11% of samples returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect 40 or More Samples per Month - 5% of Monthly Samples are Positive;	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	3/2/2006	1.4	1.4	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	3/2/2006	0.036	0.036	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	3/2/2006	1.7	1.7	ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	3/2/2006	0.33	0.33	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	3/2/2006	0.67	0.67	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium	3/2/2006	3	3	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity	Monitoring Period	Level Found	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
	2006	0.4	n/a	NTU	TT=1 NTU	0	Soil runoff
		0.99	n/a	%	TT=% of samples <0.3 NTU		Soil runoff
**TT=lowest monthly percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU							
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.							

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Bromate	2006	8	ND - 14	ppb	10	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	2006	10	6 - 12	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2006	23	17 - 23	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant	Monitoring Period		Range	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chloramine (as CL2)	Samples taken monthly 2006	2	1.67 - 2.00	ppm	4	4	Water additive to control microbes

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Lead	2006	16	1 - 94	ppb	AL=15	8	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper	2006	0.2	ND - 0.379	ppm	AL=1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system

Unregulated Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	Typical Source
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/2/2006	88.8	88.8	ppm	300	Erosion of natural deposits
ALUMINUM	3/2/2006	13	13	ppb	50	Erosion of natural deposits
CALCIUM	3/2/2006	25	25	ppm	200	Erosion of natural deposits
CHLORIDE	3/2/2006	110	110	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits
CONDUCTIVITY	3/2/2006	670	670	UMHOS/CM	1500	Erosion of natural deposits
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	3/2/2006	120	120	ppm	400	Erosion of natural deposits
IRON	3/2/2006	21	21	ppb	300	Erosion of natural deposits
MAGNESIUM	3/2/2006	14	14	ppm	150	Erosion of natural deposits
PH	3/2/2006	7.5	7.5	PH	8.5	Erosion of natural deposits
PHOSPHORUS	3/2/2006	23	23	ppb	5000	Erosion of natural deposits
POTASSIUM	3/2/2006	4.6	4.6	ppm	100	Erosion of natural deposits
SILICA	3/2/2006	6.6	6.6	ppm	50	Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM	3/2/2006	85	85	ppm	100	Erosion of natural deposits
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED (TDS)	3/2/2006	370	370	ppm	500	Erosion of natural deposits
SULFATE	3/2/2006	74	74	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits

During the 2006 calendar year, we had no violations.