CITY OF WICHITA
Consumer Confidence Report – 2017
Covering Calendar Year – 2016

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 MICHAEL JACOBS at 316-269-4760.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from 83 Ground Water Wells and:

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE 998	Surface Water
INTAKE 999	Surface Water

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 180 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 2016 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, 2016. 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 WICHITA

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of August, 1.49% of samples returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect 40 or More Samples per Month - No more than 5% positive monthly samples;	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	5/10/2016	1.1	1.1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ATRAZINE	6/6/2016	0.46	0.46	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/10/2016	0.053	0.053	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	5/10/2016	0.17	0.17	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits
NITRATE	5/10/2016	0.72	0.62 - 0.72	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	5/10/2016	3.1	3.1	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2016	16	3.8 - 25	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2016	35	16 - 59	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	2013 - 2015	0.2475	0.051 - 0.55	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2013 - 2015	7.4	1.1 - 6.9	ppb	15	2	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.

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	**Comments- All work, structural, safety and coatings is complete. The Woodlawn tank is back in service. Repair work is underway on the Roosevelt tank. Completion is expected September 1, 2017.**
05/22/2013	STORAGE TANK 01	The previous KDHE inspection conducted March 16-18, 2010 noted that the cathodic protection ports and all other unprotected openings must be sealed at the Roosevelt elevated water storage tank based on an inspection survey performed by Extech LLC. All but five (5) openings have been repaired since the last inspection. The City of Wichita must provide KDHE exact details of what repairs are planned for these two (2) towers and a time schedule for rehabilitation work to be completed. The City of Wichita needs to complete the rehabilitation work in a timely manner since it has already been working over three (3) years on this issue.
05/22/2013	STORAGE TANK 02	The previous KDHE inspection conducted March 16-18, 2010 noted that the cathodic protection ports and all other unprotected openings must be sealed at the Woodlawn elevated water storage tank based on an inspection survey performed by Extech LLC. All but five (5) openings have been repaired since the last inspection. The City of Wichita must provide KDHE exact details of what repairs are planned for these two (2) towers and a time schedule for rehabilitation work to be completed. The City of Wichita needs to complete the rehabilitation work in a timely manner since it has already been working over three (3) years on this issue.
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05/22/2013	STORAGE TANK 02	The previous KDHE inspection conducted March 16-18, 2010 noted that the cathodic protection ports and all other unprotected openings must be sealed at the Woodlawn elevated water storage tank based on an inspection survey performed by Extech LLC. All but five (5) openings have been repaired since the last inspection. The City of Wichita must provide KDHE exact details of what

		repairs are planned for these two (2) towers and a time schedule for rehabilitation work to be completed. The City of Wichita needs to complete the rehabilitation work in a timely manner since it has already been working over three (3) years on this issue.
12/02/2015	STORAGE TANK 01	During the inspection it was noted that Deficiency for Resolution No. 1 from the 2013 Sanitary Survey has not been resolved. According to an email from Michael Jacobs, City of Wichita, to Allison Herring, KHDE, the city has a schedule for the rehabilitation of the Roosevelt storage tank. This schedule is acceptable to KDHE. Please verify in writing by February 1, 2016 that the City of Wichita agrees to keep this schedule for the completion of the design, bidding and construction of the Woodlawn and Roosevelt storage tanks. Based on the schedule provided, KDHE will require the rehabilitation of both storage tanks to be completed by June 1, 2017.
12/02/2015	STORAGE TANK 02	During the inspection it was noted that Deficiency for Resolution No. 1 from the 2013 Sanitary Survey has not been resolved. According to an email from Michael Jacobs, City of Wichita, to Allison Herring, KHDE, the city has a schedule for the rehabilitation of both the Woodlawn storage tank. This schedule is acceptable to KDHE. Please verify in writing by February 1, 2016 that the City of Wichita agrees to keep this schedule for the completion of the design, bidding and construction of the Woodlawn and Roosevelt storage tanks. Based on the schedule provided, KDHE will require the rehabilitation of both storage tanks to be completed by June 1, 2017.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
1/1/2016 - 1/31/2016	21	2.21	1.0 RATIO	1.40

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/10/2016	87	87	MG/L	300
BROMATE	11/2/2016	6.9	5.5 - 6.9	ppb	10
CALCIUM	5/10/2016	30	30	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/10/2016	120	120	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/10/2016	730	730	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/10/2016	0.016	0.016	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	5/10/2016	140	140	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/10/2016	16	16	MG/L	150
PH	5/10/2016	8.2	8.2	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	5/10/2016	0.05	0.05	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	5/10/2016	5	5	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/10/2016	8.6	8.6	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/10/2016	97	97	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/10/2016	80	80	MG/L	250
TDS	5/10/2016	410	410	MG/L	500

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

During the 2016 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
7/1/2016 - 7/27/2016	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	FAILURE TO SUBMIT BY JULY 1ST DUE DATE