



City of Bonner Springs



Consumer Confidence Report – 2014 Covering Calendar Year – 2013

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. **To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings, which are held the 2nd & 4th Monday of each month at 7:30 P.M. at City Hall.** For more information, please contact, RICK SAILLER at 913-667-3514.

Bonner Springs sources of drinking water

Our drinking water comes from 5 Ground Water Wells located in an alluvial aquifer 75-80 feet deep, just north of the Kansas River. The well water is filtered naturally within this aquifer then is chemically treated and filtered again at the Bonner Springs Utilities (BSU) Water Treatment Plant. The water is treated to remove contaminants such as iron and manganese and a disinfectant (chlorine) is added to protect you against microbial contaminants. Some of our drinking water is supplied from Kansas City Board of Public Utilities (BPU) through a Consecutive Connection (CC). The water we purchase from BPU is drawn from the Missouri River watershed. This water is collected and filtered through horizontal collector wells in an aquifer located below the Missouri River. BPU filters and treats this water similar to Bonner Spring including the disinfection process. BSU and BPU perform multiple daily tests of the treated water to insure that your water is safe to drink. To find out more about your drinking water sources and the chemicals used to treat the water, please contact our office at 913-667-3514.

Is my Water Safe to Drink?

Absolutely! 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.

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 8 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 TESTS ARE PERFORMED DAILY



Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2013 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, 2013. 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.

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.

Drinking Water Notice

The city monitors our water on routine basis including daily chlorine residual and water clarity. During Calendar year 2013, the City of Bonner Springs violated a drinking water standard for Monitoring. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we doing to correct the situation. During September 2013, we did not complete some of the required monitored and subsequent testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that time. We failed to return three of the eight routine microbiological samples that are required every month. This was not considered an emergency and there is no direct health risk to consumers. The problem arose from a communication error between the sampler and another staff member responsible for sending the samples to the Kansas Department of Health & Environment Laboratory for testing. We have reviewed our internal procedures to ensure this does happen again. It is our intention to meet all regulatory requirements and provide our customers with SAFE, CLEAN Drinking Water.



City of Bonner Springs



Testing Results for: City of Bonner Springs

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	1/19/2011	2	2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ATRAZINE	6/26/2013	1.4	1.4	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	1/19/2011	0.14	0.14	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	1/19/2011	1.7	1.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	10/23/2013	0.31	0.27 - 0.31	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	2/13/2013	0.14	0.14	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	1/19/2011	3.3	3.3	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)	2013	6	19 - 23	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2013	9	31 - 35	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2011 - 2013	1.5	0.098 - 1.7	ppm	1.3	4	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2011 - 2013	2.8	1 - 8.6	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>.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	1/19/2011	204	204	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	1/19/2011	110	110	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	1/19/2011	91	91	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	1/19/2011	940	940	UMHO/CM	1500
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	1/19/2011	350	350	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	1/19/2011	19	19	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	1/19/2011	0.0027	0.0027	MG/L	0.05
METOLACHLOR	6/26/2013	0.45	0.45	ppb	
NICKEL	1/19/2011	0.0011	0.0011	MG/L	0.1
PH	1/19/2011	7.1	7.1	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	1/19/2011	0.66	0.66	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	1/19/2011	6.3	6.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	1/19/2011	14	14	MG/L	50
SODIUM	1/19/2011	59	59	MG/L	100
SULFATE	1/19/2011	140	140	MG/L	250
TDS	1/19/2011	570	570	MG/L	500
ZINC	1/19/2011	0.57	0.57	MG/L	5

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

During the 2013 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
09/01/2013 - 09/30/2013	COLIFORM (TCR)	MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MINOR

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 2013 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
ATRAZINE	7/29/2013	Kansas City Board of Public Utilities (BPU)	0.27	0.099 - 0.27	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	0.11	0.11	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CYANIDE	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	6.8	6.8	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
FLUORIDE	7/29/2013	Kansas City BPU	0.87	0.74 - 0.87	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	1.4	1.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	1.4	1.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	5/23/2012	Kansas City BPU	240	240	MG/L	
ALKALINITY, CaCO ₃ STABILITY	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	190	190	MG/L	
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	1/13/2010	Kansas City BPU	260	180 - 260	MG/L	300
BICARBONATE AS HCO ₃	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	230	230	MG/L	
CALCIUM	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	69	69	MG/L	200
CARBON, DISSOLVED ORGANIC (DOC)	6/9/2010	Kansas City BPU	2.5	2 - 2.5	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	31	31	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	770	770	UMHO/CM	1500
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO ₃)	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	280	280	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	25	25	MG/L	150
METOLACHLOR	7/29/2013	Kansas City BPU	0.16	0.16	ppb	
ORTHOPHOSPHATE	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	0.17	0.17	MG/L	
PH	5/23/2012	Kansas City BPU	8.4	8.4	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	5.7	5.7	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	14	14	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	58	58	MG/L	100
STRONTIUM	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	0.425	0.425	PCI/L	
SULFATE	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	150	150	MG/L	250
SUVA (SPECIFIC ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBANCE)	5/11/2010	Kansas City BPU	2.2	1.9 - 2.2	L/MG-M	
TDS	5/15/2013	Kansas City BPU	460	460	MG/L	500
UV ABSORBANCE @254 NM	5/11/2010	Kansas City BPU	0.055	0.038 - 0.055	CM-1	

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

During the 2013 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

