



# City of Bonner Springs



## Consumer Confidence Report – 2016 Covering Calendar Year – 2015

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 Springs including the disinfection process. BSU and BPU perform multiple daily tests of the treated water to ensure 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 913-422-8117.

### **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 IS MONITORED CONTINUOUSLY – 24/7

We use several on-line analyzers to monitor water quality 24 hours-a-day, 7 days a week. The analyzer data is monitored by our computer control system which alerts our operators if the data is outside of a desired range. Our system will even shut down treatment operations if the data is extremely different than our allowable range. We monitor pH, chlorine and turbidity (clarity).



## Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2015 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, 2015. 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.



Only Tap Water Delivers<sup>SM</sup>



# 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 2015				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	4/16/2014	3.8	3.8	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ATRAZINE	7/8/2015	1.1	1.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	4/16/2014	0.19	0.19	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	10/14/2015	0.4	0.18 - 0.4	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	2/24/2015	0.23	0.23	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	4/16/2014	2	2	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)	2015	23	22 - 23	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2015	47	44 - 47	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2012 - 2014	1	0.087 - 1.3	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2012 - 2014	6.6	1 - 130	ppb	15	1	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>.

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Value	Highest	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/16/2014	210	210		MG/L	300
CALCIUM	4/16/2014	140	140		MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/16/2014	120	120		MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/16/2014	1200	1200		UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/16/2014	0.16	0.16		LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	4/16/2014	470	470		MG/L	400
IRON	4/16/2014	0.013	0.013		MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	4/16/2014	28	28		MG/L	150
MANGANESE	4/16/2014	0.024	0.024		MG/L	0.05
METOLACHLOR	6/25/2014	0.41	0.41		ppb	
NICKEL	4/16/2014	0.0024	0.0024		MG/L	0.1
PH	4/16/2014	7.3	7.3		PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/16/2014	0.81	0.81		MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/16/2014	8.5	8.5		MG/L	100
SILICA	4/16/2014	19	19		MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/16/2014	79	79		MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/16/2014	240	240		MG/L	250
TDS	4/16/2014	760	760		MG/L	500
ZINC	4/16/2014	0.85	0.85		MG/L	5

During the 2015 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.



Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from **Board of Public Utilities (BPU), Kansas City**. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2015 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	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	0.19	0.19	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	0.13	0.13	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	10/14/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	0.75	0.43 - 0.75	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.4	1.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	5/23/2012	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	240	240	MG/L	
ALKALINITY, STABILITY CACO3	5/15/2013	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	190	190	MG/L	
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/13/2014	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	160	160	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	0.05	0.05	MG/L	0.05
BICARBONATE AS HCO3	5/13/2014	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	200	200	MG/L	
CALCIUM	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	70	70	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/13/2014	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	30	30	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	810	810	UMHO/CM	1500
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	270	270	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	24	24	MG/L	150
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	5/13/2014	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	19	19	UG/L	
METOLACHLOR	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	0.051	0.051	ppb	
ORTHOPHOSPHATE	5/13/2014	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	0.16	0.16	MG/L	
PH	5/23/2012	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.4	8.4	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	6.3	6.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	15	15	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/13/2015	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	64	64	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/13/2014	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	200	200	MG/L	250
TDS	5/13/2014	KANSAS CITY BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	560	560	MG/L	500

During the 2015 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

**Additional Required Health Effects Language:**

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

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