

City of Manhattan

Consumer Confidence Report – 2021

Covering Calendar Year – 2020



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 have any questions or concerns regarding the city's drinking water quality, please call Abdu Durar: Environmental Compliance Manager at (785)-587-4559.**

- The city operates 20 groundwater wells as its water supply source.
- A disinfectant is added to protect the water supply against microbial contaminants.

A message from EPA

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. The city treats 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

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).

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) 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment may 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 agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical 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.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR). Our water system is required to test a minimum of 60 samples per month in accordance with the Revised 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 2020 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, 2020. 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-Detect (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 Manhattan

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of December, 3.03% of samples returned as positive	No more than 5% of samples can test positive	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	5/12/2020	2	2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	5/12/2020	0.038	0.038	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/12/2020	1.6	1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	7/14/2020	0.88	0.71 - 0.88 of 4 quarterly samples	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2020	16	14 – 16 of 2 separate locations	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2020	29	29 of 2 separate locations	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Sampling Dates	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	July – September, 2020	0.015	0 - 0.026 of 30 sites	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD, FREE	July – September, 2020	0	0 – 1.2 of 30 sites	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>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
07/01/2020 - 07/31/2020	2.63	mg/L	2.5	mg/L

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	7/11/2017	0.8	0.8	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/12/2020	47	47	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	5/12/2020	16	16	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/12/2020	48	48	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/12/2020	400	400	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/12/2020	0.16	0.16	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/12/2020	96	96	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/12/2020	14	14	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	5/12/2020	0.0011	0.0011	MG/L	0.05
PH	5/12/2020	8.9	8.9	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/12/2020	7.2	7.2	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/12/2020	24	24	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/12/2020	35	35	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/12/2020	62	62	MG/L	250
TDS	5/12/2020	240	240	MG/L	500

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

During the 2020 calendar year, there were no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.