



City of Louisburg

2019 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Note: Data contained in this report is from the 2018 calendar year.

5/7/2019

Our goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The City of Louisburg Water Department and the Marais des Cygnes Public Utility Authority (MDCPUA) are pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires distribution of this report. It is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you everyday. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.



WATER SYSTEM

The City of Louisburg currently purchases our drinking water from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Our water comes from surface water we purchase from MDCPUA Water Treatment Plant. The MDCPUA Water Plant is a public entity jointly owned by the cities of Paola and Louisburg, Kansas. The City of Louisburg has two elevated water storage tanks located within city limits: a 750,000 gallon tank located at Harvest Drive and Wildcat Drive and a 250,000 gallon tank located at South Third Street and Metcalf Road. The MDCPUA transmission system includes a 1,100,000 gallon ground tank and two 750,000 gallon elevated tanks.

Statement of Water Quality

The City of Louisburg and MDCPUA strive to meet all Federal and State requirements through continuous monitoring and testing for water quality.

Contacting Your Water Department

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City Administrator, Nathan Law, at City Hall, (913) 837-5371. The City of Louisburg wants you, our valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. The City conducts regularly scheduled Council meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month at 6:30 PM. If you would like to address the City Council concerning the quality of your water, you may attend any Council meeting.

Persons with Special Needs or Immune Deficiencies

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 Quality Monitoring

**"WE ARE
COMMITTED TO
ENSURING THE
QUALITY OF
YOUR WATER"**

The City of Louisburg Water Department & MDCPUA Water Plant routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Tables No. 1 and 2 show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018.

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, 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 chemical 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 5 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.

Summary of Table No. 1 and 2

During the 2018 calendar year, the City of Louisburg water system had no violations of drinking water regulations.

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).

Definitions

In Tables No. 1 and 2 you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2018 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, 2018. 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.**

TABLE 1
Testing Results for: City of Louisburg
Consumer Confidence Report – 2019
Covering Calendar Year – 2018
PWS ID: KS2012106

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 **CRAIG HUFFERD** at 913-238-6324.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from:

Buyer Name	Seller Name
CITY OF LOUISBURG	MIAMI CO RWD 2
CITY OF LOUISBURG	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2018	18	6.5 - 24	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2018	31	12 - 44	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	2015 - 2017	0.043	0.0055 - 0.21	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2015 - 2017	1.5	1.5 - 12	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>.

During the 2018 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
12/30/2017 - 10/23/2018	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)

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 2018 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	5/9/2018	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.087	0.087	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	1.9	1.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	1/8/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	0.68	0.54 - 0.68	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/9/2018	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.86	0.71 - 0.86	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/9/2018	MIAMI CO RWD 2	100	100	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	0.026	0.026	MG/L	0.05
BROMATE	6/12/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	5.54	5.54	ppb	10
CALCIUM	5/9/2018	MIAMI CO RWD 2	42	42	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	44	44	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	410	410	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	-0.078	-0.078	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	140	140	MG/L	400
IRON	5/9/2018	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.02	0.02	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	10	10	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	0.0094	0.0094	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	5/9/2018	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.0017	0.0017	MG/L	0.1
PH	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	8	8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/9/2018	MIAMI CO RWD 2	4	4	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	2.6	2.6	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	22	22	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	30	30	MG/L	250
TDS	5/7/2018	MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH	210	210	MG/L	500
ZINC	5/9/2018	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.01	0.01	MG/L	5

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

During the 2018 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MIAMI CO RWD 2	MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	MON	E. COLI	7/2/2018 - 7/6/2018

TABLE 2
Testing Results for: MARAIS DES CYGNES PUBLIC UTILITY AUTH
Consumer Confidence Report – 2019
Covering Calendar Year – 2018
PWS ID: KS2012109

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 **CRAIG HUFFERD** at 913-238-6324.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
INTAKE 999	Surface Water

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2018				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	5/7/2018	0.047	0.047	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/7/2018	1.9	1.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	1/8/2018	0.68	0.54 - 0.68	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/7/2018	0.4	0.37 - 0.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2018	18	18	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2018	23	23	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
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2018							

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>.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
6/1/2018 - 6/30/2018	12	2.21	1.0 RATIO	1.87

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2018							

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/7/2018	88	88	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/7/2018	0.026	0.026	MG/L	0.05
BROMATE	6/12/2018	5.54	5.54	ppb	10
CALCIUM	5/7/2018	39	39	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/7/2018	44	44	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/7/2018	410	410	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/7/2018	-0.078	-0.078	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/7/2018	140	140	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/7/2018	10	10	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	5/7/2018	0.0094	0.0094	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	5/7/2018	0.0011	0.0011	MG/L	0.1
PH	5/7/2018	8	8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/7/2018	3.3	3.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/7/2018	2.6	2.6	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/7/2018	22	22	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/7/2018	30	30	MG/L	250
TDS	5/7/2018	210	210	MG/L	500

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

During the 2018 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2018		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.