

CITY OF WALTON

Consumer Confidence Report – 2022

Covering Calendar Year – 2021



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 BARRY WENTZ at 620-837-3252.

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

Buyer Name	Seller Name
CITY OF WALTON	HARVEY CO RWD 1

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 2 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 2021 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, 2021. 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 WALTON

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2018 - 2020	3	2.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2018 - 2020	24	24	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	2017 - 2019	0.21	0.021 - 0.21	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2017 - 2019	1.6	0 - 1.8	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
2021 - 2021	1.0400	MG/L	0.6	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
08/12/2021	WATER SYSTEM	During a side-by-side chlorine residual and review of the system's chlorine residual test kit conducted during the inspection, it was noted that one of the two DPD reagent bottles used by the system had expired in March 2021 and the other expires in August 2021. The sample vials used with the system's kit were also discolored and/or scratched. KDHE requires the City of Walton to purchase new reagents and new sample vials for the system's current kit or replace it with a different kit and provide to this office receipts, photographic documentation, or other proof of their purchase.
08/12/2021	WATER SYSTEM	At the time of the inspection, the system's 2021 Lead and Copper sample plan had not yet been submitted to KDHE. The system subsequently sent a 2021 plan to this office. KDHE requires the system to submit a 2021 Lead and Copper sample plan to KDHE Central Office in Topeka for approval immediately.
08/12/2021	WATER SYSTEM	The system is currently working with KMU on revising the Emergency Water Supply Plan, last updated in 2019. The system must also figure the emergency water calculations and include these with the Emergency Water Supply Plan. KDHE requires the City of Walton to review and update the plan, including the emergency water calculations, and submit a copy to this office.
08/12/2021	DISTRIBUTION	After the previous sanitary survey in 2018, the restaurant in town was determined to have a backflow preventer on the pop machine and the dishwasher. All high hazard connections shall be required to install an appropriate backflow prevention device if none is present. All known backflow devices must be certified to be in working order on an annual basis. Copies of the most recent annual certifications must be maintained by the water system for review. The City of Walton did not have any records on file of annual inspections or an inventory of devices at the time of the inspection. KDHE requires the City of Walton to reinvestigate whether the restaurant still has or needs backflow protection and have the restaurant test the device or devices and forward the testing results to this office. KDHE also requires the city to submit to this office a written statement detailing how the city's cross connection control program will be implemented in the future.

During the 2021 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
1/1/2019 - 12/31/2021	LEAD & COPPER RULE	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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 2021 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
ARSENIC	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	4	4	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.14	0.14	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	1.6	1.6	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.2	0.2	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	7/26/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	4.7	4.4 - 4.7	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	5.6	5.6	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	300	300	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	90	90	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	26	26	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	710	710	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.32	0.32	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	270	270	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	12	12	MG/L	150
NICKEL	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.0048	0.0048	MG/L	0.1
PH	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	7.5	7.5	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.86	0.86	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	1.7	1.7	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	33	33	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	52	52	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	34	34	MG/L	250
TDS	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	450	450	MG/L	500
ZINC	4/5/2021	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.011	0.011	MG/L	5

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

During the 2021 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Monitoring Requirements Not Met for CITY OF WALTON

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During JUNE 1, 2021 - SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 we were required to collect 5 Lead & Copper samples from taps within our distribution system. We did not collect all of the required samples within the required time frame. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately

What happened? What is being done?

Our water system will be returned to compliance for this failure to monitor violation by collecting samples during the next available time frame for lead and copper samples which is JUNE 1, 2022- SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

We anticipate resolving the problem within [estimated time frame JUNE 1, 2022- SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

For more information, please contact Name: BARRY WENTZ at Phone: 620-837-3252

Or by Mail: 122 MAIN

POBOX200

WALTON, KS 67151

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by CITY OF WALTON

Federal ID #: KS2007908

Date distributed: June 27, 2022

Required Contents of Public Notice

All public notices must include a clear and readily understandable explanation of each violation or situation and must address the following ten (10) elements:

- 1) Description of the violation or situation including contaminant(s) of concern and (as applicable) the contaminant level(s);
- 2) When the violation or situation occurred;
- 3) Any potential adverse health effects from the violation or situation, using standard language provided in the Rule;
- 4) The population at risk, including subpopulations particularly vulnerable if exposed to the contaminant in their drinking water;
- 5) Whether alternate water supplies should be used by consumers;
- 6) What actions consumers should take, including when to seek medical help, if known;
- 7) A statement of what the system is doing to correct the violation or situation;
- 8) When the system expects to return to compliance or resolve the situation;
- 9) Contact information: name, business address, and phone number of the water system owner, operator, or designee of the PWS that can provide additional information; and
- 10) A statement encouraging notice recipients to distribute the notice to other persons served using standard language from the rule, where applicable.