CITY OF WALTON
Consumer Confidence Report – 2019
Covering Calendar Year – 2018

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

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 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.**

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
TTHM	2015 - 2017	6	6.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2016 - 2018	0.21	0.021 - 0.21	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2016 - 2018	1.6	1.1 - 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.

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
11/20/2018	WATER SYSTEM	A review of the system's chlorine residual test kit revealed that their DPD (N,N-diethyl-p-phenylenediamine) reagent had expired. The city must order new DPD Free Chlorine reagents and submit a proof of purchase to our office for review.
11/20/2018	DISTRIBUTION	During the inspection it was noted that city staff is unsure if the local restaurant has backflow protection or if it is needed. KDHE requires the City of Walton to investigate the local restaurant to determine if backflow protection is needed and if it is in place. Please forward any inspection and/or testing records to this office for review.
11/20/2018	WATER SYSTEM	K.A.R. 28-15-18(c) requires public water supplies to prepare and maintain an Emergency Water Supply Plan. It is recommended that utilities annually review and update their Emergency Water Supply Plan. The City of Walton's Emergency Water Supply Plan contains outdated emergency contact information. KDHE requests that your facility review and update your current Emergency Water Supply Plan. Once the plan has been reviewed and updated, please submit a revised copy to our office for review.
11/20/2018	WATER SYSTEM	At the time of the inspection, the Lead and Copper testing results available were from the years 2018 and 2012. All Water Systems are required to keep Lead and Copper testing results for at least 12 years. During the inspection a copy of KDHE's "Kansas Public Water Supply Records" guide was given to staff. This document has proven to be a beneficial guide to record keeping. KDHE requests that the City of Walton provide a written response on how the Public Water Supply System will continue to follow the record keeping requirements.

During the 2018 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

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
ARSENIC	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	3.6	3.6	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.18	0.18	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	2.5	2.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
NITRATE	7/17/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	3.8	3.6 - 3.8	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	3.9	3.9	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	270	270	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	90	90	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	20	20	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	680	680	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.28	0.28	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	270	270	MG/L	400
IRON	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.039	0.039	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	11	11	MG/L	150
PH	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	7.5	7.5	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.79	0.79	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	1.5	1.5	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	31	31	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	44	44	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	30	30	MG/L	250
TDS	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	410	410	MG/L	500
ZINC	4/3/2018	HARVEY CO RWD 1	0.0069	0.0069	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 no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Walton, Kansas

Total Community Interest

PO Box 200/ 122 Main
Walton, Ks 67151

Phone (620) 837 - 3252
Fax (620) 837 - 3203

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Drinking Water Standard Not Met For City of Walton

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct situation.

Public water supply systems (PWSS) are required to have a sanitary survey conducted every 3-5 years depending on that water systems classification. A sanitary survey is a physical inspection in addition to an inspection of the operation and maintenance of that water system. Sanitary surveys are an important tool used to insure that the quality of your drinking water is safe. During the required inspection, significant deficiencies defined as a defect in design, operation, or maintenance, or a failure or malfunction of the water systems sources, treatment, storage, or distribution system that is causing or has the potential to allow for a pathway for contamination may be identified. When significant deficiencies are identified a PWSS has one hundred twenty (120) days or state defined time frame to correct them. Our PWSS failed to correct the significant deficiency within the required timeframe.

What should I do?

- If the significant deficiency identified was an imminent health threat immediate corrective action would have been required and you would have been notified immediately. 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?

- Significant deficiencies identified during the sanitary survey must be corrected within 120 days of being notified or within a state derived time frame. These deficiencies are not an immediate risk. If they had been, you would have been notified immediately.

What happened? What is being done?

- The City will need to review and update a copy of the current Emergency Water Supply Plan.
- At the time of inspection, The Lead and Copper testing results available were from the years 2018 and 2012. All Water Systems are required to keep Lead & Copper testing results for at least 12 years. KDHE requests that the City of Walton provide a written response on hoe the Public Water Supply System will continue to follow record keeping requirements.
- During the inspection it was noted that the city staff is unsure if the local restaurant has backflow protection or if needed. KDHE requires the City of Walton to investigate the local restaurant to determine if backflow protection is needed and if it is in place.
- A review of the system's chlorine residual test kit revealed that their DPD (N, N-diethyl-p-phenylenediamine) reagent had expired.

Of the items listed two have be resolved. We anticipate resolving the remaining problems within 30 days.

For more information, please contact Barry Wentz at (620)837-3252
Or by Mail: 122 Main, PO Box 200, Walton KS 67151

Please share this information with all the other people who drnk 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 in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Walton
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