

# City of Overbrook

## – Water Quality Report (covers calendar year 2007)

This pamphlet lists water quality information for the City of Overbrook. It includes limited details on the source and quality parameters and how our water compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. It's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings that are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m. at City Hall. For more information, please contact Jim Koger at 785/665-7328.

The water source for Overbrook is from 5 wells and Osage RWD 5 which has interconnections with Carbondale, Douglas RWD 3 and Topeka. The water is treated to remove contaminants. A disinfectant is also added to protect the water supply against microbial contaminants. An assessment of our source water has been completed. For the results of the assessment, please contact us or download the results at [www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html](http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html).

### 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).

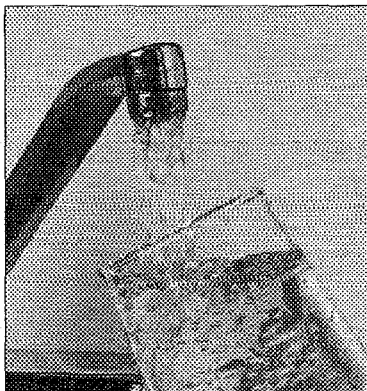
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick 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.

■ **Lead:** 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 Coliform Rule (TCR):** 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 by newspaper, television or radio. During 2007, the city collected two samples per month.

### Water Quality Data

The table on the reverse side lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2007 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2007. 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 level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in water

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

**N/A:** not applicable; **ND:** non detect at testing limit

**pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ )

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/l}$ )

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: measure of turbidity

See Water Quality Data for 2007 on Reverse Side

## Testing Results for the City of Overbrook

The City of Overbrook had no violations of drinking water regulations in 2007.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	3/8/2005	0.11	0.11	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	3/8/2005	2	2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	3/8/2005	0.74	0.74	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
SELENIUM	3/8/2005	3.1	3.1	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2005 - 2007	0.092	0	0.0056 - 0.095	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2005 - 2007	2.3	0	1.2 - 3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	8/11/2003	3	3	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	8/11/2003	5	5	PCI/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	8/11/2003	1.2	1.2	PCI/L	5	0	
RADIUM-228	8/11/2003	1.8	1.8	PCI/L	5	0	

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/8/2005	250	250	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	3/8/2005	37	37	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	3/8/2005	180	180	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	3/8/2005	1100	1100	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	3/8/2005	0.39	0.39	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CAC03)	3/8/2005	140	140	MG/L	400
IRON	3/8/2005	0.18	0.18	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	3/8/2005	12	12	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	3/8/2005	0.0079	0.0079	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	3/8/2005	0.0013	0.0013	MG/L	0.1
PH	3/8/2005	8	8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	3/8/2005	1.8	1.8	MG/L	100
SILICA	3/8/2005	18	18	MG/L	50
SODIUM	3/8/2005	170	170	MG/L	100
SULFATE	3/8/2005	26	26	MG/L	250
TDS	3/8/2005	600	600	MG/L	500
ZINC	3/8/2005	0.054	0.054	MG/L	5

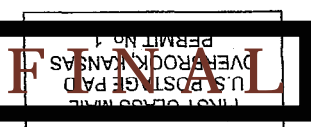
Our water is purchased from other water systems. Below is a listing of all the test results of those systems that are interconnected to our water system.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	2	1 - 2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ATRAZINE	8/28/2007	CITY OF CARBONDALE	1.4	1 - 1.4	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide
BARIUM	4/4/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	0.075	0.067 - 0.075	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	5.1	1.3 - 5.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	7/25/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	0.86	0.19 - 0.86	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
LASSO	6/11/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	0.23	0.23	ppb	2	0	Runoff from herbicide
NITRATE	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	1.1	0.62 - 1.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	1.7	1.7	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	0.43	0.43	NTU	1		Soil runoff

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	267	115 - 267	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	0.043	0.043	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	46	46	MG/L	200
CARBON, TOTAL	10/8/2007	CITY OF CARBONDALE	4.8	3.3 - 4.8	ppm	10000
CHLORIDE	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	38	38	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	580	370 - 580	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	1.2	1.2	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CAC03)	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	250	150 - 250	MG/L	400
IRON	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	0.044	0.044	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	45	9.6 - 45	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	12/10/2007	CITY OF CARBONDALE	0.007	0.007	MG/L	0.05
METOLACHLOR	6/11/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	2.8	2.8	ppb	
NICKEL	12/10/2007	CITY OF CARBONDALE	0.0033	0.0033	MG/L	0.1
PH	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	9.2	9.2	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	0.28	0.28	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	7.9	7.9	MG/L	100
SILICA	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	13	5.6 - 13	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	33	33	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/12/2007	CITY OF TOPEKA	59	59	MG/L	250
TDS	11/5/2007	DOUGLAS CO RWD 3	340	200 - 340	MG/L	500
ZINC	12/10/2007	CITY OF CARBONDALE	0.034	0.034	MG/L	5

During 2007, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations. Carbondale - treatment technique violations 2007 Consent Order issued October 12, 2006 for TOC violations.

CUSTOMER  
POSTAL



City of Overbrook  
PO Box 288  
Overbrook, KS 66524