

CONTINUING OUR COMMITMENT

We are pleased to present our annual water quality report. Included in this brochure are 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. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water systems.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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, those with HIV/AIDS or other system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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. Our water is treated 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The sources of drinking water (tap and bottled) 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.

Your water is treated to remove several contaminants and a disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act required states to develop a Source Water Assessment for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. Our assessment can be viewed at: <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html> (scroll down to NEWTONCITYOF).

WATER QUALITY DATA

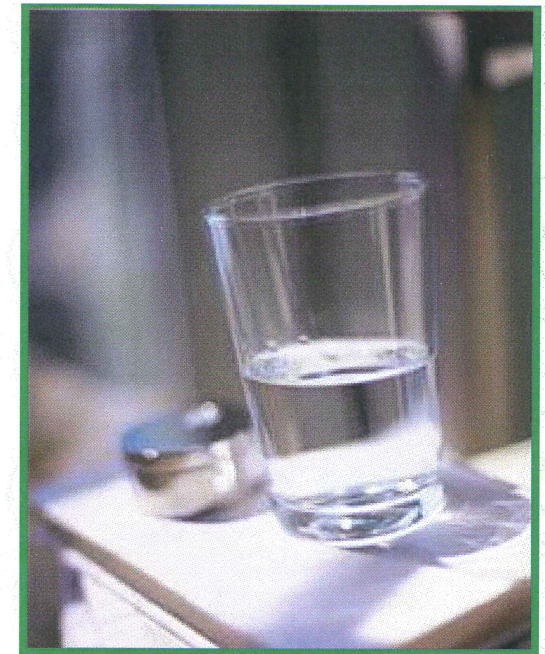
The tables on the reverse side list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2012 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these 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 important fact to remember is that your water is safe.**

QUESTIONS?

Information may be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.

Additional information is located at these websites: www.epa.gov/watrhome and www.cdc.gov.

To learn more about our local drinking water, please attend any City Council meeting held the second Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at City Hall, or contact John Torline at 316-283-7633.



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

For Calendar Year 2012



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Public Water Supply ID#: KS2007906

Testing results for the CITY OF NORTH NEWTON

Microbiological Contaminants and Disinfection Byproducts

NO DETECTED RESULTS WERE FOUND IN THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 2012

Metal	Period	90th Percentile	Range	AL	Sites over AL	Below EPA Limits?	Typical Source
COPPER	2010-12	0.82 ppm	0.27-0.83	1.3	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2010-12	2.1 ppb	1.2-2.2	15	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing

Your water is a blend of groundwater from wells owned by North Newton, Newton, and the Public Wholesale Water Supply District No. 17. It is treated by the City of Newton. During the 2012 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violations of drinking water regulations.

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants detected during 2012. Samples for all of the following occurred in the **City of Newton**.

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Value	Range	MCL	Below EPA Limits?	Typical Source
ARSENIC	5.8 ppb	5.8	10	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	0.15 ppm	0.15	2	Yes	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	2.2 ppb	2.2	100	Yes	Discharge from steel & pulp mills
FLUORIDE	0.67 ppm	0.2-0.67	4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
NITRATE	2.4 ppm	2.2-4.4	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	4.7 ppb	4.7	50	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Highest Value	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	236 mg/l	300
CALCIUM	77 mg/l	200
CHLORIDE	34 mg/l	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	630 umhos/cm	1500
CORROSIVITY	0.3 Lang	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	230 mg/l	400
MAGNESIUM	9.4 mg/l	150
MANGANESE	0.0034 mg/l	0.05
PH	7.6 PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	0.15 mg/l	5
POTASSIUM	1.5 mg/l	100
SILICA	30 mg/l	50
SODIUM	45 mg/l	100
SULFATE	47 mg/l	250
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	400 mg/l	500
ZINC	0.0055 mg/l	5

TABLE DEFINITIONS

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

Lang (Langelier Index): used to determine how corrosive drinking water is. A reading of "0" indicates non-corrosive.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

UMHOS/CM: electrical conductivity measures the rate at which a small electrical current flows through a solution, usually measured in micromhos per centimeter.

90th Percentile: Value is calculated by first putting all samples in order from lowest to highest and numbering them. Multiply number of samples by .09. The sample result with the number corresponding to this calculation is the 90th percentile.

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. When your water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the lead exposure risk by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two 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. For more information you may call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or go to <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS IN SOURCE WATER BEFORE TREATMENT:

- **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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**—may come from a variety of sources such as storm water runoff, agriculture and residential users.
- **Radioactive contaminants**—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 can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

NATURALLY OCCURRING BACTERIA

It is a fact that bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found in our food, on our skin, in our bodies, and in the air, soil and water. Some are harmful and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with disease-causing organisms. 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, we will notify the public.

Our water system tested a minimum of two samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants.

There were no Total Coliform Bacteria violations during the 2012 calendar year.

CONTAMINATION FROM CROSS-CONNECTIONS

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment, systems containing chemicals or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line. Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line.

Outside water taps, garden hoses and toilets tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools or garden chemicals. Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. For more information visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/crossconnection.html>.

