CITY OF RUSSELL
Consumer Confidence Report – 2016
Covering Calendar Year – 2015

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 JON QUINDAY at 785-483-6311.

Your water comes from 9 Ground Water Wells and surface water.

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 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.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2015 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, 2015. 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 RUSSELL

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	5/19/2015	1.6	1.6	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ATRAZINE	6/23/2015	3.9	3.9	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/19/2015	0.0084	0.0084	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/19/2015	3.3	3.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
NITRATE	5/19/2015	0.68	0.14 - 0.68	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	5/19/2015	2.8	2.8	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2015	22	2.9 - 13	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2015	51	18 - 59	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	2013 - 2015	0.15	0.0061 - 0.17	ppm	1.3	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.

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
4/1/2015 - 4/30/2015	8	1.82	1.0 RATIO	1.56

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Our Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/19/2015	98	98	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/19/2015	0.015	0.015	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	5/19/2015	20	20	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/19/2015	170	170	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/19/2015	1200	1200	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/19/2015	-0.49	-0.49	LANG	0
DES-ISOPROPYL-ATRAZINE	6/23/2015	0.4	0.4	UG/L	
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	5/19/2015	56	56	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/19/2015	1.3	1.3	MG/L	150
METOLACHLOR	6/23/2015	1.6	1.6	ppb	
NICKEL	5/19/2015	0.004	0.004	MG/L	0.1
PH	5/19/2015	7.8	7.8	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	5/19/2015	0.27	0.27	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	5/19/2015	14	14	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/19/2015	20	20	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/19/2015	220	220	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/19/2015	220	220	MG/L	250
TDS	5/19/2015	730	730	MG/L	500

During the 2015 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

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.

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