

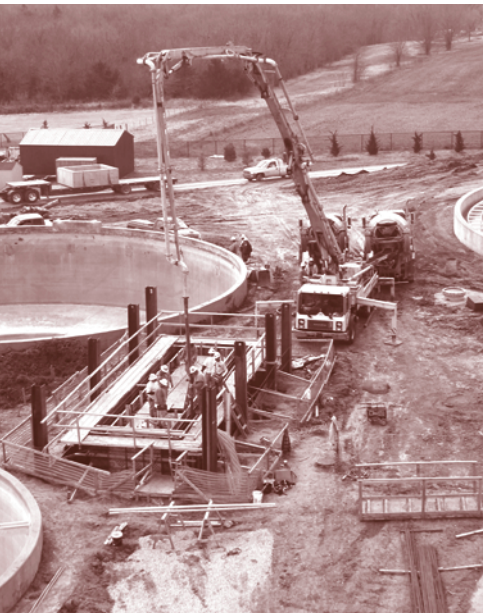
City of Olathe
Water Production Division
PO Box 768
Olathe, KS 66051-0768
www.olatheks.org

PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 323
Olathe, KS



Printed on 100% recycled paper
with soy-based ink.

2004 Drinking Water Quality Report enclosed



Reduce Your Water Bill with Efficient Water Practices

Think **WOW**

– Wise Outdoor Watering

Providing customers with safe, high quality drinking water at an affordable cost is our top priority. Because summertime lawn watering can more than double a household's water usage, the City encourages residents and businesses to think **W.O.W. — Wise Outdoor Watering**. By making some simple adjustments, you can conserve the City's water supply and save money on your water bill.

It all comes down to using water wisely, and it's as easy as...

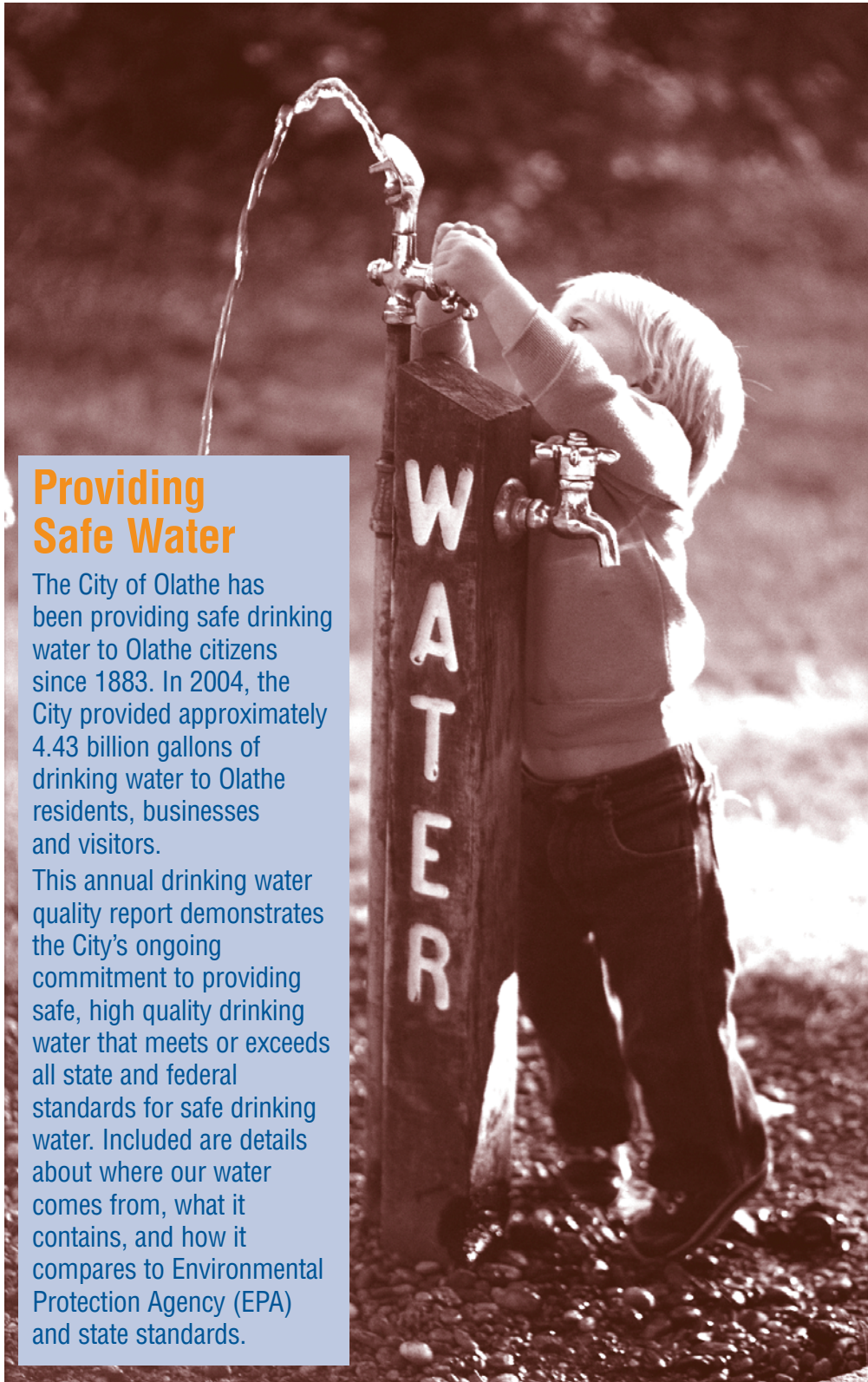
- adopting an alternate day (odd/even) schedule for outdoor watering
- limiting non-essential outdoor water use (i.e., use a broom to sweep driveways)
- watering between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. for best efficiency
- using a soaker hose to apply water directly to plants, avoiding water waste

Improvements underway at Olathe Water Plant No. 2 will significantly increase water treatment capacity to help meet summertime water demands.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si usted quiere una copia en español nosotros se la enviamos por correo a su casa. Por favor llame al 971-9311 y solicítela.

City of Olathe

Drinking Water Quality Report 2004



Providing Safe Water

The City of Olathe has been providing safe drinking water to Olathe citizens since 1883. In 2004, the City provided approximately 4.43 billion gallons of drinking water to Olathe residents, businesses and visitors.

This annual drinking water quality report demonstrates the City's ongoing commitment to providing safe, high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds all state and federal standards for safe drinking water. Included are details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Water Treatment

The City of Olathe owns and operates two drinking water treatment plants. In 2004, the City treated approximately 4.15 billion gallons of groundwater from wells south of the Kansas River and 0.211 billion gallons of Lake Olathe water. In addition, the City purchased 0.074 billion gallons of treated drinking water from Water District No. 1 of Johnson County.

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

Protecting Source Water

Protecting our water resources is important to the quality of life of Olathe citizens, and the quality of our source water has a direct impact on the treatment costs for providing safe, quality drinking water. The City of Olathe, in partnership with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), has completed a source water assessment for our water supplies. The assessment results are available at www.kdhe.state.ks.us/nps.

Ensuring Safe Drinking Water

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The City of Olathe Water Production Division treats water according to EPA's regulations to remove several contaminants and adds disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. Contaminants in bottled water are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA sets limits that protect the public in the same manner as tap water regulations. 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water prior to treatment 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 agricultural 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.

Summary of Water Quality

The EPA requires monitoring of over 100 drinking water contaminants. Listed below are the only contaminants detected in Olathe drinking water. **None of the contaminants detected exceed state or federal standards.** The summary shows monitoring results from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2004.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	City of Olathe Value			City of Olathe Range	Meets Standard	Possible Sources
			WP1	WP2	DS			
Inorganic Chemicals								
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	1.4	1.3	N/A	1.3-1.4	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.110	.05	N/A	.05-0.110	✓	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	1.7	N/A	ND-1.7	✓	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	N/A	N/A	0.15	N/A	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.78	N/A	0.78-1.2	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.55	ND	N/A	ND-0.55	✓	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.1	1.8	N/A	1.1-1.8	✓	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals								
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	N/D	0.54	N/A	N/A	✓	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor (ppb)	2	0	N/D	N/D	N/A	N/D	✓	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Volatile Organic Chemicals								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.1	4.0-27	✓	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.1	2-79	✓	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliforms (in % of monthly samples)	≤5	0	N/A	N/A	0.99	0-0.99	✓	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (removal ratio)	>1.0	TT	1.97	2.38	N/A	1.97-2.38	✓	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	0.14	0.06	N/A	96%-100% monthly percentage meeting 0.3 NTU	✓	Soil runoff.
Radiological Contaminants								
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	N/A	N/A	ND	N/A	✓	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Asbestos (MFL)	7	0	N/A	N/A	ND	N/A	✓	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.



Key to abbreviations

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter

WP1: Water Plant No. 1

WP2: Water Plant No. 2

DS: Distribution System

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

umho/cm: micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers additional treatment measures by the public water system.

N/A: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units (A measure of the clarity of water)

ppm: Parts per million

ppb: Parts per billion

Unregulated Parameters

Unregulated Parameters are monitored in the interest of the customer, and to assist regulators in developing future regulations.

Parameter (units)	Federal Level Recommended	City of Olathe Value		Range
		WP1	WP2	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	--	127	67	67-127
Aluminum (ppb)	200	32	ND	ND-32
Calcium (ppm)	--	63	36	36-63
Chloride (ppm)	250	74	62	62-74
Corrosivity	--	Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive
Iron (ppm)	0.3	ND	ND	ND
Magnesium (ppm)	--	10	12	10-12
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.350	ND	ND-0.350
Metolachlor (ppb)	--	ND	0.54	ND-0.54
Nickel (ppb)	--	4.2	1.5	1.5-4.2
pH (standard units)	6.5 – 8.5	9.1	9.4	9.1-9.4
Potassium (ppm)	--	4.1	7.8	4.1-7.8
Silica (ppm)	50	4.9	11.0	4.9-11.0
Specific Conductivity (umho/cm)	1500	630	540	540-630
Radon (pCi/L)	300	23	50	23-50
Sulfate (ppm)	250	96	100	96-100
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	380	320	320-380
Total Hardness (ppm)	400	200	140	140-200
Zinc (ppb)	5000	9	ND	ND-9
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	1500	N/A	N/A	ND
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	1500	N/A	N/A	ND

Special Health Requirements

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants found 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.

Security

The City of Olathe Water Production Division and the Olathe Police Department work in a heightened state of awareness. Olathe maintains a state of the art water system and state of the art monitoring system that requires some 300 tests to be performed daily. Olathe continues to enhance monitoring systems and barriers at the Water Production facilities. Olathe is working with the American Water Works Association, Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies, Environmental Protection Agency, WaterISAC and Kansas Department of Health and Environment to identify additional security steps as well as potential threats. All of these organizations are working directly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



Compliance Update

The City works with the Kansas Department of Health & Environment (KDHE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

We are required by federal rule to monitor the turbidity (clarity) of the water on a daily basis.

While turbidity itself has no health effects, it is used as an indicator of whether or not the water supply is being effectively filtered. Excess turbidity in drinking water may interfere with the disinfection process and provide a media for microbial growth.

Turbidity levels must be maintained below 0.3 NTUs in 95% of the monthly samples taken. During a 3-day period in June 2004, Water Plant No. 1 turbidity levels exceeded this monthly limit, resulting in a violation. The high turbidity was attributed to unusually high levels of manganese, a naturally occurring element, in Lake Olathe. To correct the situation, Water Plant No. 1 was removed from service until the appropriate modifications could be made.

Although this was not an emergency, as a customer, you have a right to know what happened and what the City did to correct the situation. For more information, please contact the City of Olathe Water Production Division at (913) 971-5233 or P.O. Box 768, Olathe, KS. 66051-0768 (State Water System ID# R6000).

Please share this report with others, 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE:
1-800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/OGWDW

