

Think W.O.W. – Wise Outdoor Watering

5 Simple Ways to Save Water this Summer:

Minimize water waste. Up to fifty percent of the water applied to lawns is wasted due to overwatering, runoff, and evaporation.

Water efficiently. Water early in the morning, avoid watering on driveways and sidewalks, use soaker hoses, and consult an expert for advice on in-ground sprinkler systems.

Grass-cycle. Just cut it high, and let it lie. Grass clippings provide good moisture and nutrients to your lawn.

Harvest rainwater. Look for ways to manage rain water on your property, by redirecting downspouts to drain into gardens, or a rain barrel.

Grow native. Plants that are native (naturally found) in the area are adapted to the normal rainfall amounts, so you won't have to water them.



Keeping Our Streams Healthy

In Olathe, storm drains connect directly to our streams. That means stormwater running off roads, parking lots, and other hard surfaces during rain events flows to the nearest creek without any treatment. A whole host of pollutants – ranging from trash to road salts and lawn chemicals – can be carried back to our streams during this process. This stormwater pollution can be a major source of pollution in Olathe's streams and lakes.

What You Can Do

- Organize a litter cleanup. The City's Adopt-a-Street and Volunteers in the Parks (VIP) Programs can assist you with your efforts.
- Properly dispose of paint, pesticides and other household chemicals through the City's year-round household hazardous waste (HHW) program.
- Keep motor oil away from storm drains by collecting it for recycling.
- Reduce the need for lawn chemicals through natural lawn care practices (e.g., grass-cycling, composting, non-toxic alternatives). If you do apply chemicals, be sure it's not when a heavy rainfall is predicted.
- Report any incidences of illegal dumping, down a storm drain or anywhere else, to the City.

How to Contact Us

Municipal Services Center (913) 971-9311
1385 S. Robinson Dr. / P.O. Box 768
Olathe, Kansas 66061
8 a.m. – 5 p.m., Monday - Friday

Customer Service

To start, stop, or transfer water service (913) 971-9311
Account information (bill payment) (913) 971-9311
For water quality information (913) 971-5122
Report a waterline break or other emergency (913) 971-9311
After hours emergency (evenings/weekends) (913) 971-5151
For more information, visit www.OlatheKS.org/oms

EPA WaterSense Label

The City is a proud utility partner of the EPA's WaterSense Program, which encourages homeowners across the country to take a closer look at their water use to help conserve water for future generations and reduce costs on their water bills. Similar to the "EnergyStar" label for energy-efficient appliances, the WaterSense label provides consumers with an easy way to identify high-performing, water-efficient products. Look for the label on toilets and other household plumbing fixtures.



P.O. Box 768
Olathe, Kansas 66051-0768

Reader Feedback
Please send your comments to:
Olathe Link
P.O. Box 768
Olathe, KS 66051-0768
linkcomments@olatheks.org
913-971-8700

Setting the Standard for Excellence in Public Service

This report is being mailed to you as a requirement of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

NOTE: 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.

AQUAFEST 2011 WATER – it's reason enough to celebrate!

Saturday, August 27, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Cedar Lake Park, 15500 S. Lone Elm Road

Olathe's 11th annual community water festival

Celebrate water as an important resource and a never-ending source of fun with FREE activities for all ages, including:

- Canoeing
- Hands-on Science Activities
- Arts and Crafts
- Water Slide
- O.K. Kids Wildlifer Challenge Activities
- And much, much more!

AquaFest is sponsored by the Planning, Public Works and Environmental Services, and Parks & Recreation Departments.

For more information, call 971-9311 or visit www.OlatheKS.org.



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Sources of Drinking Water

Across the nation, the sources of drinking 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.

Ensuring Safe Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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.

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/safewater.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



Olathe's Water Is Safe!

The quality of Olathe's drinking water is number one priority. The City of Olathe runs hundreds of tests daily throughout the treatment process, the distribution system and in customers' homes to ensure consistently produced water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards for safe drinking water.

This Customer Consumer Water Quality Report demonstrates the City's ongoing commitment to providing safe, high quality drinking water. Included are the details about where the water comes from, what it contains and how it measures up to state and federal standards.

Protecting Olathe's Source Water

Protecting 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.kdheks.gov/nps. Visit the City's website (www.OlatheKS.org) to learn more about ongoing source water protection efforts in the Lake Olathe Watershed.

EN ESPAÑOL: Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (913) 971-9311.



Regulatory Update Hexavalent Chromium

Because of recent publicity, customers may be concerned about the levels of hexavalent chromium in Olathe's water supplies. Here is some information to put this issue in perspective:

- Currently, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has a maximum contaminant level (MCL for total chromium of 100 parts per billion (PPB), but does not have a separate MCL for hexavalent chromium.
 - Total chromium is the measurement of all chromium compounds, including hexavalent chromium.
 - At this time, the City of Olathe does not conduct separate testing for hexavalent chromium in our drinking water on a routine basis.
- Because chromium is a naturally occurring element, the 11th most common element in the earth's crust, low levels of chromium, including Chromium (VI), are found in water sources. A recent sampling event of the finished water contained 1.5 ppb of hexavalent chromium.
- Hexavalent chromium is one of 20 chemicals that are currently being reviewed by the USEPA for possible further regulation. The City of Olathe is committed to protecting public health and we're working closely with the USEPA and Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) to monitor this issue.

Pharmaceuticals in Drinking Water

Protecting the health of our customers through the delivery of high quality drinking water is a great responsibility – one the City of Olathe takes very seriously. An emerging water quality issue of particular interest continues to be a group of compounds including pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PCPs) and Endocrine Disrupting Compounds (EDC). While we understand that PCPs and EDCs in source and drinking water have been a recent issue of national interest, even the world's best scientists don't yet know what the presence of these substances mean to human health. The City of Olathe will continue to monitor the research and if certain substances should be removed from the water we will work to find the best method of removal.

Frequently Asked Questions

Where does Olathe's water come from?

The City obtains untreated "raw water" from two sources. The City's primary source of water is from wells located along the Kansas River alluvial aquifer, which is pumped to Water Plant No. 2 for processing. **In 2010, the City delivered approximately 4.70 billion gallons of drinking water to Olathe residents, businesses, and visitors, all of which was treated at Water Plant No. 2.**

What is a backflow preventer?

A backflow preventer is a device that prevents pollutants or contaminants from entering the City's water distribution system through a cross-connection during a drop in water pressure. In Olathe, all in-ground lawn irrigation systems and fire sprinkler systems are required to be equipped with an approved backflow prevention device that is tested and certified annually.

Does the City monitor our drinking water?

The City of Olathe laboratory staff collect drinking samples throughout the city to ensure its quality. The laboratory presently collects samples from 128 homes and businesses throughout the city to test for safety. The EPA's Total Coliform Rule requires that a specific number of samples be collected and analyzed for bacteriological safety. The lab also tests for many other items that assist in making sure the water is always safe to drink.

What is meant by "water hardness?"

Water hardness is a measure of the calcium and magnesium salts in the water, and is usually expressed in parts per million (ppm) of dissolved calcium and magnesium carbonate. The term "hardness" comes from the fact that it is hard to lather soap in hard water. The City's water hardness averages 140-170 ppm, or 8-10 grains per gallon (gpg). This value is required to set your softener for proper operation.



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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

WP1: Water Plant No. 1

WP2: Water Plant No. 2

DS: Distribution System

ppb: Parts per billion

ppm: Parts per million

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

N/A: Not applicable

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

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

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

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity of water.

MFL: Million fibers per liter

µMHOS/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A measure of conductivity.

Summary of Water Quality

The EPA requires monitoring of over 100 drinking water contaminants. Listed below are only certain contaminants, many of which were undetected in Olathe's drinking water. The summary shows monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2010.

Regulated Parameters

Parameter (units)	MCL	MCLG	City of Olathe Value		City of Olathe Range	Meets Standard	Possible Sources
			WP2	DS			
Inorganic Compounds							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	N/A	< 0.001	✓	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	1.1	N/A	1.1	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.083	N/A	8.087	✓	Discharge of drilling waters; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	N/A	< 0.001	✓	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	N/A	< 0.001	✓	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; metal refineries discharge; waste batteries and paint runoff
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	N/A	2.30	2.10-2.4	✓	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.8	N/A	2.8	✓	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	N/A	0.15	N/A	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosions of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.08	N/A	0.93-1.3	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	N/A	5	N/A	✓	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	ND	N/A	< 0.50	✓	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.59	N/A	0.57-0.61	✓	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.1	N/A	2.1	✓	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	ND	N/A	< 0.001	✓	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Asbestos (MFL)	7	0	N/A	ND	ND	✓	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (removal ratio)	>1.0	TT	2.46	N/A	2.21-2.67	✓	Naturally present in the environment.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.33	N/A	0.38	✓	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor (ppb)	2	0	ND	N/A	< 0.2	✓	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	23	14.7-29	✓	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	55	43-77.3	✓	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliforms (in % of monthly samples)	< 5	0	N/A	.26	0-1.56	✓	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	N/A	ND	N/A	99.4%-99.8% below 0.3 NTU	✓	Soil runoff.
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	N/A	ND	N/A	✓	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

For Customers with Special Health Concerns

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.

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	DS
		WP2	
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	140	N/A
Aluminum (ppb)	200	< 10	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	57	N/A
Chloride (ppm)	250	53	N/A
Deethylatrazine (ppb)	N/A	< 0.1	N/A
Iron (ppm)	0.3	< 0.01	N/A
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	14	N/A
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	< 0.001	N/A
Metolachlor (ppb)	N/A	0.31	N/A
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	0.002	N/A
pH (standard units)	6.5-8.5	8.5	N/A
Phosphorus (ppm)	N/A	0.10	N/A
Potassium (ppm)	N/A	6.6	N/A
Silica (ppm)	50	12	N/A
Silver (ppm)	0.1	< 0.001	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	100	45	N/A
Specific Conductivity (µMHOS/cm)	1500	620	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	250	96	N/A
Radon (pCi/L)	300	50	N/A
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	5	<1.0	N/A
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	5	4.2	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	370	N/A
Total Hardness (ppm)	400	200	N/A
Zinc (ppm)	5	< 0.005	N/A

Fluoride

On January 7, 2011, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced proposed changes to the standards and guidelines on fluoride in drinking water. Additional fluoride to drinking water supplies is recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), HHS and the American Dental Association to help prevent tooth decay, particularly in children. It was recognized by the CDC as one of the 10 greatest public health achievements of the 20th century.

The agency is lowering the recommended concentration of fluoride from a range of 0.7-1.2 mg/L to a flat 0.7mg/L. This is the first change to the HHS's position in nearly 50 years.

Studies by the U.S. Public Health Service and others have established the cause-and-effect relationship between fluoridation and the prevention of tooth decay.

The CDC as established targets for the fluoride concentration in drinking water. In the past, the targets were based on the annual estimated consumption of drinking water (extrapolated from average air temperature data) over a five-year period.

The American Academy of Family Physicians has issued the following policy statement: "Fluoridation of public water supplies is a safe, economical, and effective measure to prevent dental caries, decay."

Since 1950, the American Dental Association (ADA), along with the U.S. Public Health Service has continuously and unreservedly endorsed the optimal fluoridation of community water supplies as a safe and effective public health measure for the prevention of dental decay.

The ADA's policy on fluoridation is based on its continuing evaluation of the scientific research on the safety and effectiveness of fluoride. It continues to reaffirm its position of support for water fluoridation and has strongly urged that its benefits be extended to communities served by public water systems.

The City of Olathe monitors the quality of the drinking water as it leaves the treatment plant and also at customers' taps to assure that the quality has not changed. Currently there are over 100 regular sampling sites distributed widely around our community.

Olathe utility customers now receive bills in a full-page format, providing more space for customer account information. The sealed envelopes aid in customer privacy.

The City also offers free electronic bill notification.

To learn more about electronic billing and bill archive please visit www.OlatheKs.org/OMS/ElectronicBilling