

Public Water Supply District No. 2

2019 Water Quality Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

We purchase our water from the City of Kansas City, Missouri which is treated surface water from the Missouri River. Also, a small portion of our water may at times come from wells dug deep into the Missouri River aquifer (underground stone formations through which water slowly flows).



An Explanation of the Water Quality Data Table

Our utility is a member of the American Water Works Association (AWWA), Missouri Rural Water Association (MRWA), Missouri Water Wastewater Association (MWWA), Association of Water Districts and The Suburban Water Coalition of Greater Kansas City, Missouri. These organizations all work with regulators and consumers to assure continuous improvements in the quality of water delivered by their members.

This report is based upon tests conducted in the year 2019 by a state certified lab using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL OR MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

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

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

Key to Table

AL = Action Level
 BQL = Detected, but below quantifiable level
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
 MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 ND = Not Detected
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 pCi/L = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
 ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

Water Quality Data Table

	Violation	Date	Units Tested	MCL	MCLG	KCMO Avg	KCMO Range	Major Sources
Radium 226+228	No	2012	pCi/L	5	0	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Compounds

	Violation	Date	Units Tested	MCL	MCLG	KCMO Avg	KCMO Range	Major Sources
Barium	No	2019	ppm	2	2	0.02	0-0.02	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	2019	ppm	4	4	0.829	ND-0.829	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrite (as N)	No	2019	ppm	10	10	1.34	1.34	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	No	2019	ppb	50	50	1.9	1.9	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of mines.
Chromium	No	2019	ppb	100	100	4	4	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Cyanide	No	2019	ppb	200	200	34	0 - 34	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

Synthetic Organic Compounds Including Pesticides and Herbicides

	Violation	Date	Units Tested	MCL	MCLG	KCMO Avg	KCMO Range	Major Sources
Atrazine	No	2019	ppb	3	3	0.16	ND-0.16	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

	Violation	Date	Units Tested	MCL	MCLG	District Avg	District Range	Major Sources
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	No	2019	ppb	80	N/A	15	14.8-148	Byproduct of drinking chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5	No	2019	ppb	60	N/A	20	20-20	

Unregulated Compounds -detected, however no regulation

	Violation	Date	Units Tested	MCL	MCLG	KCMO Avg	KCMO Range	Major Sources
Sulfate	No	2019	ppm	250		200	200	
Alkalinity, Total	No	2019	ppb				32.9-229	**tthm Compounds
Calcium	No	2019	ppb				44.7	**tthm Compounds
Magnesium	No	2019	ppb				3.82	**tthm Compounds

Total Coliform

No positive samples in 2019

MCL: Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month – no more than 1 positive monthly sample

	Collection Period	Units	MCL	MCLG	90 th Percentile	Sites exceeding AL	Major Sources
Copper	1/1/17 - 12/31/19	ppm	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	0.00609	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	1/1/17 - 12/31/19	ppb	AL=15	AL=15	1.55	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

During our testing, we found evidence that Cryptosporidium may sometimes be present in our source of water. This parasite can cause outbreaks of intestinal disease, but scientists have not yet determined the best testing methods, or the levels at which a public health danger occurs. Based on current knowledge, Cryptosporidium does not present a health risk for the general public. See below for precautions special populations should take and for a toll-free number for further information.

During testing performed in 2019, no Radon was detected in our water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing a regulation which will specify a Maximum Contaminant Level for Radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. At high exposure levels, it can cause lung cancer. Radon readings in our water are low and should not cause concern.

Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. Missouri Department of Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include river, 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 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 include:

- A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be natural-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- C) Pesticide and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Other Monitoring

In addition to testing they are required to perform, Kansas City Water Services voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report or have questions concerning the information in this report, contact their laboratory at 816-513-7000.

Additional Tests

In addition to tests performed by Kansas City Water Services, Public Water Supply District No. 2 takes four samples per month from our distribution system, which is tested for Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform. There were no violations in 2019.

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources requires all water systems to test for lead and copper in the water systems of individual homes. In 2019, Public Water Supply District No. 2 was required to obtain water samples from twenty homes. The results of these tests can be found on page 3 of this report.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at 816-781-1454. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.