

Consumer Confidence Report – 2015 Covering Calendar Year – 2014

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to our customers last year. **The City of Lawrence's water quality consistently meets or exceeds all Federal and State standards for safe drinking water.** 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. For more information please contact, Aurora Shields at 785-832-7817.

Sources of Drinking Water

The City of Lawrence has two major surface water sources: the Kansas River and Clinton Lake. Occasionally, water is also drawn from 6 Ground Water Wells. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment has evaluated these sources of water and their report can be found at:

<http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html>

Treatment of Source Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The City of Lawrence treats the source water according to EPA regulations by removing contaminants and disinfecting to protect you against microbial contaminants. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

Water Contaminants

The source of drinking water includes 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.

For Customers with Special Health Concerns

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). 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).

Taste and Odor: Occasionally Lawrence's source water may have an effect on the smell, taste, or appearance of your drinking water. None of the contaminants that could affect your health can be tasted in drinking water. The three most common reasons for bad tasting or smelling water are:

- A funny taste can come from disinfectant that is added to the water to kill germs.
- A rotten-egg odor in some groundwater is caused by a nontoxic (in small amounts), smelly chemical – hydrogen sulfide – dissolved in the water.
- As algae, fungi, and bacteria grow in surface water sources, they give off nontoxic, smelly chemicals that can cause unpleasant tastes in water.

You can find additional information about your drinking water at: http://lawrenceks.org/utilities/annual_report

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): An average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months at a sampling location and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The highest level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): Average of samples results collected during a defined time frame.

Non-Detect (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l): A measure of contaminant concentration.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l): A measure of contaminant concentration.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Micromhos per centimeter (µmhos/cm): A measure of the ability to carry electric current.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Running Annual Average (RAA): An average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Standard Units (S.U.): A measuring unit for pH, based on hydrogen ion concentration.

Water Quality Data: The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2014 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, 2014. 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; therefore some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Testing Results for: City of Lawrence
(During the 2014 calendar year, we had no violations of drinking water regulations)

Microbiological	Highest Value Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Coliform bacteria	1.08 %	No more than 5 % positives of all samples in a calendar month	0 %	Naturally present in the environment

A minimum of 90 samples are collected and tested each month throughout the distribution system.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ASBESTOS	8/27/2013	ND	NA	MF/L	7	7	Decay of asbestos water main
ARSENIC	2/12/2014	2.1	ND – 2.1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ATRAZINE	5/21/2014	0.5	ND – 0.5	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM ¹	2/12/2014	0.110	0.024 – 0.110	ppm	2	2	Industrial discharge from drilling and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	4/17/2014	2.5	ND – 2.5	ppb	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits or steel and pulp
FLUORIDE	2/12/2014	0.50	0.19 – 0.50	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE	2/12/2014	1.10	ND – 1.10	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use. Naturally present in the environment
SELENIUM	4/17/2014	1.20	ND – 1.20	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum, metal, and mine industries. Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY ²	12/30/2014	0.287	0.029 – 0.287	NTU	1		Soil runoff
CHLORAMINE	2014	3.5 (RAA)	3.5 – 3.6	ppm	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	Additive to control microbes
	2014	3.6 (MPA)					
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON ³	2014	3.9	2.4 -3.9	ppm	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment

Lowest Month Removal Ratio of Total Organic Carbon was September at 1.0. Removal Ratio must be at least 1.0.

1. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
2. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, and diarrhea and associated headaches.
3. Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Total Trihalomethanes and Total Haloacetic acids.

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	2014	28.2	13.5 – 32.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2014	57.2	22.2 – 83.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2014	0.250	0.013 – 0.320	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2014	7.4	ND – 9.6	ppb	15	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>.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
RADIUM 228	9/9/2014	1.60	ND – 1.60	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA & BETA	9/9/2014	1.60	0.70 – 1.60	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Constituents Having Secondary MCL's	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALUMINUM	2/12/2014	0.12	ND – 0.12	ppm	0.05
CHLORIDE	5/21/2014	130	19 – 130	ppm	250
Hydrogen ion (pH)	1/12/2014	9.4	7.4 – 9.4	S.U.	8.5
SULFATE	5/21/2014	120	39 – 120	ppm	250
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	5/21/2014	450	220 – 450	ppm	500

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS	FEDERAL LEVEL RECOMMENDED	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	TYPICAL SOURCE
Unregulated Parameters are monitored in the interest of the customers and sometimes to assist regulators in developing future regulations					
ALKALINITY, TOTAL as CaCO ₃	300	130	48 – 130	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
BROMIDE	0.05	0.05	0.01 – 0.05	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
CALCIUM	200	50	31 – 50	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 °C	1500	1010	351 – 1010	µmhos/cm	Erosion of natural deposits
HARDNESS, TOTAL as CaCO ₃	400	212	106 – 212	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
MAGNESIUM	150	18	2 - 18	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
MANGANESE	0.05	0.0031	ND – 0.0031	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL	0.1	0.0014	ND - 0.0014	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
ORTHOPHOSPHATE	NA	0.33	ND – 0.33	ppm	Additive to control pipe corrosion
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	5	0.18	ND - 0.18	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
POTASSIUM	100	10	3.2 – 10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
SILICA	50	13	0.29 – 13	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM	100	97	20 - 97	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
STRONTIUM (11/13/2013)	NA	330	220 - 330	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Industrial use in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
VANADIUM (8/14/2013)	NA	6.8	ND – 6.8	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Industrial use as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM (11/13/2013)	NA	2.30	0.09 – 2.30	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Used to make steel and alloys, chrome plating, dyes, leather tanning and wood preservation

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS	FEDERAL LEVEL RECOMMENDED	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	TYPICAL SOURCE
MOLYBDENUM (11/13/2013)	NA	3.9	2.0 – 3.9	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Industrial use form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
N-nitrosodimethylamine (2/1/2010)	NA	0.0024	ND – 0.0024	ppb	Byproduct of manufacturing of leather, rubber, and plastics. Reactions of precursor amines with nitrosating agents