

2014 City of Derby Water Results

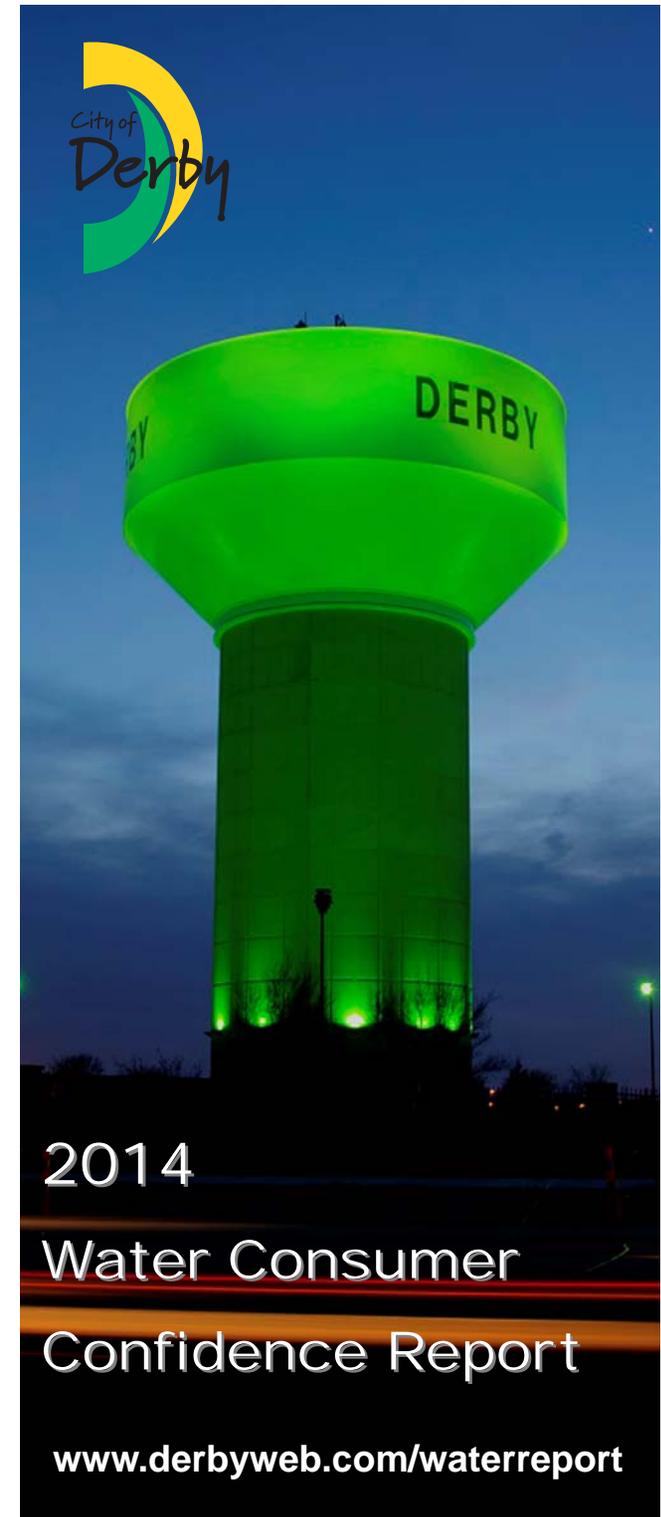
Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2014	12	7.6-15	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	27	22-26	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead & Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper Free	2013	0.18	0.0088-0.23	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2013	2	1-3.9	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

The table below lists all drinking water contaminants detected during 2014, from the water system from which we purchase drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	1.3	1.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	0.074	0.074	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
Flouride	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	0.29	0.29	ppm	4	4	Naturally occurring deposit
Nitrate	7/7/2014	City of Wichita	0.82	0.43-0.82	ppm	10	10	Run-off from fertilizer use
Selenium	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	1.9	1.9	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
Alkalinity Total	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	98	98	MG/L	300
Bromate	10/6/2014	City of Wichita	12	6.3-12	ppb	10
Calcium	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	31	31	MG/L	200
Chloride	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	130	130	MG/L	250
Conductivity @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	780	780	UMHO/CM	1500
Corrosivity	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	-0.33	-0.33	LANG	0
Hardness Total (as CaCO3)	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	140	140	MG/L	400
Magnesium	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	15	15	MG/L	150
PH	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	7.8	7.8	PH	8.5
Phosphorus Total	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	0.044	0.044	MG/L	5
Potassium	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	5.5	5.5	MG/L	100
Silica	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	3.1	3.1	MG/L	50
Sodium	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	100	100	MG/L	100
Sulfate	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	57	57	MG/L	250
Total Dissolved Solids	5/12/2014	City of Wichita	410	410	MG/L	500



The Quality of Derby's Water

This brochure serves as the annual quality report about the water in the City of Derby in 2014. The City is pleased to report that during the 2014 calendar year, our water system had no violations of drinking water regulations.

To learn more about water, attend a Water Board meeting on the fourth Tuesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall, 611 Mulberry Rd. Meetings are also broadcast live on www.derbyweb.com/Channel7 and Derby Channel 7 (Cox cable customers only).

The City's drinking water is supplied by the City of Wichita. The water is treated to remove several contaminants, and a disinfectant is added to protect against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires each state to develop a Source Water Assessment for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water to identify potential contamination sources. The El Paso Water Company's Source Water Assessment is available at www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html or by contacting the City of Derby at 316-788-0301.

Some people may be vulnerable to contaminants found in drinking water due to health issues such as cancer, organ

transplant, HIV/AIDS, or age (elderly or infants). If you are in one of these at-risk groups, please seek advice from your health care provider about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on how to reduce the risk of infection from cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/>.

Please remember, all drinking water, including bottled water, may contain a small amount of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/>.

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it absorbs naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. As it travels, water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that water may be treated for include:

Microbial – viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife

Inorganic – salts and metals (naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off), industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming

Pesticides and herbicides – may come from stormwater run-off and agriculture and residential users

Radioactive – can occur naturally as the result of mining activity

Organic – synthetic and volatile chemicals (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production), gas stations, urban stormwater run-off and septic systems

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA regulates the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Derby treats its water according to EPA regulations. The Food and Drug Administration, which regulates bottled water, must provide the same protection for public health.

During 2014, the City tested a minimum of 25 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria is naturally present in the environment and is usually harmless, but it is used as an indicator that other potentially harmful disease-causing bacteria may be present. When coliform bacteria is found, additional tests are performed to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the legal limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public. The City did not exceed the allowed amount in 2014.

Definitions

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

Langelier Saturation Index Calculator (LANG): Calculator that helps you determine the scaling potential of the water.

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 allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Units of Micromhos per Centimeter: UMHOS/CM

Lead Information

If present, elevated levels of lead and copper can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, babies and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components used in service and home plumbing lines.

The City of Derby is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, the potential for lead exposure can be minimized by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you have concerns about lead in the water system, you can have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure is available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.