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Manhattan, Kansas 66503
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June 21, 2013

Dear University Park water user:

The Riley County Public Works Department is pleased to provide you with this Consumer Confidence Report for 2012. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 and subsequent amendments requires the University Park Water Benefit District to provide you with a "Consumer Confidence Report".

The University Park Water Benefit District purchases the water they supply you from Riley County Rural Water District # 1 who in turn purchases their water from the City of Manhattan. The enclosed 2012 Water Quality Reports are from testing performed within the University Park system and from the City of Manhattan both of which will serve as your "Consumer Confidence Report". The drinking water provided continues to meet or exceed all Federal and State standards.

Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the 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).

If you are interested in more detail regarding the federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 and subsequent amendments, I suggest you go to EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/sdwa.html>.

For more information you can contact the people listed on the City's Report, contact me at 785-537-6330 or email at lhobson@rileycountyks.gov.

Respectfully:

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Leon Hobson".

Leon Hobson, P.E.
Director of Public Works

enclosure

University Park Water District Consumer Confidence Report – 2013 Covering Calendar Year – 2012



This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. 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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water systems. To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings which are held every Monday and Thursday beginning at 8:30 in the Riley County Commission offices located at 115 N 4th.

For more information please contact, Leon Hobson at 785-537-6330.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from :

Buyer Name	Seller Name
University Park Water District	Riley County RWD 1
Riley County RWD 1	City of Manhattan

Your water is treated to remove several contaminants and a disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) required states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the assessment, please contact us or view on-line at: <http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html>

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).

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 2 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2012 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, 2012. 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

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.

Maximum

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.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

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

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

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

Testing Results for: University Park Water District

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2009 - 2011	0.0125	0.0017 - 0.015	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2009 - 2011	1.1	1.1	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>.

During the 2012 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2012 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	1.3	1.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	0.05	0.05	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	2.2	2.2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	2/6/2012	City of Manhattan	1.1	0.67 - 1.1	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/21/2012	City of Manhattan	0.13	0.13	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	1.3	1.3	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	44.6	44.6	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	28	28	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	35	35	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	390	390	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	0.39	0.39	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	110	110	MG/L	400
IRON	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	0.046	0.046	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	8.6	8.6	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	0.005	0.005	MG/L	0.05
METOLACHLOR	1/19/2010	City of Manhattan	0.44	0.35 - 0.44	ppb	
PH	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	8.9	8.9	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	0.2	0.2	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	7.1	7.1	MG/L	100
SILICA	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	15	15	MG/L	50
SODIUM	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	30	30	MG/L	100
SULFATE	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	76	76	MG/L	250
TDS	3/9/2011	City of Manhattan	230	230	MG/L	500

During the 2012 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

Riley County RWD 1 Consumer Confidence Report – 2013 Covering Calendar Year – 2012



This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. 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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water systems. To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings which are held 7pm on the 2nd Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November in the basement of the Sedalia Church

For more information please contact, Chris Olsson at 785-537-4440.

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

Testing Results for: Riley County RWD 1

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2012				

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2009 - 2011	0.025	0.0073 - 0.027	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

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**WE ARE COMMITTED TO
PROVIDING OUR CUSTOMERS
WITH SAFE AND RELIABLE
DRINKING WATER**

This commitment demands foresight, investment and long range planning. The Big Blue and Kansas Rivers constitute two of Manhattan's most important natural resources. With the City's 20 public water supply wells near their confluence, protecting the City's well field is a vital public service that remains a top priority.

Monitoring and treatment are key methods by which the City of Manhattan protects the public water supply. Since 1999, the City has participated in a voluntary well field water quality monitoring program, testing the untreated water directly from our wells. Additionally, we test our water throughout the treatment process, again when it reaches our water towers and at various taps throughout the distribution system. In addition to manual testing, we also utilize online analyzers that continuously monitor disinfection levels throughout the distribution system.

The City pursues the most advanced technology in its commitment to provide customers with safe and reliable drinking water. The recently completed Water Treatment Plant and Wellfield Improvements Project included drilling new wells, improving old ones and numerous technological updates to the treatment process. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the City's water quality, please contact Abdu Durar at (785) 587-4530. You can also visit us at www.cityofmnhk.com/utilities.

THE MARK OF EXCELLENT SERVICE

The City of Manhattan, Public Works Department - Water and Wastewater Division, is pleased to provide you with this Consumer Confidence Report for the 2012 calendar year. We are responsible for the safe and efficient provision of high quality drinking water and the return of that water to the environment through the wastewater treatment process. Water customers need not worry about the safety of Manhattan's water. Drinking water and wastewater treatment in Manhattan continues to meet or exceed all federal and state standards. Safety, efficiency and planning are the hallmarks of the excellent service found in Manhattan's Water and Wastewater Division of the Public Works Department.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION,
PLEASE CONTACT:**

Abdu Durar, Ph.D.,
Environmental Compliance Manager
Public Works Department
Water and Wastewater Division
(785) 587-4530
durar@cityofmnhk.com

You can also find information online at
www.cityofmnhk.com/utilities

**2012 City of Manhattan
Water Quality Report**

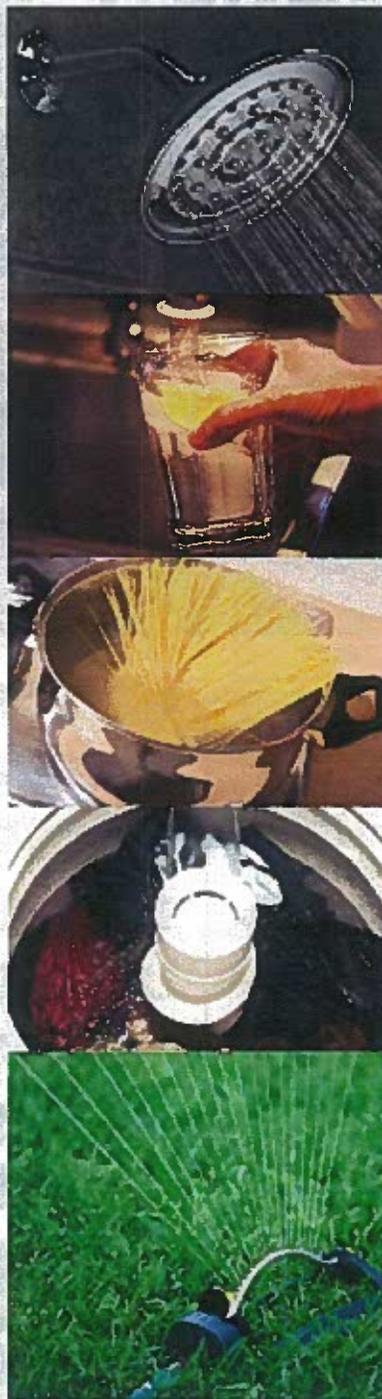
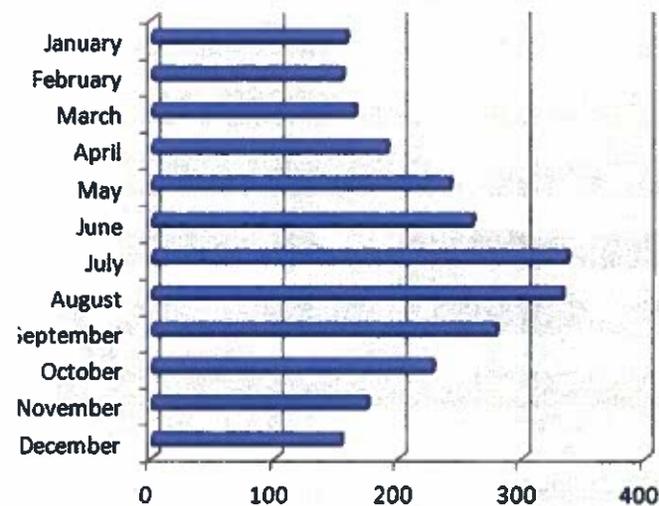


Seasonal Trends in Manhattan's Water Consumption

The City of Manhattan's Water Treatment Plant strives to provide quality drinking water for its customers and the City continues to enhance its treatment capabilities. In 2012, Manhattan's Water Treatment Plant treated over 2.8 billion gallons of water and met all state and federal requirements for safe drinking (potable) water.

It is important to note that very little of the treated water is used for drinking. Bathing, laundry, cooking and especially lawn irrigation account for more than 90% of Manhattan's water use each year. The graph below shows average monthly consumption for years 1997 through 2012. Note the significant increase in water use during summer months due to increased irrigation. Keep in mind that Manhattan's population actually decreases in the summer as most of K-State's students leave for the summer.

Monthly Average Water Consumption in Million Gallons (1997-2012)



Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation is something that should always be on our minds, but it becomes especially important during times of drought. Here are some easy steps you can take that will not only help conserve water, but also lower your water bill!

Bathroom Tips

- Check faucets for leaks: A dripping faucet can waste up to 15 gallons of water a day. Fix leaks immediately.
- Install low-flow showerheads: These showerheads are relatively inexpensive and use less than half the water of traditional heads, while still allowing plenty of water for an enjoyable shower.
- Check toilets for leaks: Once a year, remove the toilet tank cover and put 10 drops of food coloring in each tank. After 15 minutes, check for color in the bowl. If you see any color, your toilet has a leak and should be repaired as soon as possible. A leaky toilet can waste over 100 gallons of water a day.
- Take shorter showers: Spend a little less time in the shower and save gallons of water every day!

Kitchen and Laundry Tips

- Run only full loads: Only run your dishwasher when it is all the way full. The same applies to your clothes washer, or if washing a small load, be sure to adjust the settings for a smaller load.
- Cool water in the refrigerator for drinking: Rather than running the faucet until the water cools down, keep a container of water in the refrigerator for when you want a cold drink.
- Defrost food in the refrigerator: Instead of running water to defrost frozen foods, try to plan ahead and defrost them in the refrigerator or microwave.
- Install low-flow aerators on faucets: These aerators use only about 1.5 gallons of water per minute compared with the older ones which can use 3 to 7 gallons per minute. They are inexpensive and screw right on to your existing faucets.

Outdoor Water Use Tips

- Check for leaks: Check your hoses and connections for leaks and repair them as soon as possible.
- Put shut-off nozzles on garden hoses: This allows you to use water only when you actually need it and eliminates gallons of waste.
- Water your lawn the right way: Water your yard in the early morning or late evening. There will be less evaporation and your plants will benefit by having more of the water available for use. Deep soak your lawn once or twice a week, allowing time for the water to deep soak down to the roots.
- Let your grass grow: Mowing your yard 2-3 inches tall promotes strong root development, allowing it to reach deeper water and thus requiring less frequent watering.
- Plant xeriscape landscaping: Many attractive plants require less water than traditional garden plants and are drought resistant. These plants will do better during the hot summer months and the reduced watering will save you money on your water bill. Be sure to mulch around your plants for additional drought fighting power!

Water Quality Data

City of Manhattan, Public Works Department - Water and Wastewater Division
1101 Poyntz Avenue, Manhattan, KS 66502

This report is based upon tests conducted by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) on the finished water produced by the City of Manhattan's Water Treatment Plant. Unless otherwise noted, the data represent tests conducted between January 1 - December 31, 2012. Of the 87 contaminants regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), only twelve (12) were detected in the compliance monitoring samples. However, two (2) of the detected contaminants (chloramines and fluoride) are added during the treatment process. All detected contaminants were below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). **There were no violations of drinking water standards in 2012.**

The following tables list the name of each substance, unit, MCLs, the amount detected and Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). All regulated and some unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water sample collected, even in the most minute traces are included. The footnotes explain the findings, and there is also a key to the units of measurement. MCL is defined as "the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water". MCLG is "the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health". MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible. MCLGs are set allowing for a margin of safety.

Detected Regulated Contaminants								
Parameter	Unit	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sampling Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	ppb	1.3	1.3	10	0	No	March 9, 2011	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	0.050	0.050	2	2	No	March 9, 2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; discharge of drilling wastes
Chloramines*	ppm	2.6	1.29 - 3.81	4	4	No	January - December 2012	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium	ppb	2.2	2.2	100	100	No	March 9, 2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride**	ppm	1.10***	0.67 - 1.10	4	4	No	January - December 2012	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	0.13	0.13	10	10	No	May 21, 2012	Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium	ppb	1.3	1.3	50	50	No	March 9, 2011	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; discharge from mines

*Compliance is based on a Running Annual Average (RAA) of the most recent 12 months of testing. The RAA was 2.60 ppm for 2012. Since chloramines are added disinfectants, MCLs do not apply. The highest level that is allowed in drinking water is the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). For chloramines, the highest level allowed is 4 ppm.

** Fluoride occurs naturally in very low concentrations. It is added at the Water Treatment Plant to promote dental health.

***This value reflects the annual average for fluoride.

Microbiological*	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform (TCR)	In November, 4.35% of samples tested positive	No more than 5% of samples can test positive	0	Naturally present in the environment

*In compliance with the Total Coliform Rule (TCR), the City of Manhattan is required to collect a minimum of 60 samples per month (720 per year) for bacteriological water monitoring. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When Coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. Any violation of drinking water microbiological standards requires issuing a Public Notice. In November 2012, Coliform bacteria were found in three samples. However, no bacteria were found in any follow-up tests. There was no violation and no public notice required.

Disinfection By-product	Unit	Highest RAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sampling Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	ppb	15.0	7.1 - 16.0	60	NA	No	January - December 2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	25.9	13.0 - 28.0	80	NA	No	January - December 2012	By-product of drinking water disinfection

KDHE regulations require the City to report the highest Running Annual Average (RAA) from 2012. The highest TTHMs and HAA5s RAAs occurred in the second quarter of 2012.

Metals in Drinking Water from Home Taps								
Analyte	Unit	90th Percentile*	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sampling Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	ppm	0.014	0.002 - 0.027	AL = 1.3	AL = 1.3	No	July - September 2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; corrosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	1.1	1.0 - 5.3	AL = 15	AL = 15	No	July - September 2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

The City of Manhattan is required to monitor corrosion of household plumbing systems by sampling in homes for lead and copper. KDHE requires these tests be performed every three years. With the cooperation of local home owners, City staff will be collecting samples again in the summer of 2014. For more information on metals in drinking water, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791, or visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

*90th Percentile = in a ranking of 10 samples the ninth highest sample is the value that represents the 90th percentile.

Detected Unregulated Contaminants¹

Parameter	Unit	Level Detected	SMCL
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	44.6	300
Calcium	ppm	28	200
Chloride	ppm	35	250
Conductivity, Specific	µmhos/cm	390	1500
Corrosivity	LI	0.39	0
Hardness, Total ²	ppm	110	400
Iron	ppm	0.046	0.3
Magnesium	ppm	8.6	150
Manganese	ppm	0.005	0.05
pH	pH Units	8.9	8.5
Phosphorus, Total	ppm	0.2	5
Potassium	ppm	7.1	100
Silica	ppm	15	50
Sodium	ppm	30	100
Solids, Total Dissolved	ppm	230	500
Sulfate	ppm	76	250

Key to Tables

AL = Action Level: Any samples that contain over this amount of a contaminant require corrosion control action by the utilities.

LI = Langelier's Index: used to reflect corrosion or deposition of scale deposits

NA = Not Available

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L). One part per billion equals one penny per \$10,000,000.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L). One part per million equals one penny per \$10,000.

SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

µmhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter

¹ Unregulated contaminants are tested every three years. These samples were collected on March 9, 2011.

² Hardness can also be expressed in grains per gallon. To convert ppm to grains per gallon, simply divide by 17.1, (110 ppm = 6.43 grains per gallon).

Message from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment included: **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, may be present. Inorganic contaminants may 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 agriculture, urban storm runoff and residential uses can be found in source water. It is also possible to find **Radioactive contaminants** in source water 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 storm water runoff and septic systems may be present in source water.

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, persons 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/Center for Disease Control 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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Source Water Assessment Report

The City of Manhattan's water originates in 20 groundwater wells. Raw water is treated to remove several contaminants and disinfectants are added to protect against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state of Kansas has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water assessment, please contact us or view the results online at www.kdhe.state.ks.us/nps/swap/SWreports.html.