CITY OF COFFEYVILLE 2006

Consumer Confidence Report
Covers Calendar Year 2005

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are 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's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled City Commission meetings which are held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:15 Pm at the Coffeyville City Hall located at 7th & Walnut Streets.

For more information, or if you have any questions about this report, please contact Chuck Shively, Director of Public Works, at (620) 252-6007.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

Your water comes from the Verdigris River. We treat your water to remove several contaminants and we also add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 agriculture and residential uses.
***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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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 SWA, please contact us or view the results at www.kdhe.state.ks.us/nps/swap/SWreports.html

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. We treat our water according to EPA regulations. Bottled water is not regulated by EPA. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, 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 the water.
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 level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) – a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers longer then 10 micrometers.
Millirems per Year (mmrem/yr) – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radiatioactivity in water.
YRA: yearly running average
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
N/A: not applicable
ND: non detectible at laboratory testing limit

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list ALL of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2005 calendar year, unless noted. 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, although representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. It is important to remember that the presence of the substances listed in the tables does not necessarily pose a health risk. In fact, many of the substances are desirable at the appropriate levels that are found in our water, because they are necessary & beneficial to human health.

TESTING RESULTS FOR: Coffeyville, Kansas – 2005

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	DATE	MAXIMUM RESULT	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Viol	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alachlor	05/16/05	0.29	Ppb	2	0	N	Runoff of herbicides from row crops
Atrazine	05/16/05	3.3	Ppb	3	0	N	Runoff of herbicides from row crops
Barium	02/01/05	0.041	Ppm	2	2	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	01/18/05	1.2	Ppm	4	4	N	Additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	02//01/05	0.3	Ppm	10	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity [1]	02/01/05	0.5	NTU	TT	TT	N	Soil runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria [2]	2005	No Bacteria Detected In 2005				N	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon [3]	2005	0.94 YRA	Ratio	>1	NA	Y	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	2005	46.0 YRA	Ppb	80	0	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	2005	29.0 YRA	Ppb	60	0	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

LEAD & COPPER 90th PERCENTILE	DATE	RESULT	UNIT	AL	Sites over AL	Viol	TYPICAL SOURCE
Lead	06/03	3.60	Ppb	AL=15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system.
Copper	06/03	0.0699	Ppm	AL=1.3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS	DATE	RESULT	UNIT	SMCL	SMCLG	Viol	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity, Total as CACO3	02/01/05	138	Ppm	300	60	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	02/01/05	210	Ppb	200	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	02/01/05	54	Ppm	200	75	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	02/01/05	15	Ppm	250	20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	02/01/05	380	Umho/L	1500		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Corrosivity	02/01/05	0.02	LI	0-+1.0	Noncorosive	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as CACO3	02/01/05	170	Ppm	400	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	02/01/05	8.2	Ppm	150	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	02/01/05	0.0031	Ppm	0.05		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	02/01/05	1.7	Ppb			N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Ph	02/01/05	7.8	pH units	6.5-8.5		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Phosphorus (P)	02/01/05	0.12	Ppm	5		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	02/01/05	2.2	Ppm	100	20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Silica	02/01/05	6.4	Ppm	50		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	02/01/05	11	Ppm	100	20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	02/01/05	220	Ppm	500		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	02/01/05	34	Ppm	250		N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Deethylatrazine	05/16/05	0.39	Ppb			N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide
Metolachlor (Dual)	05/16/05	0.6	Ppb		0.07	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide

1Turbidity – A measure of the cloudiness of the water. Monitored as an indicator of filtration effectiveness.

2Our water system tested a minimum of 10 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) 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 performed to determine if harmful bacteria are actually present in the water. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. NO violations of the limit occurred during 2005.

3TOC – the monthly removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual removal and the required removal. The regulations require a ratio greater than 1.0. The ratio listed (0.94) is the lowest 2005 running annual average ratio.

We treat our water with a combination of chlorine and ammonia, to produce the disinfectant chloramine.

The MRDL for chloramine is 4.0 ppm. Our highest reportable chloramine YRA in 2005 was 2.26 ppm.

A Message From EPA

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. 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).

NOTICE TO OWNERS OR MANAGERS OF MULTIPLE RESIDENCES ON A SINGLE WATER METER: PLEASE POST OR DISTRIBUTE THIS REPORT FOR TENANTS TO VIEW. ADDITIONAL COPIES ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

The convenience and disease prevention provided to our citizens every minute of every day by having clean, safe drinking water on demand at your faucet, the automatic removal of disease producing wastewater from your home, and the protection of the environment which we all share, would not be possible without the daily efforts of the highly trained and certified environmental professionals of the City of Coffeyville Water & Wastewater Utilities.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Treatment Technique Not Met For the City of Coffeyville

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.
As a surface water treatment plant, we are required by federal rule to monitor the water every month for Total Organic Carbon (TOC), which is a disinfection by-product precursor. We are required to achieve a TOC removal ratio of at least 1.00. Coffeyville's first quarter 2006 annual average TOC removal ratio was 0.93.
What should I do? You do not need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
What does this mean? This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. **TOC has no health effects.** However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products such as trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. **Our water system did not exceed the MCL for TTHMs or HAAs.**
What happened? What is being done? We are continuing to work with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment as well as the EPA to ensure your drinking water meets all standards. More detailed information about the drinking water violation can be found at www.coffeyville.com.
For more information regarding this notice, contact the Water Treatment Plant at 252-6150.
Please share this information with all the people who drink this water, 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.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Coffeyville. State water system ID# F3500.

City of Coffeyville
P. O. Box 1629
Coffeyville, KS 67337

< NOTICE OF DRINKING WATER VIOLATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:
< DRINKING WATER QUALITY INFORMATION