

Coffeyville, Kansas Brownfield Assessment Project

EPA Cooperative Agreement Numbers: BF97712401 & BF97712501

Fact Sheet # 3a



Coffeyville's Brownfields Project

The City of Coffeyville is offering Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESA) **free of charge** for qualifying properties in Coffeyville. These studies are a valuable document to have on hand and can save on expensive closing costs should the properties be sold at a later date. This is a tremendous opportunity for any business in Coffeyville and a large asset to any company's resume and profile. The City of Coffeyville has received two EPA Brownfields Assessment grants from the Environmental Protection Agency to allow this offer to be possible

Does Coffeyville have Brownfields? Coffeyville, like most communities, has properties that are abandoned, under-used or blighted, which may be perceived as contaminated, whether they are or not. These properties, known as Brownfields, are common to all communities, both in rural and urban areas. They can be an abandoned gas station, a feed mill that was abandoned in the 1950s, or the vacant lot where an old factory burned down when "Dad was a kid".

EPA's Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Program was created to assist communities and businesses. This assistance includes EPA grants that provide the needed resources to sort through the numerous Brownfields properties, differentiating developable properties from those few properties that require regulatory intervention. These grants help make communities' brownfields a manageable part of local redevelopment.

The City of Coffeyville has received 2 EPA Brownfields Assessment grants to conduct approximately 50 Environmental Site Assessments. These assessments are conducted **free of charge** for qualifying properties in or near Coffeyville.

How do I know if my property (or a property I am interested in buying) is a brownfield? In simple terms, a property is considered a brownfield if contamination – or the *possibility* of contamination – is interfering with its reuse. These properties could be anything from a former row front store with suspected asbestos, to a former manufacturing facility, to a vacant lot in the middle of downtown.

For Questions and Comments, please contact:

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Keeping you informed

For up-to-date and general Coffeyville information, visit the City's website – www.coffeyville.com.

- Nixle—receive community alerts and notices by text message or email—sign up at coffeyville.com
- Online bill pay—view and pay your utility bills from the convenience of your computer; and even receive your bills by e-mail—sign up at coffeyville.com
- Cable Channel 13—information and notices of community interest including special events

Consumer Confidence Report Covers Calendar Year 2011 City of Coffeyville Water Quality

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 is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled City Commission meetings which are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. 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 surface water from the Verdigris River. We treat your water to remove several contaminants and we also add a 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 storm water run-off, 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 assessment, please contact us or view the results at <http://www.kdheks.gov/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. The Food and Drug Administration regulates bottled water to provide the same public health protection.

All 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 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).

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. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's 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 the level of a contaminant in the drinking 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.

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

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mmrem/yr) – measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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.

YRA: yearly running average

N/A: not applicable

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables below list ALL of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2011 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. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

MICROBIOLOGICAL	RESULT	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
Coliform (TCR)	1 positive sample in November	No more than 1 positive per month	0	Naturally present in the environment

PRIMARY CONTAMINANT	DATE	MAX RESULT	RANGE	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine	05/16/11	9.2	0.78-9.2	Ppb	3	3	NO	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Alachlor (Lasso)	05/16/11	0.38	0.38	Ppb	2	0	NO	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Barium	04/19/11	0.063	0.063	Ppm	2	2	NO	Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride	04/18/11	0.65	0.51-0.65	Ppm	4	4	NO	Natural deposits, Additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	04/19/11	0.27	0.27	Ppm	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium	04/19/2011	1.4	1.4	Ppb	50	50	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity ¹	04/19/11	0.37	0.37	NTU	1	1	NO	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon ²	2011	1.28 min YRA	1.28-1.50	Ratio	>1	NA	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	2011	50.00 YRA	15-74	Ppb	80 YRA	0	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	2011	34.69 YRA	5.5-90	Ppb	60 YRA	0	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

LEAD & COPPER	MONITOR PERIOD	90 TH Percentile	RANGE	UNIT	AL	Sites over AL	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper, Free	2008-2010	0.09	0.0049-0.21	Ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead ³	2008-2010	2.1	1-4.8	Ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS	DATE	RESULT	RANGE	UNIT	SMCL	Violation	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO ₃	04/19/11	108	108	Ppm	300	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum	04/19/11	76	76	Ppb	50	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	04/19/11	53	53	Ppm	200	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	04/19/11	19	19	Ppm	250	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	04/19/11	420	420	Umho/cm	1500	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Corrosivity	04/19/11	-0.59	-0.59	LANG	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total as CaCO ₃	04/19/11	160	160	Ppm	400	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	04/19/11	8.1	8.1	Ppm	150	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	04/19/11	19	19	Ppb	50	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Metolachlor (Dual)	04/19/11	4.2	0.64-4.2	Ppb	N/A	NO	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Ph	04/19/11	7.3	7.3	pH units	6.5-8.5	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Phosphorus, Total	04/19/11	0.11	0.11	Ppm	5	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	04/19/11	3.7	3.7	Ppm	100	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Silica	04/19/11	4	4	Ppm	50	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	04/19/11	14	14	Ppm	100	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	04/19/11	64	64	Ppm	250	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	04/19/11	230	230	Ppm	500	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

1. Turbidity – A measure of the cloudiness of the water. Monitored as an indicator of filtration effectiveness.
2. TOC – 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 (1.28) is the lowest 2011 running annual average ratio.
3. 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 the 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>.

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 2011 was 2.30 ppm.

DURING THE 2011 CALENDAR YEAR, OUR WATER SYSTEM HAD NO VIOLATIONS OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.

Coliform Bacteria Information:

Our water system tested a minimum of 10 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 performed to determine if any harmful bacteria are actually present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public. NO violations of the Total Coliform Rule limit occurred in your drinking water during 2011.

A Message From EPA:

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 at (800-426-4791).

The convenience and disease prevention provided by having clean, safe drinking water on demand at your faucet, as well as the automatic removal of disease producing sewage from your home, while constantly protecting our environment, is only possible through the daily efforts of the highly trained and certified environmental professionals of the City of Coffeyville Water & Wastewater Utilities.

Stormwater Information ***Remember: Storm Drain Inlets in streets & gutters connect directly to creeks and rivers***
“Only Rain Down the Drain”

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers polluted stormwater to be the nation’s greatest threat to clean water.

Trash, grass, leaves, pesticides, and fertilizer are all examples of serious household contributors to polluted lakes, creeks and rivers.

To learn more about stormwater pollution, and what you can do to reduce its impact on our rivers and lakes visit www.coffeyville.com and click on DEPARTMENTS then UTILITIES then STORMWATER, or visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater.

T***o report suspected stormwater polluting activities, Contact*** the City of Coffeyville Stormwater Reporting Telephone Hot-line: [620-252-6150](tel:620-252-6150) or Stormwater Reporting e-mail address: stormwater@coffeyville.com

Only pure rain water should leave your property and enter the streets, gutters, and storm drain inlets.

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.

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

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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