KANSAS

Kathleen Sebelius, Governor
Roderick L. Bremby, Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
Division of Environment

www.kdheks.gov

February 5, 2007

DARREN PICKENS
CITY OF PEABODY
300 N WALNUT
PEABODY, KS 66866-1171

Re: Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water Supply ID# KS2011509

IMPORTANT COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

This letter is being sent to remind everyone that it is time to start preparation for the 2007 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). As you are aware, all community public water supply systems are required by federal and state regulations to provide their customers with an annual water quality report. **Please give this information to whoever is responsible for completing the report for your water system.**

This year's report covers calendar year 2006, and must be distributed to customers **by July 1, 2007**. A copy of the report along with the enclosed Certificate of Delivery must also be submitted to the KDHE **by July 1, 2007**. Please note that this year's report has been prepared by the KDHE for your water system. However, in order to complete this report, some mandatory information such as a contact name, telephone number, and time and date of regularly scheduled meetings must be completed by your water system. Once completed, you may copy and distribute the enclosed report to your customers, or you can develop your own report with the provided information.

Systems must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who are served by the system but are not bill paying customers, such as students, renters, and workers. A good faith effort to reach all consumers would include a mix of the following: mail to postal patrons; publish in a local newspaper; post the report in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public building; deliver multiple copies for distribution by customers such as apartments, colleges and universities, or large private employers.

Please note the Consumer Confidence Report Rule requires copies of the water quality report to be kept on file for no less than three (3) years. If you have any further questions or if you would like an electronic copy of the enclosed report, please contact me by telephone at (785) 296-3016, or by email at pcroy@kdhe.state.ks.us or you can contact Kelly Kelsey at (785) 296-6297 or by email at kkelsey@kdhe.state.ks.us

Patti J. Croy

Patti J. Croy
Public Water Supply Section

pc: 1.0 File
North Central District

KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
Division of Environment

Kathleen Sebelius, Governor
Roderick L. Bremby, Secretary

www.kdheks.gov

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY

PWS NAME: CITY OF PEABODY

PWS ID: KS2011509

The community public water supply system named above hereby confirms that its annual consumer confidence report (CCR), covering the calendar year 2006 was distributed to all bill paying customers also making a good faith effort to distribute the report to non bill paying customers, and the local county health department on March 01, 2007, and appropriate notices of availability have been given. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Certified by: Name: Jeffery Benbrook

Title: City Clerk/Administrator

Address: 300 N. Walnut City: Peabody, Kansas Zip: 66866

Phone No: 620-983-2174

E-mail: clerk@peabodyks.com

Date: March 01, 2007.

Return to: Patti Croy
Bureau of Water
Public Water Supply Section
1000 SW Jackson; Suite 420
Topeka, KS 66612-1367

CITY OF PEABODY
Consumer Confidence Report – 2007
Covering Calendar Year – 2006

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 out best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually improve their water systems. To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings which are held on the second and last Mondays of every month starting at 7:00 pm in the City Council Room of City Hall located at 300 N. Walnut, Peabody, Kansas. For more information please contact, DARREN PICKENS at 620-983-2174.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above. We purchase surface water from city of Hillsboro.

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 under going 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 tested 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 tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2006 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, 2006. 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 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.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are 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.

Testing Results for CITY OF PEABODY

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2006	18.18904	11 - 33	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2006	104.46027	9.9 - 43	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2005 - 2007	0.15	0.013 - 0.26	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2005 - 2007	3	1 - 4.3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

During the 2006 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) - maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation 1st quarter 2006.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table following below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2006 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	0.1	0.1	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries;
CHROMIUM	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	1.5	1.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	0.2	0.2	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
SELENIUM	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	1.2	1.2	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	0.32	0.32	NTU	1		Soil runoff

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/28/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	155	120 - 155	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	0.034	0.034	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	73	73	MG/L	200
CARBON, TOTAL ORGANIC (TOC)	9/20/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	8.6	1 - 8.6	ppm	10000
CHLORIDE	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	20	20	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	600	600	UMHOS/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	3/3/2003	CITY OF HILLSBORO	0.075	0.075	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	270	270	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	23	23	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	0.004	0.004	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	0.002	0.002	MG/L	0.1
PH	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	7.3	7.3	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	7	7	MG/L	100
SODIUM	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	15	15	MG/L	100
SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED (TDS)	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	360	360	MG/L	500
SULFATE	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	160	160	MG/L	250
ZINC	2/14/2006	CITY OF HILLSBORO	0.0063	0.0063	MG/L	5

During the 2006 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.