

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. In May-June of each year we are required to collect a sample for pesticides analysis. During 2017, we collected a pesticides sample in April instead of May-June and incurred a monitoring violation. In 2018 and 2019 we did collect the pesticides sample in the required months of May-June. Therefore, we have already been returned to a status of "in compliance" for this monitoring violation. Even though this was not an emergency the drinking water regulations require us to distribute this public notice.

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.



What happened? What is being done? The annual pesticides analysis was collected in April instead of May-June. We collected a pesticides sample in May- June of 2018 and have returned to a status of "in compliance" for this violation. No further action is required for this violation. For more information, please contact Steve Nirschl at 913-573-9271, or by Mail: 4301 Brenner Rd, PO Box 4066, Kansas City, KS 66104.

Please share this information with all the other 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 Kansas City Board of Public Utilities Federal PWSID # KS2020906.
















BPU's Laboratory Services Division monitors the quality of the drinking water as it leaves the treatment plant and also at customers' taps to assure that the water is safe to drink. Currently there are 1,200 regular sampling sites distributed widely around our community.

To produce the highest quality water for its customers, BPU subjects it to rigorous treatment to assure that sediment, harmful bacteria, protozoan parasites, and certain minerals are removed. BPU regularly tests its water

Monitored at Customer's Tap								Monitored June - Sept. 2017 ¹⁾
BPU Surpassed Standards	Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	90th Percentile	Range Detected	Sites Over AL	Likely Source
	Copper ¹⁾	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.390	0.056-0.570	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Lead ¹⁾	ppm	AL=0.015	0	0.0072	<0.0005-0.041	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

* 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>.

Monitored in the Distribution System								Monitored Jan. - Dec. 2019
BPU Surpassed Standards	Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected	Highest RAA	Range Detected	Likely Source
	Chloramines	ppm	4.0	4.0	2.40 ²⁾	2.81	1.0-3.9	Water additive used to control microbes
	Chlorite	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.37 ²⁾	0.48	0.03-0.48	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Total Coliform	%	Presence <5% of Samples	0	1.01	N/A	0 - 5.0	Naturally present in the environment
	HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	N/A	21 ³⁾	24	<2-33	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	40 ³⁾	42	25-58	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Monitored at the Treatment Plant Primary Drinking Water Contaminants							Monitored Jan. - Dec. 2019
BPU Surpassed Standards	Substance	Units	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected	Range Detected	Likely Source
	Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.108	<0.05-0.240	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
	Barium	ppm	2	2	0.126	0.072-0.150	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	50 ⁴⁾	0	6.6	6.6	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
	Chlorine dioxide	ppb	800	800	80	<100-220	Water additive used to control microbes
	Chlorite	ppm	1.0	0.8	0.48 ²⁾	0.39-0.63	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Cyanide	ppb	200	200	<5	<5	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
	Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.74	0.69-0.77	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Gross Alpha emitters	pCi/L	15	0	<3.0	<3.0	Erosion of natural deposits
	Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.96	0.96	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Radium 226	pCi/L	5	0	<1	<1	Erosion of natural deposits
	Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0	<1	<1	Erosion of natural deposits
	Selenium	ppb	50	50	<0.5	<0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
	Total Organic Carbon	ratio ⁵⁾	TT Removal ratio >1	N/A	2.15 ⁵⁾	1.83-2.56	Naturally present in the environment
	Turbidity	NTU	TT=1.0 max TT<0.3 95% of the time	N/A	0.07	0.03-0.22	Soil runoff causes water cloudiness by suspended matter
	Uranium	ppb	30	0	3.4	3.4	Erosion of natural deposits

2020 Water Quality Report

Are *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in my tap water?

These organisms have never been found in BPU's treated water. BPU's water treatment process uses multiple barriers to prevent the risk of these protozoan parasites being found in customer's finished water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone an organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

In addition, the Safe Drinking Water Hotline offers guidelines from the EPA/Centers for Disease Control on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants. For information, call EPA's toll-free number at (800) 426-4791, or go to their Website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Regulations for Public Water Systems

BPU routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water. The following tables show monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

During the 2019 calendar year, BPU had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or go to their Website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Have questions about drinking water quality? Call or log-on to these resources:

Kansas City Board of Public Utilities

Water Processing Division

Phone: (913) 573-9272 or (913) 573-9284

E-mail address: kdaggett@bpu.com

BPU Website: www.bpu.com

Laboratory Certification



The National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAP) is a cooperative association of state and federal agencies that establishes environmental laboratory performance standards. Its goal is to ensure environmental laboratories produce known high-quality data. This data can then form a solid foundation for public health and environmental management decisions.

BPU's laboratory has been nationally accredited under the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP). NELAP is the program that implements the NELAC standards. This is accomplished by state and federal agencies that act as Accrediting Authorities.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water

Monitored at the Treatment Plant Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants

Monitored Jan. - Dec. 2019

BPU Surpassed Standards	Substance	Units	SMCL	Average Detected	Range Detected
✓	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	NA	207	180-240
✓	Calcium	ppm	NA	80	64-100
✓	Chloride	ppm	250	25	25
✓	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	NA	781	640-840
✓	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	NA	300	300
✓	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	Grain/Gallon	NA	17.5	17.5
✓	Magnesium	ppm	NA	25	14-29
✓	Manganese	ppb	50	0.73	<2.0-4
✓	Iron	ppm	0.3	0.028	<0.02-0.03
✓	pH	S.U.	6.5-8.5	7.5	7.3-7.6
✓	O-Phosphate (as PO ₄)	ppm	NA	0.65	0.52-0.80
✓	Potassium	ppm	NA	6.2	4.1-8.7
✓	Silica	ppm	NA	15	12-16
✓	Sodium	ppm	NA	46	29-55
✓	Sulfate	ppm	250	130	130
✓	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	450	450
✓	Metolachlor	ppb	NA	0.05	<0.05-0.09

Secondary contaminants are not regulated, but provide guidelines for producing good tasting and aesthetically pleasing water.

*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Third Cycle (UCMR3)

Monitored Jan. - Dec. 2015

Substance	Units	MCL	Average Detected	Range Detected
Chlorate	ppb		164	130-210
Chromium Total	ppb	100	0.25	0.20-0.30
Hexavalent Chromium (Dissolved)	ppb		0.14	0.11-0.18
Molybdenum	ppb		3.3	2.5-4.2
Strontium	ppb		548	500-610

*Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

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

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.**

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.

These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).