

CITY OF TRIBUNE

Consumer Confidence Report – 2024

Covering Calendar Year – 2023



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. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call GINA BOND at 620-376-4278.

Your water comes from 7 Ground Water Well(s):

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 Revised 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 2023 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, 2023. 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.

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: CITY OF TRIBUNE

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	7/12/2022	5.3	3.6 - 5.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	7/12/2022	0.14	0.038 - 0.14	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	7/12/2022	1.2	0.73 - 1.2	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	7/23/2023	6.7	4.4 - 6.7	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	7/12/2022	9.8	6.7 - 9.8	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2023	8	7.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2022	0.21	0.025 - 0.24	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2020 - 2022	0		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>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2023 - 2023	1.3700	MG/L	1.0	MG/L

Unresolved Deficiency Date Identified	Facility	Comments
12/28/2023	WELL 11	The City of Tribune at the time of the inspection one abandoned well, between wells 10 (aka Mangold 1) and 11 (aka Mangold 2) had not been plugged. According to Kansas Administrative Regulation (KAR) 28-30-7(d)(2) a test hole or bore hole drilled, bored, cored or augured shall be considered an abandoned hole immediately after the completion of all testing, sampling or other operations for which the hole was originally intended. The agency or contractor in charge of the exploratory or other operations for which the hole was originally intended is responsible for plugging the abandoned hole using the following applicable method, within three (3) calendar days after the termination of testing other operations.
12/28/2023	STORAGE TANK 02	The July 27, 2020 300,000 gallon water tower inspection report notes the City of Tribune must install a 24 mesh screen in the overflow discharge pipe. The photo depicts that a hail screen was used instead of a required approved screen.
12/28/2023	DISTRIBUTION	The City of Tribune did not have disinfection at well #01 during the inspection process. This well serves two households in close proximity to the well.
12/28/2023	DISTRIBUTION	According to your daily chlorine residual log sheet your facility did not record the daily free chlorine residual on 5 separate occasions in 2023. According to K.A.R. 28-15-19(b)(2), each day the public water supply system serves water to its customers, the operator shall make a determination of the chlorine residual. The data shall be recorded in such a manner that the department can determine whether the requirements of this rule and regulation have been met. The City of Tribune must provide a brief description how your public water supply system will comply with the above K.A.R.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	10/11/2021	15	15	µg/l	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	7/12/2022	140	130 - 140	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	7/12/2022	59	55 - 59	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	7/12/2022	26	19 - 26	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	7/12/2022	510	350 - 510	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/15/2019	0.16	0.11 - 0.16	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	7/12/2022	230	180 - 230	MG/L	400
IRON	7/12/2022	0.01	0 - 0.01	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	7/12/2022	21	11 - 21	MG/L	150
NICKEL	7/12/2022	0.0027	0.0026 - 0.0027	MG/L	0.1
PH	7/12/2022	8	7.9 - 8	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	7/12/2022	4.3	3.7 - 4.3	MG/L	100
SILICA	7/12/2022	45	31 - 45	MG/L	50
SODIUM	7/12/2022	30	9.9 - 30	MG/L	100
SULFATE	7/12/2022	100	22 - 100	MG/L	250
TDS	7/12/2022	420	270 - 420	MG/L	500
ZINC	7/12/2022	0.013	0.0057 - 0.013	MG/L	5

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

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2023		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.