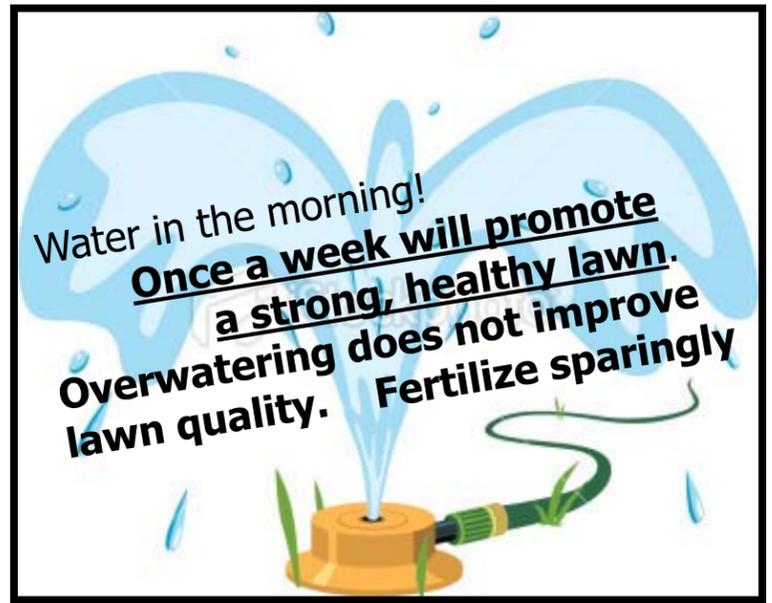




**FIX
WATER
LEAKS**



LEAKS COST \$\$\$

Check your toilet tank for leaks by adding a few drops of food coloring to the tank.

If the toilet is leaking, color will appear in the bowl within 30 minutes.

(Flush after test is done to prevent staining of toilet)

Most parts are cheap, easy to purchase and install.

Check the handle to make sure it isn't sticking allowing water to run constantly.

Water conservation can be as simple as a gallon jug of water being placed in the tank.

If you have an older toilet model, this can reduce the water used per flush considerably.

City of Dodge City Consumer Confidence Report 2015

*Your Drinking Water Surpasses
All State,
Federal Standards*

The City of Dodge City is committed to providing our customer-owners with reliable drinking water. Throughout 2015, as in years past, Dodge City water has met or surpassed all state and federal health standards.



We are pleased to provide you with this report which details where our water comes from, what our water contains, and other related information. The Safe Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence Report" to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. You as an informed consumer are our best ally in maintaining a safe and reliable source of drinking water.

How can I get involved?

We encourage public interest in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular City Commission meetings occur on the 1st & 3rd Mondays of each month at City Hall, 806 2nd Avenue, at 7:00 p.m. The public is welcome. Find out more about the City of Dodge City and the Utility Department on the Internet at www.dodgecity.org. In addition, you may call the Utility Department at 620-225-8176 for questions concerning this report or other questions you may have about your water.

Overview

In 2015 the Water Department distributed 2.2 billion gallons of water to our customers. There were an average of 8,300 customers for the City of Dodge City. This included residential, business and industrial.

Water Source

Dodge City Utilities water is obtained from groundwater from the Ogallala Aquifer. The Ogallala Aquifer runs from Nebraska, through Western Kansas to West Texas. The City currently has 20 wells that it utilizes to pump this water, plus 7 wells in conjunction with National Beef, for a total of 27 wells. We are working to return to a well to service that had structural damage to its pipe casing. There are also two additional wells voluntarily taken out of service due to concerns over nitrates detections.

City of Dodge City Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report 2015

Regulated Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Value	Range (Low)	Range (High)	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.9	2.9	2.9	2/17/15	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	.2	.2	.2	8/4/15	No	Runoff from herbicide
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.011	.011	.011	2/17/15	No	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.1	1.1	1.1	1/28/14	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; Erosion of nat. deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.23	.23	.23	1/28/14	No	Erosion of nat. deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) Measured as Nitrogen	10	10	6.7	1.1	6.7	4/6/15	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of nat. dep.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	23	23	23	2/17/15	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of nat. deposits; discharge from mines
Trichloroethylene	0	5	.55	.55	.55	8/18/14	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Lead & Copper		Disinfection			Byproducts			
Copper (ppm)		1.3	.23	0.0087	0.23	2011-2013	No	Erosion of nat. deposits; leaching from wood; corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	0	15	5.9	1.0	5.9	2011-2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) TTHM	0	80	42	3.5	42	2015	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0	60	2.4	2.0	2.4	2015	No	
Secondary Contaminants								
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene (bbp)			1.2	1.2	1.2	4/13/11	No	
1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene (ppb)			1.6	1.6	1.6	2/26/08	No	
Alkalinity, Total		300	190	190	190	2/17/15	No	
Aluminum		0.05	0.073	0.014	0.073	2/12/13	No	
Calcium (ppm)	0	200	250	250	250	2/17/15	No	Mineral content contributing to hardness of water.
Chloride (ppm)		250	56	56	56	2/17/15	No	
Conductivity UMHOS/CM		1500	1800	1800	1800	2/17/15	No	
Corrosivity		0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1/28/14	No	
Gross Uranium by Activity			9.6	9.6	9.6	5/5/14	No	
Hardness, Total (AS CAC03) MG/L		400	810	810	810	2/17/15	No	
Iron (ppm)	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1/28/14	No	Sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining.
Magnesium		150	43	43	43	2/17/15	No	
Manganese		0.05	0.024	0.0012	0.024	2/12/13	No	Mineral content contributing to hardness of water.
Nickel (mg/l)		0.1	0.016	0.001	0.016	2/12/13	No	Erosion of nat. deposits
PH		8.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	1/28/14	No	
Phosphorus, total		5	0.026	0.025	0.026	2/12/13	No	
Potassium		100	6.0	6.0	6.0	2/17/15	No	
Silica		50	29	29	29	2/17/15	No	Mineral content contributing to hardness of water.
Sulfate (mg/l)		250	680	680	680	2/17/15	No	Almost all natural waters contain sulfate ions, their presence is desirable at lower levels for optimal taste.
Sodium (ppb)		100	98	98	98	2/17/15	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
TDS Total Dissolved Solids		500	1300	1300	1300	2/17/15	No	Hardness of water effects this result.
Zinc		5	0.023	0.023	0.023	2/17/15	No	
Radionuclides								
Combined Uranium	0	30	11.3	11.3	11.3	5/5/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium(-226 & -228)		5	0.8	0.2	0.8	6/8/15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	0	15	6.2	6.2	6.2	5/5/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits

What Does This Table Mean?

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants does not change frequently.

DEFINITIONS of terms:

MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL: Maximum contaminant level 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.
AL: Action level
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter
ppm: Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
ppb: Parts of contaminant per billion parts of water or Micrograms per liter-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.
ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picogram per liter
Mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)



City of Dodge City 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

*During the 2015 calendar year,
we had 1 violation(s)
of drinking water regulations.**

*Due to a hard copy mailing error, KDHE shows that our CCR was not submitted by July 1, 2015. The online copy was available at www.dodgecity.org, on June 24th, 2015.

Water Testing:

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 30 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. If the limits set by the state are exceeded, the City of Dodge City Water Department must notify the citizens of Dodge City.

Total Coliform (TCR)- During the 2015 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Action Taken: If any violations had occurred, the City of Dodge City would inform the public via Public Notice through the Dodge City Globe, Facebook and www.dodgecity.org.

FYI

Manganese, Silica, & Sulfate

EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations that set **non-mandatory** water quality standards for fifteen (15) other contaminants that are not considered a risk to human health. They were established only as guidelines to assist public water supplies in managing water for aesthetic considerations. These aesthetic effects include taste, odor, color, corrosivity, foaming and staining properties of water.

Health Effects: People who are on sodium restriction should be aware of the levels in their drinking water and softened water is usually done with salt systems.

Results of Radon Monitoring

Dodge City does not test for Radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes.

Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

El informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Tradúzalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information contact:

Corey Keller, Superintendent of Public Works

703 W. Trail, Dodge City, KS 67801

Ph. 620-225-8170 Fax: 620-225-8259

E-mail: coreyk@dodgecity.org

Web Site: www.dodgecity.org

Frequently Asked Questions

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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/Centers for Disease Control (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).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**. 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

CITY OF DODGE CITY BANK DRAFT MAKES PAYING YOUR UTILITY BILL EASY!

City of Dodge City's BANK DRAFT option allows the amount of your monthly utility bill to be automatically deducted from your bank account. There's no check to write, no payment to mail, no more forgetting to pay—and best of all, BANK DRAFT will save you time and money. If you have any questions please contact the billing office at, 620-225-8111. Download the Bank Draft form from our website at

www.dodgecity.org (see Utility Billing Link)

*Do you think you are
using water wisely?*

There are many ways to conserve water.

Little changes can make a
huge impact on our water supply.

See the reverse side of this report
or go to www.krwa.net for reports and
ideas on how we can be
better consumers of water.