

*Annual*  
**WaterQualityReport**  
*Water testing performed in 2010*



*Presented By* \_\_\_\_\_  
**City of Belton**

PWS ID#: 1010061

## Quality First

Once again the City of Belton is proud to present its annual water quality report covering all drinking water tests performed between January 1 and December 31, 2010. As in years past, staff is committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. We remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, and water conservation while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Thank you for your support in providing you and your family with quality drinking water.

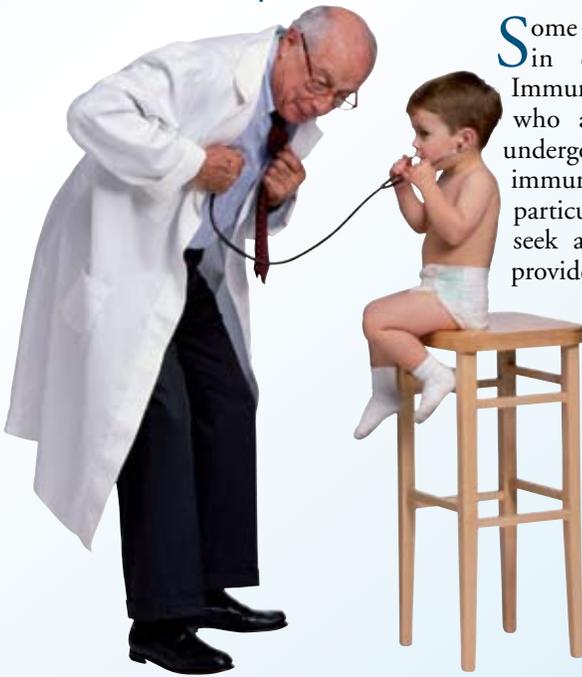
## Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Belton receives drinking water from the Kansas City Water Plant (Missouri). The Kansas City Water Plant draws and treats water from the Missouri River and two deep-well aquifers. In order to obtain a copy of Kansas City's Source Water Assessment, please contact Monte Johnson, Superintendent of Water, Belton City Hall, 506 Main Street, Belton, Missouri, 64012, or call (816) 322-1885. You can also visit Kansas City Water Services at [www.kcmo.org](http://www.kcmo.org). Under the Water Services tab, click on "Informational Links in Water Services" for more information about water quality.

## Community Participation

The City Council meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Belton City Hall Annex, 520 Main Street, at 7:00 p.m. All meetings are open to the public; however, if you have any concerns about your water and wish to participate, you must call the city clerk the Thursday before the scheduled meeting you wish to attend and have your name added to the City Council agenda.

## Important Health Information



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy; persons who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; and some elderly and infants may particularly be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

## Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by monitoring the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water, and when there is a collective effort in the community to do so, it has significant impacts. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So maximize your dollars and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the dial on the top of your water meter after 15 minutes. If it is moving, you have a leak.

## What Are PPCPs?

When cleaning out your medicine cabinet, what do you do with your expired pills? Many people flush them down the toilet or toss them into the trash. Although this seems convenient, these actions could threaten our water supply.

Recent studies are generating a growing concern over pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) entering water supplies. PPCPs include human and veterinary drugs (prescription or over-the-counter) and consumer products, such as cosmetics, fragrances, lotions, sunscreens, and house cleaning products. Over the past five years, the number of U.S. prescriptions increased 12 percent to a record 3.7 billion, while nonprescription drug purchases held steady around 3.3 billion. Many of these drugs and personal care products do not biodegrade and may persist in the environment for years.

The best and most cost-effective way to ensure safe water at the tap is to keep our source waters clean. Never flush unused medications down the toilet or sink. Instead, check to see if the pharmacy where you made your purchase accepts medications for disposal, or contact your local health department for information on proper disposal methods and drop-off locations. You can also go on the Web at [www.Earth911.com](http://www.Earth911.com) to find more information about disposal locations in your area.

## Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water ([www.epa.gov/watrhme](http://www.epa.gov/watrhme)) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources has a Web site ([www.dnr.mo.gov](http://www.dnr.mo.gov)) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Missouri, including valuable information about our watershed.

## Contact Us

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Monte Johnson, Superintendent of the Water Division, at (816) 322-1885.

## Lead and Drinking Water

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. The City of Belton 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 thirty seconds to two 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled 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.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

**Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife

**Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## About Our Violation

During the October 2010 monthly water sampling cycle, two or more of our water samples showed positive for total coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Once the initial samples tested positive for coliform, they were re-sampled. All samples collected during the re-sample process tested negative for coliform. The testing locations were found to contain rain water in the sampling pits which are outside of the drinking water system. Also, one testing location was a vacant home with no water usage for an extended period of time. This will allow contaminants to form if not managed properly. Water customers received a Public Notice letter concerning this information in their December water bills. If this had been an emergency situation, the public would have been notified immediately. With this type of violation, boiling drinking water is usually not deemed necessary for the general population. People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may have been at increased risk. Those customers were to seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

## What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test each backflow preventer to make sure that it is providing maximum protection.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's Web site at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/index.cfm>. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



## Sampling Results

During the past year, the City has taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

The state allows providers to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
				City of Belton		Kansas City			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	[4]	[4]	1.6	1.40–2.20	2.1	1.66–2.48	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	4	4	NA	NA	0.97	0.16–1.33	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2008	60	NA	22.4	ND–35	18.3 <sup>1</sup>	10.2–28.2 <sup>1</sup>	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2010	10	10	NA	NA	1.9	0.78–4.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2008	80	NA	9.65	3.4–18.7	9.5 <sup>1</sup>	4.6–13.6 <sup>1</sup>	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (# or % positive samples)	2010	1 positive monthly sample	0	3	NA	1.2% <sup>2</sup>	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	2010	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.49	0.02–0.49	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2010	TT=95% of samples<0.3	NA	NA	NA	99.9	NA	No	Soil runoff

### Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppb)	2009	1300	1300	6.3	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2009	15	0	1.9	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES (KANSAS CITY)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloroform (ppb)	2010	8.4	2.70–22.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<sup>1</sup> Sampled in 2010.

<sup>2</sup> The MCL for Kansas City is 5% of monthly samples are positive.

## Definitions

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.