

CITY OF MANHATTAN

Consumer Confidence Report – 2025

Covering Calendar Year – 2024



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 have any questions or concerns regarding the city's drinking water quality, please call Abdu Durar: Environmental Compliance Manager at (785)-587-4559.

A Message from the EPA

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.

The source of the City's drinking water is 19 public water supply wells located near the confluence of the Big Blue and Kansas rivers. Protecting the wellfield is a vital public service that remains a top priority. Our water system is required to test a minimum of 60 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 the Maximum Contaminant Level of bacteria is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public. The City of Manhattan adds disinfectants to protect the water supply against microbial contaminants.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2024 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, 2024. 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 the City of Manhattan provides to you is safe and is in full compliance with all federal and state drinking water quality standards.**

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 by the EPA 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-Detect (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. For this report the MPA for Chloramines is for bacteriological samples collected from January 17 to December 17, 2024.

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 by the EPA for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months. For this report the RAA for Chloramine results is for bacteriological samples collected from April 2024 to March 2025.

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

Testing Results for: City of Manhattan

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In 2024 during the months of June, September, and November, 1.59% of samples returned as positive for the 63 samples collected in each of the 3 months.	No more than 5% of samples collected each month can test positive.	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	5/2/2023	2.2	2.2	ppb	10.0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	5/2/2023	0.043	0.043	ppm	2.0	2.0	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/2/2023	1.7	1.7	ppb	100.0	100.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	12/05/2023-07/16/2024	1.2	0-1.2	ppb	70.0	70.0	Discharge from industrial chemical facilities
FLUORIDE	1/17/2024-10/22/2024	0.70	0.58 - 0.70 of 4 quarterly samples	ppm	4.0	4.0	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
SELENIUM	5/2/2023	1.6	1.6	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2024	24	20 – 24 of 2 separate locations	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2024	28	24 - 28 of 2 separate locations	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Sampling Dates	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	June – August, 2023	0.024	0 - 0.037 of 30 sites	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD, FREE	June – August, 2023	1.9	0 – 10 of 30 sites	ppb	15.0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

The EPA requires the City of Manhattan to monitor for lead and copper once every three years. With the cooperation of local homeowners, City staff collected samples in June-August of 2023, Lead and Copper will be monitored again in 2026. 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 Manhattan is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Manhattan at (785) 587-4544 or waterquality@cityofmnhk.com for a list of certified laboratories. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Revised Lead and Copper Rule requires water systems to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. The service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, frequently asked questions, and the method of determination, you may view the inventory at: <https://gis.cityofmnhk.com/mhkportal/apps/sites/#/water-quality/pages/inform-customers>

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
01/17/2024 - 12/17/2024	2.52	mg/L	2.52	mg/L

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/2/2023	53	53	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	5/2/2023	18	18	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/2/2023	60	60	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	5/2/2023	420	420	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/2/2023	0.49	0.49	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/2/2023	97	97	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/2/2023	13	13	MG/L	150
NICKEL	5/2/2023	0.0014	0.0014	MG/L	0.05
PH	5/2/2023	8.9	8.9	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	5/2/2023	.024	.024	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	5/2/2023	6.9	6.9	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/2/2023	20	20	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/2/2023	35	35	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/2/2023	71	71	MG/L	250
TDS- TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	5/2/2023	280	280	MG/L	500

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

During the 2024 calendar year, there were no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.