CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY

PWS NAME: CITY OF BAZINE

KS2013505 PWS ID: The community public water supply system named above hereby confirms that its annual consumer confidence report (CCR) covering the calendar year 2021 was made available to all bill paying customers and a good faith effort to distribute the report to non-bill paying customers was made on 6/27/2022_____ (Date distributed to customers) In addition to providing the report to its customers, the system also certifies that the report was provided to the local county health department and has provided appropriate notices of availability. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Check all that apply: Mail - Printed copy of the CCR sent to customers. Send a copy of the CCR and this completed form to KDHE. _X__ Web Address that goes directly to the CCR ___ www.krwa.net/ccr/Bazine Send a copy of the CCR and a copy of how your customers were notified (i.e. bill, letter, etc.) to KDHE with this completed form. E-mail - CCR sent as a file attachment or embedded in the message of the e-mail. Send a copy of the CCR, e-mail sent to customers, and this completed form to KDHE. X_ Additional delivery methods (i.e. posted in public places, sent to local health department, delivered to apartments, door to door delivery, etc.). Describe method: Mailed to Health Department & Clinic **Documentation:** KDHE must receive all documentation for applicable distribution method(s) listed above. The documentation can be mailed or e-mailed to the address below. If documentation is incomplete you will be notified. Certified by: Name: Lori Hertel Title: City Clerk Address: PO Box 43 City: Bazine Phone No: ______785-398-2495 E-mail: _____bazcity@gbta.net

City of Bazine P.O. Box 43 Bazine, KS 67516-0043 785-398-2495

TYPE	METER RE	ADING	USED	CHARGES
OF SERVICE	PRESENT	PREVIOUS	0000	O TARREST
Water	2462300	2456000	6,300	42.72
Sewer				35.36
Garbag	e			25.00
Late Cl	narge			17.69
Water I				0.20
Past D	ue			117.91

FIRST-CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID

PERMIT NO.

City of Bazine

	OMER .	DUE DATE
ROUTE ACCOUNT		PAST DUE AFTER THIS DATE
2	43	7/15/22
TOTAL DUE	JPON RECEIPT	PAST DUE AMOUNT
238	3.88	272.06

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

502 S. GILMORE ST

6/25/22 Service From 5/25/2022 TO 6/24/2022 ACCOUNT # 43 PAST DUE AMOUNT 272.06 24 33.18 238.88

502 S. GILMORE ST BAZINE KS 67516

See water quality report at: www.krwa.net/ccr/Bazine or call 785-398-2495 to request copy

City of Bazine

- Water Quality Report (covers calendar year 2021)

is pamphlet lists water quality information for the City of Bazine. It includes limited details on the source and quality parameters and how our water compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. It's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings that are held on the second Monday of the month at 7 p.m. at City Hall. For more information, contact city hall at 785/398-2495.

The water source for Bazine is from wells. The water is treated to remove contaminants. A disinfectant is also added to protect the water supply against microbial contaminants.

A message from EPA

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The city treats 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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/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) 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment may include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 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 and residential uses.
 - Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Lead: 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 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

■ Total Coliform Rule (TCR): 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 by newspaper, television or radio. During 2021, the utility collected two samples per month.

Water Quality Data

The table on the reverse side lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2021. 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 allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using 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.
- Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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 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
- 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 ground water systems.
- Running Annual Average (RAA): Average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance

Testing Results for the City of Bazine

The City of Bazine had no violations of drinking water regulations in 2021. Some of the testing results are more than one year old. This is because of the monitoring schedules.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	1/4/2021	4	4	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	1/4/2021	0.032	0.032	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	1/4/2021	1.3	1.3	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	1/4/2021	4	3.6 - 4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	1/4/2021	10	10	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
OTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS HAA5)	2018 - 2020	11	11 - 12	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2018 - 2020	46	46 - 48	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	2019 - 2021	0.45	0.015 - 0.48	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2019 - 2021	1.9	0 - 2.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
021 - 2021	1.0000	MG/L	0.5	MG/L

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	1/7/2019	1.8	1.8	PCI/L	5	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	1/4/2021	240	240	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	1/4/2021	160	160	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	1/4/2021	180	180	MG/L	250
	1/4/2021	1600	1600	UMHO/CM	1500
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	1/4/2021	490	490	MG/L	400
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	1/4/2021	0.21	0.21	MG/L	0.3
IRON	1/4/2021	22	22	MG/L	150
MAGNESIUM	1/4/2021	0.0071	0.0071	MG/L	0.05
MANGANESE	1/4/2021	0.0022	0.0022	MG/L	0.1
NICKEL	1/4/2021	7.7	7.7	PH	8.5
PH	1/4/2021	0.66	0.66	MG/L	5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	1/4/2021	8.9	8.9	MG/L	100
POTASSIUM	1/4/2021	29	29	MG/L	50
SILICA		170	170	MG/L	100
SODIUM	1/4/2021		350	MG/L	250
SULFATE	1/4/2021	350	920	MG/L	500
TDS	1/22/2018	920	0.046	MG/L	5
ZINC	1/4/2021	0.046	0.040	IVIG/L	U