

Jackson County Rural Water District No. 1  
PO Box 15  
Hoyt, Kansas 66440

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

PRESORTED  
FIRST CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE PAID  
Hoyt, KS  
Permit No. 2000-1



# Rural Water District No. 1 Jackson County

ISSUE 30 - FEBRUARY 2012

## Chairman's Report to the Members . . .

The district has had a very successful year. The employees of the district have done a great job of furnishing water and service to our patrons.

As you can read in this report, your water district had no violations of drinking water regulations in 2011.

We started the year with 1,050 meters in service and ended the year with 1,058. During the year the district replaced or extended approximately two miles of pipeline. Our average water loss through October was 8.72 %, which was a very acceptable percentage.

The district is in the process of expanding to the Southwest of our existing district boundary. This expansion will add 24 patrons when it is completed with the possibility of more in the future. This area is located between Jackson County RWD #1 and Shawnee County RWD #2 and is not served currently by either district.

Please contact our office with any concerns or problems you may have. Our office is located in Hoyt and the telephone number is 986-6913. The board meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the Hoyt office at 7pm. The public and patrons are welcome to attend.

I have enjoyed serving the patrons of the district as your board member for the past 26 years. I hope to see you at the annual meeting in February 2012.

Sincerely Jerry Grant  
Chairman

## Water Usage Information

It is surprising to many people the amount of water that is typically used in a home. Here are some examples:

- Normal Dishwasher Cycle: 7.5 to 12 gallons per cycle
- Washing Machine, (normal): 27 to 55 gallons per cycle
- Washing Machine (high efficiency (HE)) 18 to 25 gallons per cycle
- Shower: 2.5 to 5 gallons per minute
- Toilet constantly flowing: 2 gallons per minute

## General Tips

- ◆ Never pour water down the drain when there may be another use for it. Use it to water your indoor plants or garden.
- ◆ Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. One drop per second wastes 2,700 gallons of water per year!
- ◆ Check all plumbing for leaks. Have leaks repaired by a plumber.
- ◆ Install an instant hot water heater on your sink.
- ◆ Insulate your water pipes to reduce heat loss and prevent them from breaking due to freeze.
- ◆ Install a water-softening system only when the minerals in the water would damage your pipes. Turn the softener off while on vacation.
- ◆ Choose appliances that are energy and water efficient.
- ◆ Pay attention to your water bill and become familiar with your water meter – use them to track your water use and detect leaks.
- ◆ Be aware! Listen for drips and leaks around the house.

## MONTHLY BILLS

If you do not receive your monthly bill by the 25th of the month please call the office, it may have gotten lost in the mail.

## IN THIS ISSUE . . .

- Chairman's Report, General Tips
- Annual Meeting Notice
- Annual Water Quality Report
- Meet Your Board and Staff

## Water Quality Testing Results for Rural Water District No. 1, Jackson County

Jackson RWD 1 had no violations of drinking water regulations in 2011.  
There were no detections of microbiological contamination or disinfection byproducts.

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source	
COPPER, FREE	2011 - 2013	0.036	0.0013 - 0.043	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing	
The table below shows the testing results of all those systems that supply or have interconnections with Jackson RWD 1. None of the systems the district purchases from had any violations of drinking water regulations.								
Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	4/13/2011	Shawnee County RWD 4C	1.9	1.9	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ATRAZINE	6/13/2011	City of Topeka	1.5	0.4 - 1.5	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	3/7/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	0.16	0.15 - 0.16	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	4/13/2011	Shawnee County RWD 4C	3.5	2.5 - 3.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	1/11/2011	City of Topeka	1.1	0.71 - 1.1	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE	5/16/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	2.6	0.26 - 2.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	4/13/2011	Shawnee County RWD 4C	11	3.4 - 11	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY	3/7/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	0.17	0.17	NTU	1		Soil runoff
XYLENES, TOTAL	5/24/2011	Public Wholesale WSD 18	0.0011	0.0011	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	System	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL		
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/7/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	274	260 - 274	MG/L	300		
ALUMINUM	4/27/2011	Public Wholesale WSD 18	0.14	0.14	MG/L	0.05		
CALCIUM	3/7/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	93	83 - 93	MG/L	200		
CHLORIDE	5/16/2011	City of Topeka	110	110	MG/L	250		
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/16/2011	City of Topeka	800	800	UMHOS/CM	1500		
CORROSION	5/16/2011	City of Topeka	0.83	0.83	LANG	0		
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	3/7/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	290	270 - 290	MG/L	400		
MAGNESIUM	3/7/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	16	14 - 16	MG/L	150		
MANAGANESE	4/27/2011	Public Wholesale WSD 18	0.0027	0.0027	MG/L	0.05		
METOLACHLOR	6/20/2011	City of Topeka	1.4	1.4	ppb			
NICKEL	4/27/2011	Public Wholesale WSD 18	0.0011	0.0011	MG/L	0.1		
PH	5/16/2011	City of Topeka	9	9	PH	8.5		
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	3/7/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	1.3	0.038 - 1.3	MG/L	5		
POTASSIUM	5/16/2011	City of Topeka	8.2	8.2	MG/L	100		
SILICA	3/7/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	32	28 - 32	MG/L	50		
SODIUM	5/16/2011	City of Topeka	89	89	MG/L	100		
SULFATE	5/16/2011	City of Topeka	130	130	MG/L	250		
TDS	5/16/2011	City of Topeka	440	440	MG/L	500		
ZINC	3/7/2011	Jackson County RWD 3	0.02	0.0069 - 0.02	MG/L	5		

February 2012 **Annual Report**

jcrrwd1@live.com



**NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING**  
**Tuesday, February 28, 2012**  
**Beginning at 8 pm**

**RWD #1 Office**  
**120 East 5th Street • Hoyt, Kansas**

The Annual Meeting of Membership of RWD #1, Jackson County, Kansas will be held on Tuesday, February, 28, 2012 at 8 pm.  
The business of the Annual Meeting will include the election of two district members for a three-year term on the Board of Directors.

**RWD #1 Board of Directors**

Director	Term Ends
Keith Kelly, Secretary	2013
Robert Hurd, Vice Chairman	2014
Jerry Grant, Chairman	2012
J. L. Cleland, Vice-Chairman	2012
Amy Klotz, Treasurer	2013



Robert Hurd, Jerry Grant  
J.L. Cleland, Keith Kelly, Amy Klotz

**Late Fee Charges**

**As per the Jackson County RWD #1 by-laws page 17, there is a 10% late fee charged to any accounts paying after the 15th of the month. If your water is disconnected for nonpayment there is a \$60 charge due along with the delinquent bill before the water will be turned back on. If you have any questions or would like a copy of our by-laws contact the office.**



**RWD #1 Staff**

Charlie Hamlin, Cindy Broxterman, Greg Drinovsky

**Office Numbers**

Office: 785/986-6913 FAX 785/986-6528  
Emergency 785/969-2004

**OFFICE HOURS:**

Monday – Friday 8 am to 2 pm

**Employees**

Greg Drinovsky, Manager  
Charles Hamlin, Maintenance  
Cindy Broxterman, Bookkeeper

**Automatic Payment**

Jackson RWD 1 offers the option of having the monthly water payment taken directly from your checking account each month. All you need to do is fill out an ACH Automatic Payment form which is available at the office in Hoyt. If you enroll in the automatic payment program, you will still receive a copy of your bill for your records. If you have any questions contact the office by phone or email.

**Emergency Shut-Offs**

To shut off Rural Water in an emergency, you will find in the meter pit, a brass valve with an arrow on top. Turn the valve (arrow) clockwise until the holes line up or the arrow is crossways.

**Water Rate Increase**

Due to the increase in the rates adopted by the City of Topeka, the Board of Directors voted to increase water rates effective January 1, 2012. The residential customers water rate will be increased to \$5.97 per thousand gallons. The monthly minimum will remain the same for residential customers which is \$23.

This pamphlet lists water quality information for Rural Water District No. 1, Jackson County, Kansas. 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 contact Greg Drinovsky, Manager, at 785/986-6913. Meetings of the board are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the District's office in Hoyt. The water source for Jackson RWD 1 is purchased from the city of Topeka and from Public Wholesale District 18. There are interconnections also with Shawnee Cons. RWD 4 and Jackson RWD 3. The water is treated to remove contaminants. A disinfectant is also added to protect the water supply against microbial contaminants. An assessment of our source water has been completed. For the results of the assessment, please contact us or download the results at [www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html](http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/swap/SWreports.html).

**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 30 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 2011, the utility collected two samples per month; and all were in compliance.

**Water Quality Data**

The table on the reverse side lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2011 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, 2011. 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 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**Action Level (AL)**: the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements

**Treatment Technique (TT)**: a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in water

**MRDL**: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

**N/A**: not applicable; **ND**: non detect at testing limit

**pCi/l**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

**ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

**NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: measure of turbidity

