

# City of Dodge City Consumer Confidence Report 2024

## *Your Drinking Water Surpasses All State and Federal Standards*

The City of Dodge City is committed to providing our customer-owners with reliable drinking water. Throughout 2024, 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](http://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 2024 the Water Department distributed **2.8 billion gallons of water** to our customers. There were an average of **9,072** customers for the City of Dodge City.

### **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 14 wells that it utilizes to pump this water, plus 7 wells in conjunction with National Beef, for a total of 21 wells. There are also two additional wells voluntarily taken out of service due to concerns over nitrates detections.

## **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. 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/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 Water Quality Report

## Consumer Confidence Report 2024

Regulated Contaminants							
Contaminant	MCL	Highest Value	Range (Low)	Range (High)	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	10	3.9	1	3.9	10/29/24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ppb)	3	4.1	4.1	.024	3/6/16	No	Runoff from herbicide
Barium (ppm)	2	0.19	0.0094	.19	10/29/24	No	Discharge from metal refineries
Chromium (ppb)	100	1.2	0	1.2	10/29/24	No	Discharge from steel & pulp mills
Fluoride (ppm)	4	2.6	0	2.6	10/29/24	No	Erosion of nat. deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	2.1	2.1	2.1	3/26/2018	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Nitrate (ppm) Measured as Nitrogen	10	7.6	1.1	7.6	2/27/24	No	Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium (ppb)	50	20	1.2	20	2/27/24	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroethylene	5	.55	.55	.55	8/18/14	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	20	0-7	ppb	80	0	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5	4	0-15	ppb	60	0	No	
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	0.8	0.7-0.8	PCI/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	11	11	µg/L	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	8.7	8.7	pCi/l	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants							
Contaminant	MCL	Highest Value	Range (Low)	Range (High)	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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 MG/L	300	220	190	220	10/29/24	No	
Aluminum	0.05	0.073	0.014	0.073	2/12/13	No	
Calcium MG/L	200	310	50	310	2/27/24	No	Mineral content contributing to hardness of water.
Chloride MG/L	250	72	5.8	72	2/27/24	No	
Conductivity UMHO5/CM	1500	1900	450	1900	2/27/24	No	
Corrosivity LANG	0	.46	.46	.46	10/29/24	No	
Gross Uranium by Activity PCI/L		9.6	9.6	9.6	5/5/14	No	
Hardness, Total (AS CAC03) MG/L	400	980	230	980	2/27/24	No	
Iron (ppm)	0.3	0.078	0	0.078	1/24/22	No	Sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining.
Magnesium	150	51	25	51	2/27/24	No	
Manganese MG/L	0.05	0.013	0.0011	0.013	1/26/16	No	Mineral content contributing to hardness of water.
O-Xylene MG/L	10	.0019	.0019	.0019	3/26/2018	No	
Nickel (mg/l)	0.1	0.0013	0	0.0013	2/27/24	No	Erosion of nat. deposits
PH	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.8	10/29/24	No	
Phosphorus, total	5	0.033	0	0.033	1/24/22	No	
Potassium MG/L	100	6.8	3.9	6.8	2/27/24	No	
Silica	50	62	28	62	10/29/24	No	Mineral content contributing to hardness of water.
Sulfate (mg/l)	250	870	17	870	2/27/24	No	Almost all natural waters contain sulfate ions, their presence is desirable at lower levels for optimal taste.
Sodium (ppb)	100	130	8.2	130	2/27/24	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
TDS Total Dissolved Solids	500	1700	280	1700	2/27/24	No	Hardness of water effects this result.
Xylene, META and Para UG/L		7.5	7.5	7.5	3/26/2018	No	
Zinc MG/L	5	0.0066	0	0.0066	2/27/24	No	
Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level 2024-2024	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units			
	1.000	MG/L	0.7	MG/L			

### 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.  
**µg/L:** Micrograms per liter  
**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



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***During the 2024 calendar year,  
we had 0 violation(s)  
of drinking water regulations.\****

### Water Testing:

Our water system is required to test a 4 samples per quarter per the haloacetic acids (HAA) and total trihalomethanes (TTHM) By-product (DBP) Rule. Trihalomethanes are the byproducts of chlorination of water that contains natural organic matter. A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) survey shows that THMs are present in most chlorinated water supplies. They pose a less acute health risk than do waterborne diseases. If the limits set by the state are exceeded, the City of Dodge City Water Department must notify the citizens of Dodge City.

### 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. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**UCMR5 PFAS testing--** We participated in the UCMR5 and the results were non detected.

### For more information contact:

**Corey Keller, Public Works Director**  
806 N 2nd Ave, Dodge City, KS 67801  
Ph. 620-225-8170 Fax: 620-225-8259

# City of Dodge City Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report 2024

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	0.1	0.0058-0.12	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	1.9	0-7.6	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

**There is no safe level of lead in drinking water.** Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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. CITY OF DODGE CITY 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 the 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 CITY OF DODGE CITY Public Works Dept. at 620-225-8170. . Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The 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 review the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you may view the inventory at : <https://www.dodgecity.org/DocumentCenter/View/12088/Lead-and-Copper-Service-Line-Inventory->

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.