Consolidated Rural Water District #3
Shawnee County, Kansas
4926 SW Wanamaker Rd
Topeka, KS 66610
www.crwd3snco.com
twiltz@crwd3snco.com 785.862.3305

May 19th, 2025

Consolidated Rural Water District #3, Shawnee County Patrons:

Attached is your annual Water Quality Report. As you are aware, we purchase all our water from the City of Topeka Water Department. The information contained in the report was supplied by the City Water Department. The City of Topeka is responsible for the major testing of the water and therefore, they supply the information to our District. The City of Topeka's source of raw water is surface water obtained from the Kansas River. Cryptosporidium has been detected in raw Kansas River source water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of our source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water.

In addition to the testing done by the City, Consolidated Rural Water District #3, Shawnee County is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. We are required to submit quarterly water samples to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to test for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). The Kansas Department Health and Environment Laboratory has deemed our samples acceptable meeting health standards.

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes and/or Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Should you have any questions please call our District Manager, Tammy Wiltz at 785.862.3305. Our office is located at 4926 SW Wanamaker Rd., Topeka, KS 66610. Please share this information with all other people who drink our water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, schools and/or businesses).

Thank You,
Tammy Wiltz
Consolidated Rural Water District #3, Shawnee County
District Manager

SHAWNEE CO RWD 3C
Consumer Confidence Report – 2025
Covering Calendar Year – 2024

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

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 would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call TAMMY WILTZ at 785-862-3305.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from :

Buyer Name	Seller Name
SHAWNEE CO RWD 3C	CITY OF TOPEKA

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.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 3 samples per month in accordance with the 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 this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of 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 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 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 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-Detects (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.
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 groundwater systems.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: SHAWNEE CO RWD 3C

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of June, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2024	71	43 - 120	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2024	53	29 - 68	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.041	0.004 - 0.063	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0	0 - 2.7	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. SHAWNEE CO RWD 3C 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 SHAWNEE CO RWD 3C operator Tim Cronister at 785.862.3305. 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 view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you may view the inventory at: crwd3snco.com.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2024 - 2024	3.7000	MG/L	3.4	MG/L

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
4/1/2024 - 6/30/2024	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
7/1/2024 - 9/30/2024	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
10/1/2024 - 12/31/2024	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA

Shawnee County RWD 3C took the corrective action of flushing the district water lines to decrease the locational running average to EPA standards.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.
Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2024 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	1.8	0.14 - 1.8	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	0.048	0.048	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
FLUORIDE	1/22/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	0.57	0.35 - 0.57	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	6/17/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	1.3	0.62 - 1.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	1.2	1.2	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	78	78	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	0.051	0.051	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	42	42	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	44	44	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	420	420	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/10/2021	CITY OF TOPEKA	1.4	1.4	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	130	130	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	5	5	MG/L	150
METOLACHLOR	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	1.3	1.3	ppb	
PH	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	9.3	9.3	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	0.63	0.63	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	6.9	6.9	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	3.6	3.6	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	39	39	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	67	67	MG/L	250
TDS	5/20/2024	CITY OF TOPEKA	250	250	MG/L	500

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

During the 2024 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

2024 Topeka Water Utility Summary

Detected Contaminants in Treated Water Analyses

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	48	PPB	2000	2000	5/20/2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.47 (Range 0.35 - 0.60)	PPM	4	4	Jan - Dec 2024	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	1.3 (Range 0.62 - 1.3)	PPM	10	10	6/17/2024 5/20/2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	1.2	PPB	50	50	5/20/2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Copper (90th percentile) Range Number above AL	0.0324 0.0025 - 0.045 0	PPM	AL =1.3	1.3	Jun - Aug; Oct 2023*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (90th percentile) Range Number above AL	2.4 0 - 6.0 0	PPB	AL =15	0	Jun - Aug, Oct 2023*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
*Our system has monitored for copper and lead in specific homes identified with lead pipe or copper pipe with lead solder for several years. Due to the low levels detected, we now monitor these homes only once every three years.						
Organic Contaminants						
Atrazine	1.06 (0.14 - 1.8)	PPB	3	3	Jan - Dec 2024	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Trihalomethanes	55 (Range 32.6 - 69.1)	PPB	80	N/A	Jan - Dec 2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloramine	3.3 (MPA = 3.60)	PPM	MRDL MPA = 4	MRDLG = 4	Jan - Dec 2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	43 (Range 10 - 64.2)	PPB	60	N/A	Jan - Dec 2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	*100% (Range 0.021 - 0.29 NTU)	NTU	TT= < 0.30 NTU 95% of time. TT= 1 NTU Maximum.	N/A	Jan - Dec 2024	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
Total Coliform Bacteria	**0.97% (Range 0.0% - 0.97%)	%	<5% of Monthly Samples	0	Jan - Dec 2024	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
Total Organic Carbon	1.74 (Range 0.99 - 2.22)	Ratio	Removal Ratio TT > 1.0	N/A	Jan - Dec 2024	Naturally present in the environment.

*Lowest Monthly % < 0.30 NTU, **March

Secondary Unregulated Contaminants

Aluminum	0.051	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	The likely source of contaminaton of most secondary contaminants is erosion of natural deposits. The most likely source of contamination of Metolachlor is runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Calcium	42	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	
Chloride	44	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	
Magnesium	5.0	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	
Potassium	6.9	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	
Silica	3.6	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	
Sodium	39	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	
Sulfate	67	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	
TDS	250	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	
Total Phosphorus (as P)	0.63	PPM	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	
pH	9.5 (Range 9.2 - 9.8)	pH unit	N/A	N/A	Jan - Dec 2024	
Specific Conductance	632 (Range 330 - 842)	umhos/cm	N/A	N/A	Jan - Dec 2024	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	84 (Range 62 - 125)	PPM	N/A	N/A	Jan - Dec 2024	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	154 (Range 116 - 208)	PPM	N/A	N/A	Jan - Dec 2024	
Metolachlor	1.3	PPB	N/A	N/A	5/20/2024	

2024 Topeka Water Utility Summary

Definitions of Key Terms

Detected Contaminants in Treated Water Analyses Table

AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during previous four calendar quarters.
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 human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MPA	Monitoring Period Average	An average of sample results obtained during a defined time trame (e.g. monthly, quarterly and yearly.
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 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.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	A measurement of water cloudiness.
PPB	Parts per Billion	Micrograms per liter.
PPM	Parts per Million	Milligrams per liter.
RAA	Running Annual Average	Average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCL.
TT	Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
umhos/cm	Micro-mhos per Centimeter	A measurement of the ability of a solution to conduct an electrical current.

2024 Topeka Water Utility Summary

Detected Contaminants In Treated Water Analyses

General Water Quality Parameters -- (PPM)

	Annual Averages
Total Chlorine	3.71
pH	9.54
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	640
Temperature (F)	64
Total Hardness	154
Total Alkalinity	84
Non-Carbonate Hardness	70
Calcium Hardness	130
Magnesium Hardness	24
Partial Alkalinity	23
Ortho Phosphate	0.54

Inorganic Analyses -- (PPM)

	Sample Date 5/20/2024
Antimony	<0.0010
Arsenic	<0.0010
Beryllium	<0.0010
Cadmium	<0.0010
Iron	<0.050
Mercury	<0.00050
Silver	<0.0010
Thallium	<0.0010
Chromium	<0.0010
Manganese	<0.0010
Nickel	<0.0010
Zinc	<0.010

Coliform Bacteria -- (Absence/Presence)

	Annual Totals
No. of Total Samples	1,203
No. of Positive Total Coliform Samples	1
Highest Monthly % Positive	0.97%
No. of Positive Fecal Coliform Samples	0

2024 Topeka Water Utility Summary

Treated Water Analyses

Volatile Organic Contaminants -- (PPB)

	Sample Date 6/12/23
Vinyl Chloride	<0.50
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.50
Dichloromethane	<0.50
trans 1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.50
cis 1,2-Dichloroethylene	<0.50
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.50
Tetrachloromethane	<0.50
Benzene	<0.50
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.50
Trichloroethylene	<0.50
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.50
Toluene	<0.50
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.50
Tetrachloroethylene	<0.50
Chlorobenzene	<0.50
Ethylbenzene	<0.50
Xylene	<1.5
Styrene	<0.50
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.50
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.50
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	<0.040
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.50
m,p-Xylene	<1.0
o-Xylene	<0.50
Dibromochloropropane	<0.10
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<0.50

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides & PCB's -- (PPB)

	Sample Date 5/20/24
Aldrin	<0.10
Butachlor	<0.50
Carbofuran (Furadan)	<0.50
Chlordane	<1.0
Dieldrin	<0.10
Endrin	<0.10
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	<0.10
Heptachlor	<0.10
Heptachlor Epoxide	<0.10
Hexachlorobenzene	<0.10
Methoxychlor	<0.50
PCB-1016	<0.25
PCB-1221	<0.20
PCB-1232	<0.25
PCB-1242	<0.25
PCB-1248	<0.30
PCB-1254	<0.35
PCB-1260	<0.35
Propachlor (Ramrod)	<0.50
Simazine	<0.50
Toxaphene	<2.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<1.0
Alachlor	<0.10
Pramitol	<0.50
Metribuzen (Sencor)	<0.50

Asbestos -- (millions of fibers per litre)

	Sample Date 3/29/22
Asbestos > 10 microns	<0.80

Radioactive Contaminants -- (pCi/L)

	Sample Date 7/8/2019
Gross-Alpha	<1.5
Ra - 226	<0.5
Ra - 228	<0.6
Combined Radium	<0.5