



Annual Water Quality Report – 2026

Summary for the year 2025

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/12/2025	110	110	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	5/12/2025	41	41	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/12/2025	16	16	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	5/12/2025	300	300	UMHO/C M	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/12/2025	0.33	0.33	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/12/2025	130	130	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/12/2025	5.7	5.7	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	5/12/2025	0.0055	0.0055	MG/L	0.05
METOLACHLOR	5/12/2025	2.1	2.1	ppb	0
NICKEL	5/12/2025	0.0012	0.0012	MG/L	0.1
PH	5/12/2025	8.1	8.1	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/12/2025	5.1	5.1	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/12/2025	5.8	5.8	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/12/2025	12	12	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/12/2025	27	27	MG/L	250
TDS	5/12/2025	210	210	MG/L	500

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

- Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
- Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
- Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
- Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
- There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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” 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.



This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are 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. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more about your drinking water, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings which are held on the first and third Mondays of the month at 6:00 P.M. in the Commission room at the Municipal Building.

For more information, please call (620) 421-7020.

Derek Clevenger
Director of Utilities

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Labette Creek Intake 998	Surface Water

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) 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 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations 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 tested a minimum of 10 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbial 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 2025 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, 2025. 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. 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.**

Testing Results for: CITY OF PARSONS

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
E. COLI	In the month of September, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: A Routine Sample and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E. Coli Positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of September, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (Low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	5/12/2025	4.4	0 - 4.4	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/12/2025	0.075	0.075	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	1/14/2025	0.26	0 - 0.26	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	5/27/2025	1.1	1.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

- Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
- Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

Lithium— Presence may be a naturally occurring metal, from prescription medications or encountered in industrial settings like battery manufacturing. Lithium may cause health risks, which may include possible kidney and thyroid impairment, and severe cognitive impairment or life-threatening toxicity at very high levels.

PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) - are human-made "forever chemicals" that can build up in the body over time. Exposure is linked to possible health risks, including increased cholesterol, hormone disruption, lowered infant birth weights, reduced vaccine efficacy, and a higher risk of kidney and testicular cancers.

The City of Parsons sampled quarterly for PFAS chemicals as part of the UCMR5 (unregulated contaminants monitoring rule) requirements from the EPA. All results were below the MRL (minimum reporting limit) as established by EPA for 2025.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1430 MAIN ST	2025	54	51 - 51	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	308 S 53RD ST	2025	36	5.2 - 5.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	500 E MAIN	2025	51	59 - 59	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	901 S 16TH	2025	37	51 - 51	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1430 MAIN ST	2025	52	58 - 58	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	308 S 53RD ST	2025	50	54 - 54	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	500 E MAIN	2025	56	58 - 58	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	901 S 16TH	2025	54	60 - 60	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	2023 - 2025	0.12	0.0081 - 0.25	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	3.2	0 - 11	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 PARSONS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used 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 CITY OF PARSONS and Utility Director Derek Clevenger at (620) 421-7020. 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 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: 112 S. 17th Street, Parsons, KS 67357 in the office of the Utility Director.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2/1/2025 - 2/28/2025	3.50000	MG/L	2.80000	MG/L

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
12/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	12	1.37	1.0 RATIO	1.14