VALLEY CENTER, CITY OF
Consumer Confidence Report – 2026
Covering Calendar Year – 2025

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 RODNEY EGGLESTON at 316-755-7320. Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). Your water comes from Surface water

Buyer Name – CITY OF VALLEY CENTER	Seller Name – CITY OF WICHITA

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur 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 come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

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 our public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 8 samples per month in accordance with the Revised 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 2025 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, 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. **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" 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 contaminants 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: CITY OF VALLEY CENTER

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2024	0.25	0.016 – 0.31	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2022 – 2024	4.2	0 - 24	ppb	15	1	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. The City of Valley Center is responsible for components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from 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 **The City of Valley Center at 316-755-7320**. 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 rules require 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:
https://www.valleycenterks.gov/departments/public_works/water/index.php

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA	RAA	RAA UNITS
1/1/2025 – 1/31/2025	3.40000	MG/L	3.10000	MG/L

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lad levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

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 2025 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
ARSENIC	4/21/2025 5	CITY OF WICHITA	1.2	1.2-1.2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	4/21/2025 5	CITY OF WICHITA	0.046	0.046-0.046	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	4/21/2025 5	CITY OF WICHITA	0.31	0.31 – 0.31	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE	7/8/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	0.82	0.52 – 0.82	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUN	4/21/2025 5	CITY OF WICHITA	1.4	1.4 – 1.4	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/21/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	79	2.68 - 79	MG/L	300
BROMATE	10/1/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	8.1	0 – 8.1	ppb	10
CALCIUM	4/21/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	22	22	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/21/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	200	200	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/21/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	930	9.0	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	4/21/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	0.3	0.3	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CAC03)	4/21/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	130	130	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	4/21/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	17	17	MG/L	150
MANGANE`SE	4/21/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	0.0016	0.0016	MG/L	0.05
PH	4/21/2025	CITY OF WICHITA	8.5	8.5	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/21/2025	WICHITA CITY OF	0.066	0.066	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/21/2025	WICHITA CITY OF	5.2	5.2	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/21/2025	WICHITA CITY OF	6.6	6.6	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/21/2025	WICHITA CITY OF	140	140	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/21/2025	WICHITA CITY OF	86	86	MG/L	250
TDS	4/21/2025	WICHITA CITY OF	540	540	MG/L	500

Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are human-made "forever chemicals" that can accumulate in the body over time. Exposure to PFAS has been linked to possible health effects, including higher cholesterol, hormone disruption, lower birth weights in infants, reduced vaccine effectiveness, and an increased risk of kidney and testicular cancers. We performed tests in 2025 and found no detectable PFAS levels.