

the OUTLOOK

news and views from the City of Spring Hill, Kansas | MAY 2018 edition



New single-family home permits up

The landscape of Spring Hill is changing.

As of late April, 67 new single-family home permits have been issued by our Community Development department. That's nearly double from this time last year with only 37 issued through April 13, 2017!

At the end of 2017, 144 new

single-family home permits were issued, breaking a 15-year City record set in 2002 with 134 permits in Spring Hill.

Late last year, Interim City Administrator Jim Hendershot estimated that at this growing rate, Spring Hill could reach a population of 10,000 in the next eight to 10 years or sooner.

Congrats, Dennis!

Congratulations and Happy Retirement to Dennis Rodgers, Building Official for the City of Spring Hill! Dennis retired April 13 after 26 years of service to the City!

When he began his career as a building inspector, Spring Hill only had a population of about 2,000 compared to more than 6,000 today. The city limits were roughly only two square miles from North Street to South Street and Harrison Street to Main Street.



Is your garage sale sign in the right spot?

It's time for garage sale signs to start appearing! With the Citywide Garage Sale weekend set for June 8, 9 and 10, here's a few reminders for your signs!

There is no permit required to place a garage sale sign but residents will want to make sure they're following City sign placement regulations.

While garage sale signs are allowed on private property, they are not allowed in the following locations:

- Public property, including the area around the City welcome signs at Webster and 199th streets and Webster and 223rd streets.
- Public right-of-way, which is typically the area between the street and sidewalk. In areas without sidewalks, the right-of-way extends about 15 to 20 feet from the edge of the street.

Signs will be removed by City staff if they are found on public right-of-way, public property, fences, trees, power poles or temporary structures.

contact us

City Hall (temporary)

102 S. Main St.
P.O. Box 424
Spring Hill, KS 66083
Main Phone: (913) 592-3664
Municipal Court: (913) 592-3624
Utility Billing: (913) 592-3626

Police Department

418 E. Nichols St.
Spring Hill, KS 66083
Phone: (913) 592-2700

Public Works and Community Development (temporary)

502 E. Nichols St.
Spring Hill, KS 66083
Public Works: (913) 592-3317
Community Development:
(913) 592-3657
After-hours emergencies:
(913) 247-3521

Online

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Governing Body

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Council President Chris Leaton
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Floyd Koder
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THE CITY OF
Spring Hill
KANSAS



Staff polishes skills on new equipment

Public Works employees received training on a new piece of equipment last month.

Instructors from Key Equipment were on hand to provide classroom training and hands-on training on a new PipeHunter Jet/Vac Trailer.

The multi-use machine:

- Cleans sanitary sewer, storm sewer and other pipelines by utilizing high pressure water “hydro-jetting” to scour the internal surface of the pipeline;
- Vacuums debris from storm sewer inlet structures, sanitary sewer manholes and asso-

ciated water and wastewater pits and vaults at the wastewater treatment plant;

- Features a “hydro-excavating” tool which allows the operator to excavate soil by using the vacuum feature to remove the soil and high-pressure water to loosen the soil being excavated..

The jet/vac trailer also improves operator production and efficiency in the field by reducing risk of damage to nearby underground buried utilities during excavating projects. It also will be used in the water operations to remove debris from valve boxes and water meter pits as well as during water service upgrades.

May

01

Spring Hill Municipal Court | 8:30 a.m. | Community Center, 613 S. Race St. For court procedures, visit www.springhillks.gov/82/Court-Procedures

02

Large item trash day: Miami County | Call (913) 631-3300 at least 48 hours in advance to schedule pickup.



03

Planning Commission meeting | 7 p.m. | Community Center

07

Public Safety Advisory Board meeting | 7 p.m. | Community Center

10

City Council meeting | 7 p.m. | Community Center

15

Spring Hill Municipal Court | 8:30 a.m. | Community Center

21

Parks Advisory Board meeting | 6 p.m. | Community Center

22

Broadband Task Force meeting | 7 p.m. | Community Center

City offices will be closed for Memorial Day, Monday, May 28. We will reopen 8 a.m. Tuesday, May 29.

23

Large item trash day: Johnson County | Call (913) 631-3300 at least 48 hours in advance to schedule pickup.

24

City Council meeting | 7 p.m. | Community Center

27

Opening Day at the Aquatic Center | Noon to 6 p.m. | 20900 Sycamore Drive | Join us for our first day of the season!

29

Coffee with a Cop | 8 a.m. | Price Chopper, 22350 S. Harrison St., Spring Hill

CITY OF SPRING HILL Consumer Confidence Report – 2018 Covering Calendar Year – 2017



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 JAMES BOYER at 913-592-2996.

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

Buyer Name	Seller Name
CITY OF SPRING HILL	MIAMI CO RWD 2

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 4 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 2017 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, 2017. 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: CITY OF SPRING HILL

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2017	24	11 - 15	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2017	33	16 - 36	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2015 - 2017	0.48	0.024 - 2.2	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2015 - 2017	3.9	1.1 - 4.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

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 2 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>.

During the 2017 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

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 2017 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	6/14/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.3	0.3	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.088	0.088	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	1.4	1.4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
NITRATE	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.69	0.54 - 0.69	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	110	110	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.01	0.01	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	42	42	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	22	22	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHO/CM	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	360	360	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	-0.23	-0.23	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	130	130	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	5.8	5.8	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.0015	0.0015	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.003	0.003	MG/L	0.1
PH	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	7.7	7.7	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	4	4	MG/L	100
SILICA	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	1.7	1.7	MG/L	50
SODIUM	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	16	16	MG/L	100
SULFATE	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	20	20	MG/L	250
TDS	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	180	180	MG/L	500
ZINC	5/10/2017	MIAMI CO RWD 2	0.0058	0.0058	MG/L	5

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

During the 2017 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.