



KDHE Bureau of Water

KU Environmental Engineering Conference | April 16, 2025

Kansas Leads the Nation



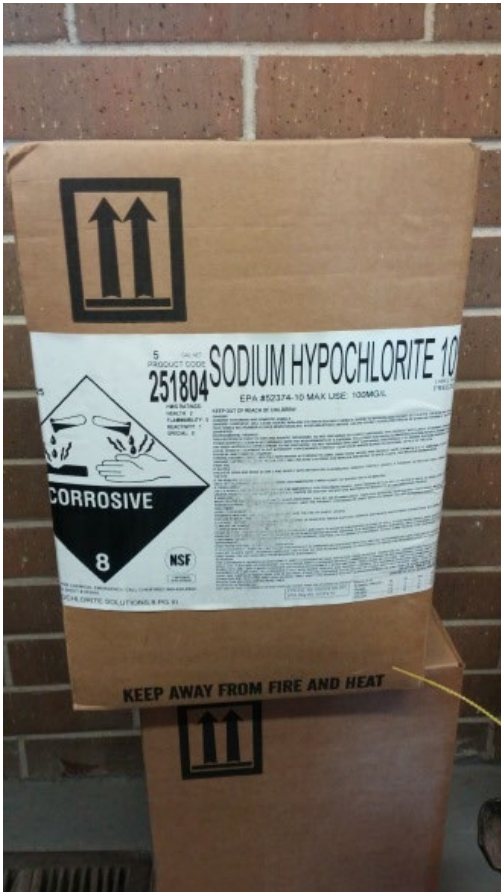
Dr. Samuel Crumbine

- 1909 – Kansas Banned Common Drinking Water Cup
- 1912 – First National DW Regulation Banning Common Cup on Inter-State Carriers



Early Disinfection Practices

- 1917 – Valley Falls and Coffeyville Among First in the Nation to Use Liquid Chlorine
- 1958 – Kansas State Board of Health Adopted Regulation Requiring All PWS Systems to Chlorinate



Operator School 100th Anniversary - 2019

July 2025 Annual School –
Celebrate 104 Years of
Partnership with KU



1952 Annual KU Operator School

WATER AND SEWAGE WORKS SCHOOL

General Information

Location: University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Dates: September 3, 4, and 5.

Registration: 9:00 to 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 to 1:30 p.m., September 3,
4th Floor, Lindley Hall.

Fees:	Enrollment	\$4.50
	Wednesday Night	
	Stag Party	1.50
	Thursday Night Banquet	2.00
	Total Registration Fee	\$8.00

Lodging: Housing in University Dormitories will be provided at
\$1.50 per night (including soap and towels).
Hotel rooms or other off-campus accommodations
should be reserved by the individual as soon as possible.

Meals: Wednesday Luncheon — Lakeview Club,
\$1.00, please make reservations in
advance by use of the enrollment blank.

Thursday and Friday Lunch—
Student Union Cafeteria

Wednesday Evening — Stag Party, Lone Star Lake
\$1.50

Thursday Evening — Buffet Dinner and Basketball Film,
Hotel Eldridge, \$2.00.

Recess Periods: Free cokes and coffee will be available during all recess periods.

Please address all communications to:

E. A. McFarland, Manager
Lawrence Center, 115 Fraser
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Make check payable to:

University of Kansas

- Stag Party at Lone Star Lake - \$1.50
- 1975 – Recess with Free Cokes

1954 Annual KU Operator School



DWIGHT F. METZLER
Chief Engineer
K.S.B.H.

PROGRAM

Thursday Morning



CASSANDRA RITTER
Chief Bacteriologist
Water & Sewage
Laboratory

First Woman on the Program:

Cassandra Ritter – Chief
Bacteriologist, Water & Sewage
Laboratory

GENERAL SESSION

Pine Room, Student Union
R. L. Chandler, Presiding

9:00- 9:45 Effects of Synthetic Detergents on Water and Sewage Treatment.
Paul D. Haney, Black & Veatch, Kansas City

9:45-10:00 Recess

Water Works Session

Pine Room, Student Union
R. S. Fassnacht, Presiding

10:00-10:45 Basic Water Chemistry,
Howard A. Stoltenberg,
K.S.B.H.

10:45-11:30 Basic Principles of Chlor-
ination
Stanley Smith,
K.S.B.H., Salina

11:30 Lunch at Student Union Cafeteria

Water Works Session

Room 305, Student Union
Carl Wortman, Presiding

Chlorination of Surface
Waters
Stanley Smith
K.S.B.H., Salina

Chemistry of Water
Softening
Howard A. Stoltenberg,
K.S.B.H.

Sewage & Industrial Wastes

Myron K. Nelson
Presiding

Secondary Treatment,
Trickling Filters
Activated Sludge
Sand Filters
Herman A. Janzen,
K.S.B.H., Chanute

Effects of Industrial
Wastes on Sewage Plants
N. J. Burris, K.S.B.H.,
Lawrence
V. C. Pickering,
Wichita

Operator Training and Certification

- 1920 – First Operator Training
- 1954 – Certification Exams
- 1975 – Water and Wastewater Operator Certification Program Established by Kansas Legislature



Safe Drinking Water Act Turned 50 In 2024

- Signed Into Law December 1974
- 1975 Regulations: 8.5 Pages, 18 MCLs
- July 2024: 40 C.F.R. Part 141, 343 Pages, over 90 Contaminants

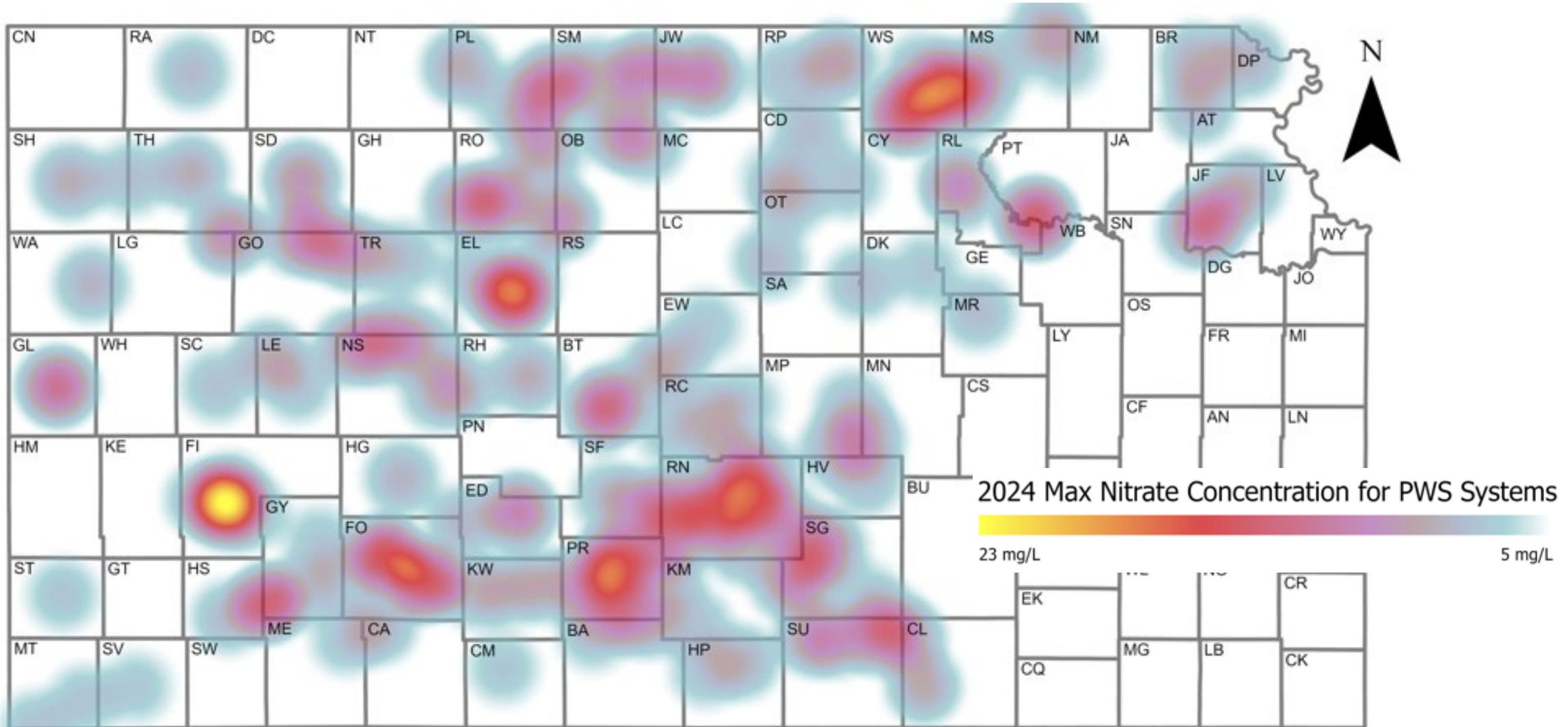


KDHE Implements SDWA

- PWS Monitoring, Compliance Determinations & Enforcement
- Operator Certification and Capacity Development
- SRF and Non-SRF Project Review and Approval
- SRF Loans for Infrastructure Improvements

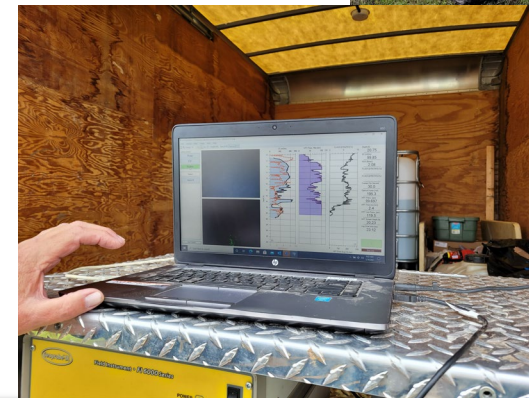


2024 PWS System Nitrate Concentrations



Water Well Construction Regulations

- K.S.A. 65-163: Requires PWS system permits
- K.A.R. 28-15-16: Implements 65-163
- K.S.A. 65-171h: Minimum Design Standards (MDS)
- MDS Chapter IV: Source development
- Chapter IV, Section D. 3. g.: Grouting requirements
- P.E. or P.G. certification well constructed according to approved plans, including grout plan
- Proper test well abandonment



<https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/486/Minimum-Design-Standards-for-Public-Wate>

PFAS Regulatory Landscape

- ✓ Drinking Water (MCL) – April 2024
- ✓ Cleanup at Remedial Sites (CERCLA/Superfund) – April 2024
- ☐ Water Quality Standards – Human Health
- ☐ Water Quality Standards – Fish Consumption
- ☐ Wastewater – Permitted Effluent Limits
- ☐ Biosolids – Field Application Guidelines and Alternate Disposal
- ☐ RCRA – Hazardous Waste Listing
- ☐ Landfill leachate – Monitoring and Treatment
- ☐ Air – Hazardous Air Pollutants

DW Maximum Contaminant Levels

PFAS Compound	Proposed MCLG (ppt)	Proposed MCL (ppt)
PFOA	0	4.0
PFOS	0	4.0
PFNA	10	10
PFHxS	10	10
HFPO-DA (GenX)	10	10
Mixture of 2 or more: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA and PFBS	Hazard Index of 1 (unitless)	Hazard Index of 1 (unitless)

Preliminary Results on Drinking Water PFAS

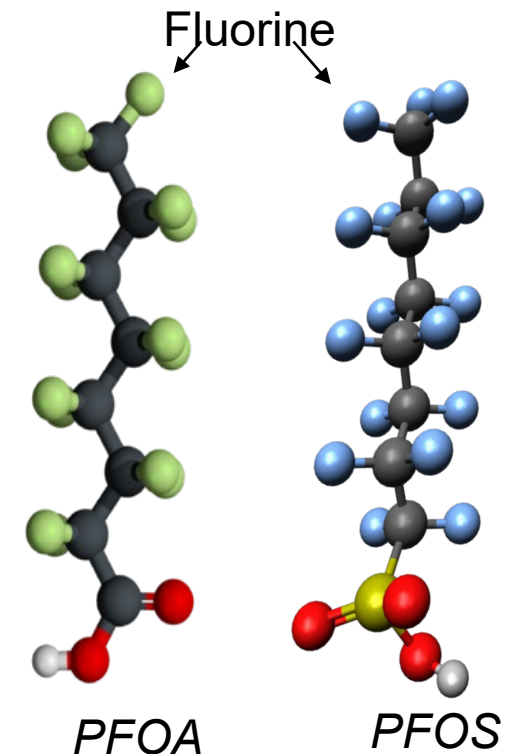
- EPA's Monitoring Results to Date in Kansas:
 - Many utilities see detects of PFAS compounds
 - Few are the six regulated compounds
 - Two out of 40 utilities may have compliance issues



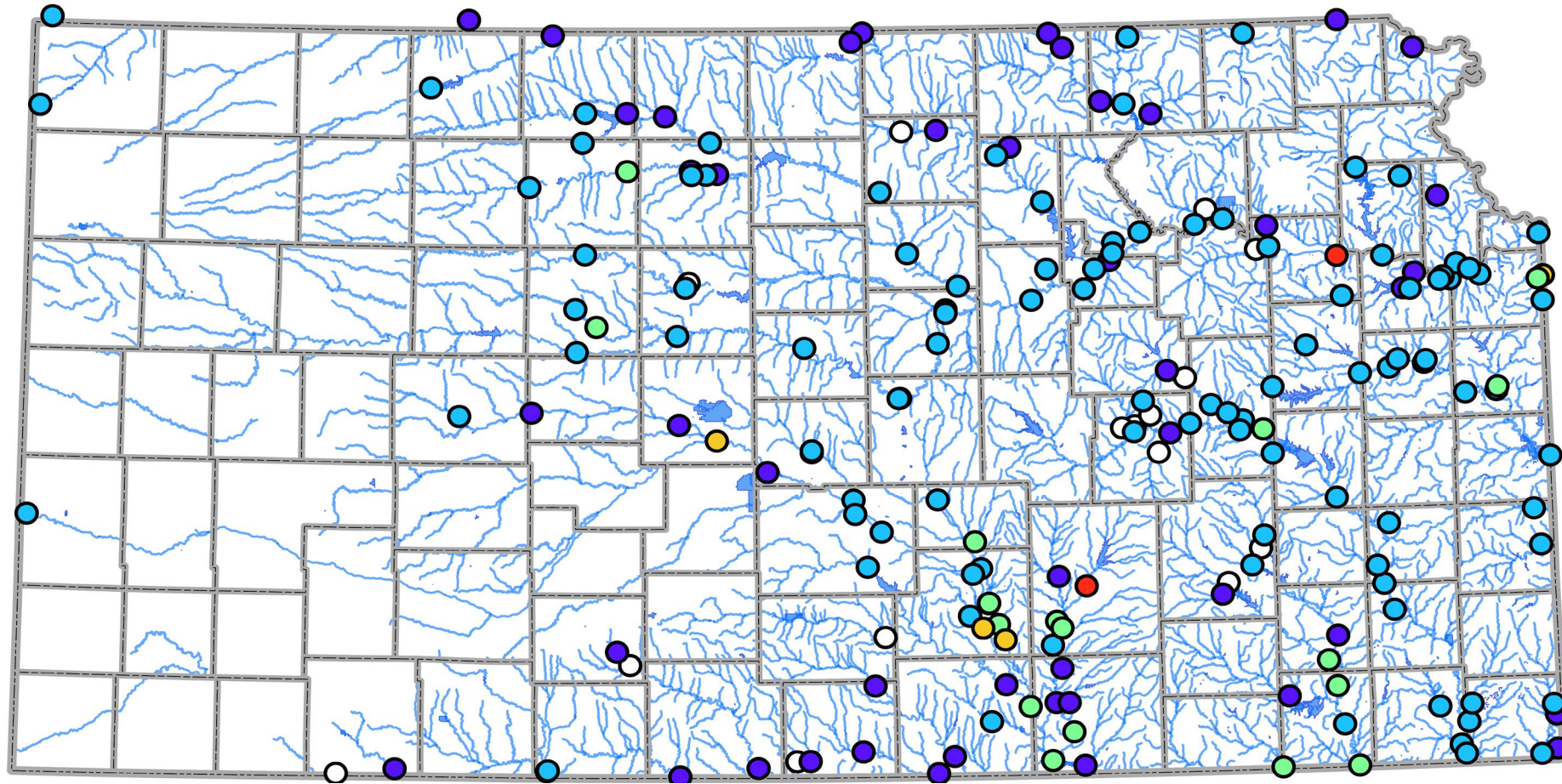
PFAS On The Other End Of The Plumbing

EPA Changing Focus To Wastewater

- Pre-Treatment Requirements - Industrial Wastewater Limits
- Monitoring Requirements for All Dischargers
- Surface Water Quality Criteria Being Established
 - Aquatic Life Protecting Fish & Macroinvertebrates Finalized
 - PFOA – 3,100,000 ppt acute; 100,000 ppt chronic
 - PFOS – 71,000 ppt acute; 250 ppt chronic
 - But draft Human Health Criteria are in parts per quadrillion



Monitoring PFAS in Rivers and Streams



**Total PFAS, Streams
(ng/L, or ppt)**

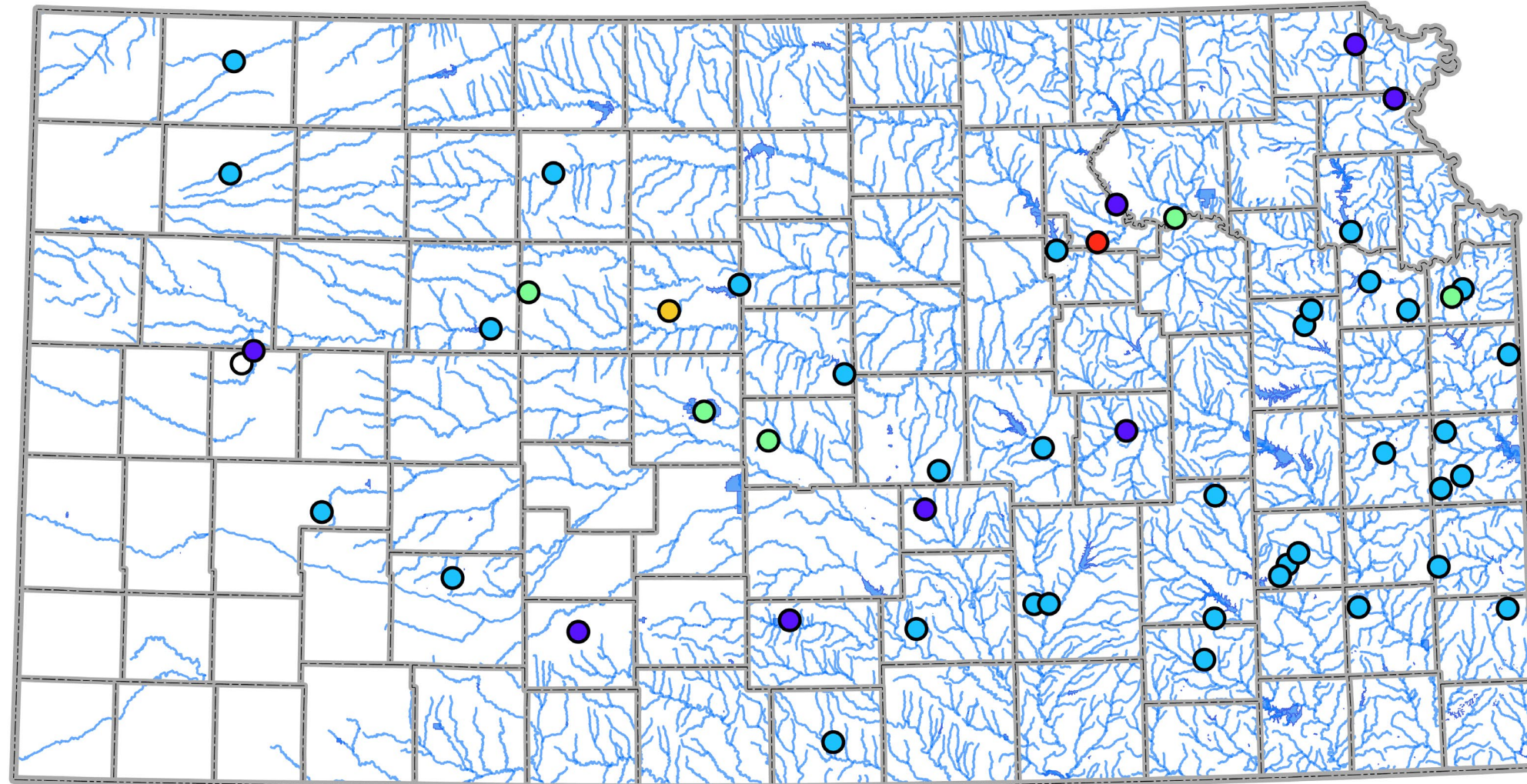
	Non-detect
	≤ 4
	≤ 30
	≤ 70
	≤ 150
	≤ 240

Monitoring PFAS in Surface Waters



Kansas Snapshot: Rivers and Streams

- Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) was the most detected PFAS (87% rate) in Kansas streams and rivers. PFBA is a breakdown product of other PFAS chemicals found in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, and carpets.
- Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) and perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) were found in 55% and 52% of the samples, respectively. PFHxA and PFPeA are utilized as industrial surfactants in firefighting foams, as well as water-resistant and stain-resistant coatings.
- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) chemicals were found in 40% and 27% of the stream samples, respectively. These chemicals have been used for decades with non-stick coating and protective coating attributes.
- Shunganunga Creek below Topeka had the highest measured Total PFAS concentration (234 and 186 ng/L) followed by Walnut River below El Dorado (173 ng/L), Arkansas River near Derby (116 ng/L), Cowskin Creek Wichita-Valley Center Floodway (109 ng/L), and Arkansas River below Great Bend (103 ng/L).

Monitoring PFAS in Lakes and Wetlands



Total PFAS, Lakes
(ng/L, or ppt)

	Non-detect
	≤ 4
	≤ 20
	≤ 50
	≤ 150
	≤ 300

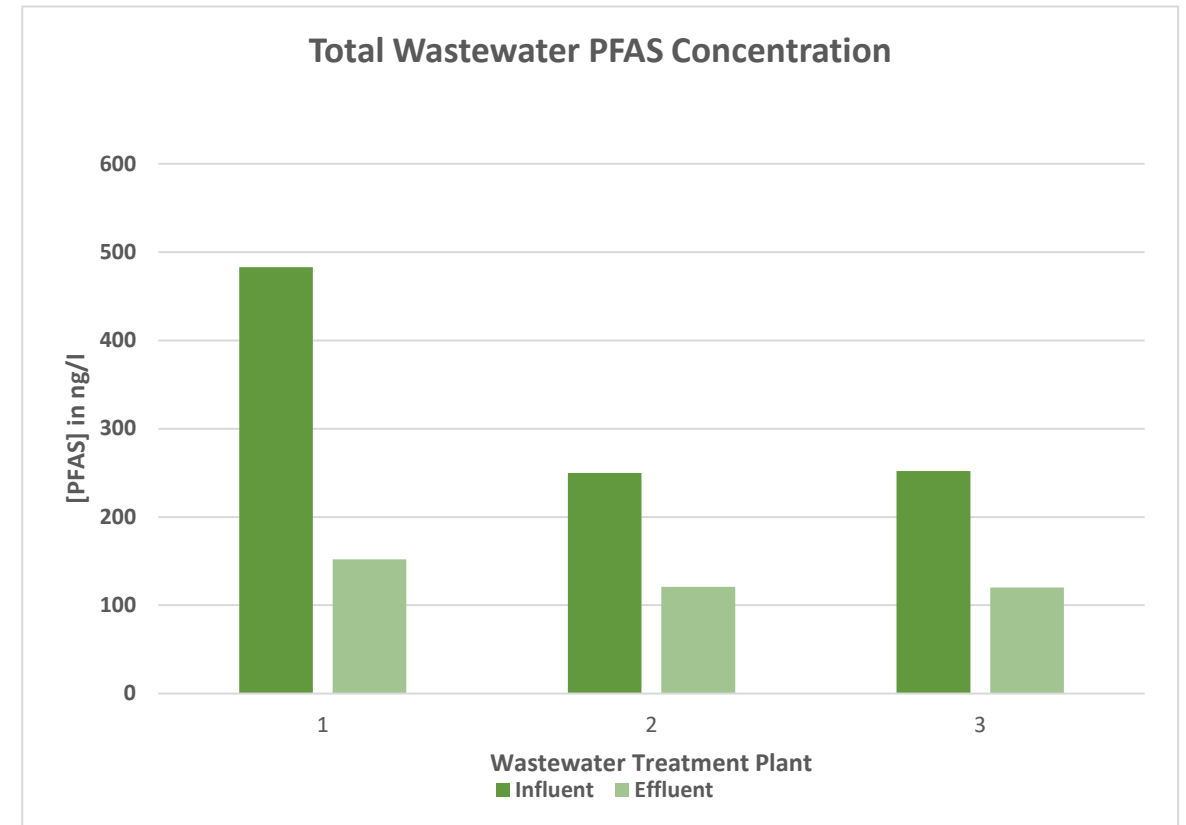
Monitoring PFAS in Surface Water

Kansas Snapshot: Lakes and Wetlands

- Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) was the most detected PFAS (98% rate) in Kansas lakes and wetlands. Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) and perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) were found in 27% and 29% of the samples, respectively.
- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) chemicals were found in 24% and 20% of the lake and wetland samples, respectively.
- Ogden City Lake near Junction City had the highest measured Total PFAS concentration (290 ng/L) followed by Fossil Lake near Russell (137 ng/L), Gardner Lake in Gardner (48 ng/L), Ellis City Lake in Ellis (35 ng/L), Wamego City Lake in Wamego (30 ng/L), and Cheyenne Bottoms Pool #1 near Great Bend (30 ng/L).

Monitoring PFAS in Wastewater (Biosolids)

Wastewater Treatment Removes PFAS – Settles in Sludge



PFOA & PFOS CERCLA Designation

- April 19, 2024: PFOA & PFOS designated as hazardous substances
 - CERCLA (Superfund)
- Helps ensure polluters pay to clean up their contamination
- Biden EPA enforcement policy allows for discretion related to:
 - Farms Where Biosolids are Applied to Land
 - Municipal Landfills
 - Water Utilities
 - Municipal Airports
 - Local Fire Departments
 - Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants

PFAS Legal Challenge

- Request for Judicial Review – June 7, 2024
 - American Waterworks Association (AWWA)
 - Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA)
- February 7, 2025 – D.C. Circuit Court Granted EPA 60-Day Stay
 - Give Trump Administration Time to Review and Consider Changes
- EPA Must Respond to Court by April 8, 2025
- April 8, 2025 – EPA Filed a 30-Day Motion to Continue Abeyance
 - Motion Approved By Court

Lawsuit in Abeyance, Not the Regulation

<https://www.amwa.net/pfas-litigation-information>

Proposed Federal Legislation

- H.R. 1267 – Water Systems PFAS Liability Protection Act
 - Introduced February 12, 2025
 - Committee On Energy and Commerce
 - Committee On Transportation and Infrastructure
- Exempts Water and Wastewater Utilities from Liability Under CERCLA
- Cosponsors (5): 3 Democrats, 2 Republicans
 - Sharice Davids – KS District 3

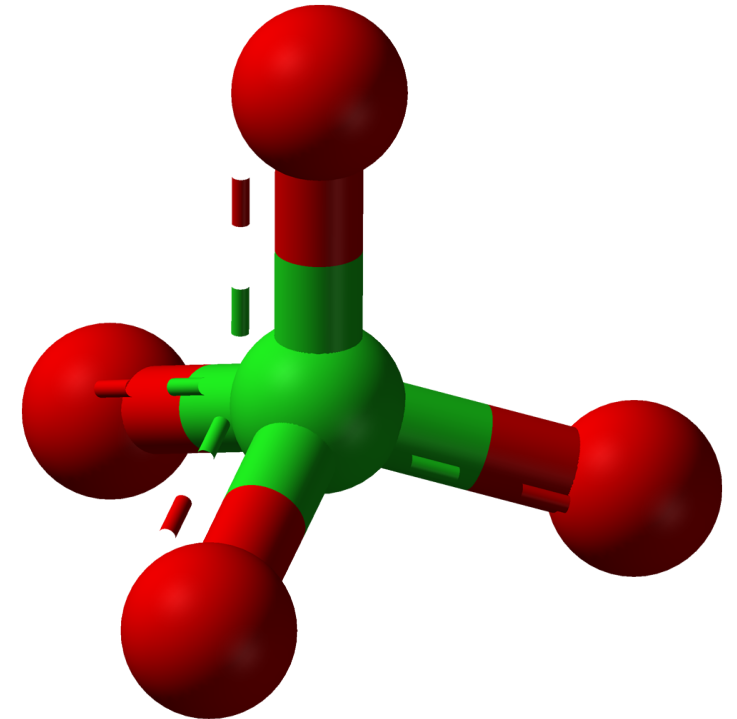
<https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1267/text>

Looking To The Future – Perchlorate

EPA Under Court Order To:

- Propose DW Regulation By November 21, 2025
- Publish Final DW Regulation By May 21, 2027

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/perchlorate-drinking-water>



Water Reuse On The Horizon

- WateReuse Kansas – Section Established December 2024
- Indirect Reuse
- Direct Potable Reuse
 - Need Regulations, Will Take Years
- Aquifer Recharge
 - Wichita (ASR Project)
 - Garden City
 - Dodge City



EPA Administration

- Administrator – Lee Zeldin, Sworn In on 1/29/2025
- Asst. Admin. for Water – Jessica Kramer, Nominated 2/11/2025
- EPA Region 7 Administrator – Jim Macy







Bureau of Water

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