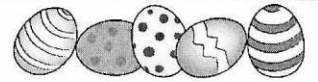


# Overbrook City News and Events April 2020



So much is unknown as we print this newsletter. We are proceeding with the assumption that most, if not all, events are postponed or cancelled until further notice due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. This includes the opening of the baseball and softball seasons and the Overbrook City Pool. Please check our website or facebook page for updated information as it becomes known. We've included as much up-to-date information as was available as of Friday morning, March 27<sup>th</sup>. If you have questions, please call City Hall at 665-7328. Thank you and we hope that everyone stays well! Jim Koger City Clerk

## Overbrook Calendar of Events for April 2020

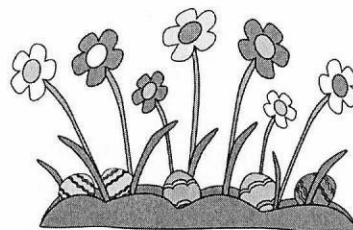
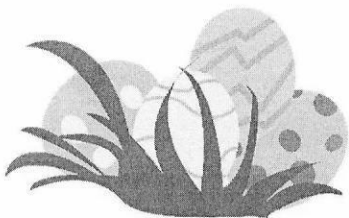
- Wed, April 1 - April Fool's Day
  - Tuesday, April 7 - Late Utility Payment Hearing Deadline 9:00 am
  - Wed, April 8 - City Council Meeting at City Hall 7:00 pm (tentative)
  - Sunday, April 12 - Easter
  - Monday, April 13 - Recycling Pick-Up Day
  - Monday, April 27 - Recycling Pick-Up Day
- \* \* \* \* \*



### Looking Ahead ...

- Tuesday, May 5 - Cinco de Mayo
- Sunday, May 10 - Mother's Day
- Monday, May 25 - Memorial Day

(If your group or organization wants to appear on the City Calendar, please contact Overbrook City Hall at 665-7328)



**STAY AT HOME ORDER ISSUED FOR OSAGE COUNTY Effective as of 03/28/20 until further notice**

Links to KDHE COVID-19 Information

<http://www.kdheks.gov/coronavirus/index.htm>

To Review Executive orders: [Governor Laura Kelly's Newsroom](https://governor.kansas.gov/newsroom/press-releases/) <https://governor.kansas.gov/newsroom/press-releases/>

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>

Please practice social distancing!

The Osage County Sheriff's Office is implementing a new program to assist those in need during the COVID-19 time.

The sheriff's office staff and pre-approved volunteers will pick up prescription medications, necessary groceries, and other items within Osage County for those that are unable to leave their homes. Assistance will be available Monday - Friday's from 9am - 3pm.

When calling in for this, please use the administrative line, 785-828-4657.

We ask that your prescriptions have been prepaid. For groceries, provide a list, such as bread, milk, eggs, and be willing to accept alternates brands. A deputy/volunteer will come to your house and pick up a list, cash, or a check. We ask that you fill out and sign the check other than the amount. Please put the cash or check in an envelope or zip-lock type bag. We will not use debit or credit cards. Receipts will be returned with your order. If you need assistance from the Help House, call them and schedule a time and we will pick it up for you. We will not be able to pick up Harvesters due to the time in line for pickup.

When you call in, please provide your name, address, phone number, and what you're needing assistance with. We will schedule a time and a deputy/volunteer and let you know who it will be.

If you're ill or in isolation, please let us know when you call. We will ask questions about your health for safety reasons. If you're ill or in isolation, deputies/volunteers will be wearing protective clothing and equipment. They will meet you outside of your house and return your items outside your house unless you need assistance carrying items.

Again, the phone number for this is 785-828-4657. This is an administrative non-emergency line, and does not ring into dispatch.

We, like many others, want to help our community the best way possible, especially for those who can't get out. Please pass this information on to neighbors or those who don't use Facebook.

## **WHEN IS IT OK TO LEAVE MY HOME DURING A STAY AT HOME ORDER**

For the purpose of this guideline, residents may only leave their home to perform any of the following "Essential Activities" as described below. People at high risk of severe illness from COVID-19 are urged to stay in their residence except as necessary to seek medical care.

1. To obtain medical supplies, medication, or visiting a health care professional for family, pets or livestock.
2. To perform agricultural activities such as farming and livestock.
3. To obtain food and water.
4. To obtain supplies they need to work from home.
5. To deliver essential supplies to others necessary to maintain the safety, sanitation, and essential operation of a residence.
6. To engage in outdoor activities while practicing social distancing. Use of playground or any public outdoor play or exercise equipment is prohibited.
7. To perform work providing essential products and services at an Essential Business.
8. To care for or transport a family member, pet or livestock in another household who needs essential care.
9. To work for or obtain services at any Healthcare Operation. (clinics, dentists, pharmacies, mental health providers, veterinary.)
10. To provide services or work necessary to the operation and maintenance of Essential Infrastructure.
11. To comply with valid court or administrative orders.
12. To work for or obtain services at an Essential Infrastructure.
13. To provide or perform work necessary to the operation or maintenance of an Essential Infrastructure.

## **WHAT BUSINESSES ARE OPEN DURING A STAY AT HOME ORDER**

### **Essential Businesses to remain open:**

- 1. County/City government services.**
- 2. Gas stations.**
- 3. Pharmacies, clinics.**
- 4. Food Cultivation, including farming and livestock.**
- 5. Credentialed Media services.**
- 6. Food distribution stores. This includes food banks, grocery stores, markets, convenience stores, take-out and delivery restaurants.**
- 7. Hardware stores, plumbers, electricians and those services necessary to maintain sanitation and essential operation of a business or residence.**
- 8. Banks and Credit Unions shall offer drive-through services only, unless in person transactions are absolutely required and if there is no alternative.**
- 9. Sales of firearms and ammunition.**
- 10. Laundromats/laundry services.**
- 11. Cemeteries and Pre-Need services.**
- 12. Food processing facilities.**
- 13. Businesses that provide food, social services and other necessities for economically disadvantaged or otherwise individuals in need.**
- 14. Gas stations, auto-supply, auto-repair/servicing, emergency road-side services.**
- 15. Mailing and shipping services.**

16. Educational institutions, including public, private, and colleges for the purpose of facilitating distance learning.
17. Restaurants for delivery or drive through services only.
18. Businesses that support Essential Businesses
19. Taxis, aircraft, ride shares, commercial transportation necessary for essential activities.
20. Businesses that provide professional legal services, accounting services, real estate services, and insurance services. Remote services only unless in person services are absolutely required and if there is no alternative.
21. Home based care for seniors, adults, or children. Stable groups of 10 or fewer only.
22. Hotels and Motels.
23. Manufacturing companies, distributors, and supply chain companies producing and supplying essential in and for residence and industries such as pharmaceutical, healthcare, sanitation, agriculture, communications, energy, food and beverage and petroleum.

**Essential businesses shall take all proactive steps to ensure compliance with Social Distancing Requirements.**

The full text of this order may be seen at the Osage County COVID-19 Facebook Page at <https://www.facebook.com/Osage-County-Covid-19-110249017270887/>

## FACT SHEET

# Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Eligible Emergency Protective Measures

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Consistent with the President's national emergency declaration for the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on March 13, 2020, FEMA urges officials to, without delay, take appropriate actions that are necessary to protect public health and safety pursuant to public health guidance and conditions and capabilities in their jurisdictions. FEMA provides the following guidance on the types of emergency protective measures that may be eligible under FEMA's Public Assistance Program in accordance with the COVID-19 Emergency Declaration in order to ensure that resource constraints do not inhibit efforts to respond to this unprecedented disaster.

## FEMA Public Assistance Program

In accordance with section 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (the "Stafford Act"), eligible emergency protective measures taken to respond to the COVID-19 emergency at the direction or guidance of public health officials may be reimbursed under Category B of FEMA's Public Assistance program. *FEMA will not duplicate assistance provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), to include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), or other federal agencies.*

State, territorial, tribal, and local government entities and certain private non-profit organizations are eligible to apply for *Public Assistance*. FEMA assistance will be provided at a 75 percent federal cost share. This assistance will require execution of a FEMA-State/Tribal/Territory Agreement, as appropriate, and execution of an applicable emergency plan. Local governments and other eligible PA applicants will apply through their respective state, tribal or territorial jurisdictions.

## Eligible Assistance

Under the COVID-19 Emergency Declaration described above, FEMA may provide assistance for emergency protective measures including, but not limited to, the following, if not funded by the HHS/CDC or other federal agency. *While some activities listed may be eligible for funding through HHS/CDC, final reimbursement determinations will be coordinated by HHS and FEMA. FEMA will not duplicate any assistance provided by HHS/CDC):*

- Management, control and reduction of immediate threats to public health and safety:
  - Emergency Operation Center costs



# FEMA



- Training specific to the declared event
- Disinfection of eligible public facilities
- Technical assistance to state, tribal, territorial or local governments on emergency management and control of immediate threats to public health and safety
- Emergency medical care:
  - Non-deferrable medical treatment of infected persons in a shelter or temporary medical facility
  - Related medical facility services and supplies
  - Temporary medical facilities and/or enhanced medical/hospital capacity (for treatment when existing facilities are reasonably forecasted to become overloaded in the near term and cannot accommodate the patient load or to quarantine potentially infected persons)
  - Use of specialized medical equipment
  - Medical waste disposal
  - Emergency medical transport
- Medical sheltering (e.g. when existing facilities are reasonably forecasted to become overloaded in the near future and cannot accommodate needs)
  - All sheltering must be conducted in accordance with standards and/or guidance approved by HHS/CDC and must be implemented in a manner that incorporates social distancing measures
  - Non-congregate medical sheltering is subject to prior approval by FEMA and is limited to that which is reasonable and necessary to address the public health needs of the event, is pursuant to the direction of appropriate public health officials and does not extend beyond the duration of the Public Health Emergency
- Household pet sheltering and containment actions related to household pets in accordance with CDC guidelines
- Purchase and distribution of food, water, ice, medicine, and other consumable supplies, to include personal protective equipment and hazardous material suits
- Movement of supplies and persons
- Security and law enforcement
- Communications of general health and safety information to the public
- Search and rescue to locate and recover members of the population requiring assistance
- Reimbursement for state, tribe, territory and/or local government force account overtime costs

## More Information

Further information about eligible emergency protective measures can be found in the [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide](#), FP 104-009-2 (April 2018).

For more information, visit the following federal government websites:

Office of the Secretary  
Curtis State Office Building  
1000 SW Jackson St., Suite 540  
Topeka, KS 66612-1367



Phone: 785-296-0461  
[www.kdheks.gov](http://www.kdheks.gov)

Lee A. Norman, M.D., Secretary

Laura Kelly, Governor

## **For Immediate Release**

March 26, 2020

Kristi Zears

[Kristi.Zears@ks.gov](mailto:Kristi.Zears@ks.gov)

### **KDHE and KDA recommend voluntary reduction in burning**

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic currently impacting all states, including Kansas, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Kansas Department of Agriculture strongly encourage all land owners and managers to voluntarily reduce the number of acres that they intend to burn this spring.

“With the potential for this pandemic overwhelming the state’s medical facilities, any additional respiratory concerns that could be produced from breathing smoke from prescribed fire need to be mitigated,” Dr. Lee Norman, KDHE Secretary, said.

Common health problems related to smoke can include burning eyes, runny nose, coughing and illnesses such as bronchitis. Individuals with respiratory issues, including COVID-19, pre-existing heart or lung diseases, children and the elderly may experience worse symptoms.

With resources of the county emergency response staff already being taxed with COVID-19 response, it is important to minimize responses that would come with prescribed fire activity.

It is critical that land managers in areas included in the Smoke Model available online at [ksfire.org](http://ksfire.org) consult the model if they do choose to burn. The model indicates the level at which a burn would contribute to urban area air quality problems. Secretary of Agriculture Mike Beam urges land managers to refrain from burning, especially if your area is predicted in the large (red) contribution range.

“Prescribed burning is a valuable land management tool in the efforts to fight invasive species and maximize land productivity, and this request should not be interpreted as an indictment of the practice of burning,” Beam said. “However, the circumstances surrounding the coronavirus pandemic have created a situation that calls for reducing burned acres this spring.”

For the latest information related to COVID-19, and to sign up for daily updates sent to your email inbox, visit the Kansas Department of Health and Environment’s COVID-19 Resource Center at [www.kdheks.gov/coronavirus](http://www.kdheks.gov/coronavirus).

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# City of Overbrook

## – Water Quality Report (covers calendar year 2019)

This pamphlet lists water quality information for the City of Overbrook. It includes limited details on the source and quality parameters and how our water compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. It's important that customers be aware of the efforts that are made continually to improve their water system. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month at 7 PM at the Overbrook City Hall located at 401 Maple Street. Contact City Clerk Jim Kroger at 785-665-7328 for more information.

The water source for Overbrook is from five wells. The water is treated to remove contaminants. The city has an emergency connect with Osage County RWD 5. A disinfectant is added to protect the water supply against microbial contaminants.

### A message from EPA

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The city treats 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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 treatment may include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 agriculture and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

■ **Lead**: 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 thirty seconds to two 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>.

■ **Total Coliform Rule (TCR)**: 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 by newspaper, television or radio. During 2019, the utility collected two samples per month.

### Water Quality Data

The table on the reverse side lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2019 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, 2019. 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 allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using 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.
- **Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: 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 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.
- **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 ground water systems.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)**: Average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs

## Testing Results for the City of Overbrook

The City of Overbrook had no violations of drinking water regulations in 2019. Many of the test results shown below are more than one year old because of the monitoring schedules.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	3/26/2017	3.4	3.4	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	3/26/2017	0.079	0.079	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	3/26/2017	1.1	1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	3/26/2017	0.9	0.9	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	5/19/2019	0.2	0.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	3/26/2017	9.2	9.2	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	2019	2	2.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2015 - 2017	0.21	0.0067 - 0.8	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2015 - 2017	1.7	1.7 - 2.2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	9/11/2018	2.4	2.4	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants – Non-Health Based Contaminants - No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/26/2017	260	260	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	3/26/2017	31	31	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	3/26/2017	190	190	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	3/26/2017	1200	1200	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	3/26/2017	-0.11	-0.11	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	3/26/2017	120	120	MG/L	400
IRON	3/26/2017	0.062	0.062	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	3/26/2017	11	11	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	3/26/2017	0.0085	0.0085	MG/L	0.05
PH	3/26/2017	7.6	7.6	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	3/26/2017	1.9	1.9	MG/L	100
SILICA	3/26/2017	17	17	MG/L	50
SODIUM	3/26/2017	220	220	MG/L	100
SULFATE	3/26/2017	43	43	MG/L	250
TDS	3/26/2017	680	680	MG/L	500
ZINC	3/26/2017	0.0071	0.0071	MG/L	5