

**Rural Water District No. 5  
Mayes County  
PO Box 565  
Adair, OK 74330**

June 1, 2016

Re: 2015 Water Quality Report  
(Consumer Confidence Report)

Dear Water Customer:

Rural Water District No. 5, Mayes County purchases water from Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority. We are required to test for Total-Coliform Bacteria and Fecal Coliform and E. coli monthly, as well as Disinfection By-Products quarterly and lead and copper as required by ODEQ, these tests are in addition to the test performed by Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets the Federal and State requirements. The tables below show our 2015 test result. The attached report from Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority shows the quality of your water, the source of the water and definitions for table abbreviations.

<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes 4 monthly samples)	N	0 positive	0-1 positive	0 positive	0 positive	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	N	N/A	N/A	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal wastes.

**2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**Lead and Copper**

**Definitions:**

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. The District is only required to test for lead and copper every 3 years and Disinfectant By-Products 1 time per year. Below is the table of results for the last test performed.

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.425	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from Wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

**Regulated Contaminant**

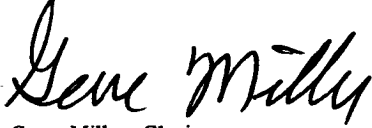
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collected Date	Highest Level Detected	MCLG	Units	Likely Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2015	51.4	No goal for the total	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2015	69.6	No goal for the total	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Decisions regarding your water are made by the Board that meets regularly on the second Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the District office.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding your water and/or need a copy of this report, please contact the District office personnel at (918)785-2330.

Sincerely,



Gene Miller, Chairman

# Consumer Confidence Report

2015

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority  
MidAmerica Industrial Park Water Treatment Plant  
PWSID No. OK1021602

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water that meets Federal and State requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Our water source is surface water drawn from the Grand (Neosho) River. An analysis of contamination susceptibility of our source water has been done. The analysis showed that our water's susceptibility to contamination is MODERATE. We have a Source Water Assessment and Protection Report, written by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Jason Stutzman, (918) 825-3500. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held on the fourth Tuesday of every other month beginning with February, at 10:00 AM at the Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority (OOWA) Administration Office.

The OOWA routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Table 1 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. (Some of our data may be more than one year old because the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less often than once per year.) All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

### WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Table 1 lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected for the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in Table 1 is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. In Table 1 you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)*
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)*
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

- *Action Level (AL)* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The 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.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- *LT2ESWTR* – Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
- *Stage 2 DBPR* – Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product Rule
- *UCMR2* – Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 2

**TABLE 1**

<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation (Y / N)</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range Detected</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contaminant</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria (System <40 monthly samples)	N	0 positive	0 positive	1 positive	0 positive	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal coliform & E. coli	N	0 positive	0 positive	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli	0 positive	Human and animal fecal wastes.
Turbidity (NTU)	N	0.23	0.02 – 0.23	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (NTU)	N	< 0.3 NTU 100% of monthly samples		TT < 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	N/A	Soil runoff.
Total Organic Carbon	N	1.67 RAA	1.35 – 2.00	> 1.0 Removal ratio running annual average (4Q)	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Radiochemical Contaminants</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation (Y / N)</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range Detected</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contaminant</b>
Gross Beta (pCi/L) - 2012	N	2.485	2.485 – 2.485	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) - 2012	N	0.919	0.919 – 0.919	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/L) - 2012	N	0.762	0.762 – 0.762	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (ug/L) - 2012	N	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	30 ug/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation (Y / N)</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range Detected</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contaminant</b>
Barium (ppb)	N	51	44 – 51	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.93	0.62 – 0.93	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate – NO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	N	0.47	0.25 – 0.47	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) - 2015	N	15 @ 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile		AL = 15 90% of samples below this level	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) - 2015	N	0.6 @ 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile		AL = 1.3 90% of samples below this level	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation (Y / N)</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range Detected</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contaminant</b>
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	49 LRAA	26 – 85	80 locational running annual average (4Q)	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids] (ppb)	N	39 LRAA	26 – 63	60 locational running annual average (4Q)	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorite (ppm)	Y	1.06	0.45 – 1.06	1.0	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm)	N	2.1	0.3 – 2.1	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	N	160	0 – 160	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	Water additive used to control microbes.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home or business may be higher than at other homes or businesses in the community as a result of materials used in your plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your 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 (1-800-426-4791).

The table shows a violation for chlorite. The violation occurred during the November quarterly testing and as a result testing has been increased monthly. No additional violations have occurred since the increased sampling began in December 2015. Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant woman who drink

water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Additionally, we have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

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, 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.

In order 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. The OOWA 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions. We at the Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap.