

Rogers County Rural Water District No. 9  
P O Box 2365  
Claremore, OK 74018

June 20, 2014

RE: 2013 Water Quality Report  
(Consumer Confidence Report)

Dear Water Customer:

Rogers County RWD 9 purchases water from Rogers County Rural Water District 7 (OOWA). We provide safe drinking water to your homes. The report below shows the quality of the water we provide through our system. We test the water for coliform organisms, fecal coliforms, E coli organisms, and disinfection by-products. These test found no contaminants, so the water is considered to be bacteriological safe for human consumption.

Attached is also Rural Water District 7 & Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority water quality report from which Rural Water District 9 purchases water.

Water Quality Data						
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	None	None	0 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids] (ppb)	N	41.6 LRAA	24.1 - 56.8	60 Running annual average (4Q)	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	63.9 LRAA	29.3 - 91.4	80 Running annual average (4Q)	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

All tests were reported safe and drinkable.

Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Failure submit OEL report for TTHM	12/30/2012	2013	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM>

Decisions concerning your water are made at the regularly scheduled meetings by the Water System Board of Directors held the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00p.m. at Justus-Tiawah North Campus.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding your water and/or need a copy of this report, please contact Arlene Brown, Office Manager, 918-341-3932.

**ROGERS COUNTY RURAL  
WATER DISTRICT NO 7  
20352 S 4230 ROAD  
CLAREMORE, OK 74019-4073  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER  
918-341-1115  
FAX: 918-342-1007**

April 1, 2014

Re: 2013 Water Quality Report  
(Consumer Confidence Report)

Dear Water Customer:

Rogers County Rural Water District 7 purchases filtered and treated water from Mayes County Rural Water District 4 and the Oklahoma Ordnance Works Authority, in the MidAmerica Industrial Park to provide safe drinking water to your homes. The attached report shows the quality of your water. District 7 is required to test for bacteria, lead, copper, and disinfection by-products. We had one violation.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	42	17.6-89.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	60	22.2-101	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection ppb

District 7's Board of Directors meets regularly on the first Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at 20352 S 4230 Road, Claremore, OK, making decisions regarding your water.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding your water and or need a copy of this report, please contact me at 918-341-1115.

Sincerely,

Charlie Tipton, Manager

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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# Consumer Confidence Report

2013

## 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. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and 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>, 2013. (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 n (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	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.
Turbidity (NTU)	N	0.73	0.03 – 0.73	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (NTU)	y	< 0.3 NTU 94% of monthly samples		TT < 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	N/A	Soil runoff.
Total Organic Carbon	N	1.31 RAA	1.17 – 1.59	> 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)	N	2.485	2.485 – 2.485	50	0	Decay of natural and man- made deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	N	0.919	0.919 – 0.919	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	0.762	0.762 – 0.762	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (ug/L)	N	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	30 ug/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant	Violation (Y / N)	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppb)	N	47	44 – 47	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	N	.99	0.74 – 0.99	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	.45	0.22 – 0.45	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	N	9.3 @ 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)	N	0.39 @ 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.

Disinfection By-Products						
Contaminant	Violation (Y / N)	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	54 RAA	16 – 81	80 running annual average (4Q)	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids] (ppb)	N	44 RAA	16 – 77	60 running annual average (4Q)	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorite (ppm)	N	0.93	0.05 – 0.93	1.0	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm)	N	3.0	0.4 – 3.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	N	180	0 – 180	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	Water additive used to control microbes.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants						
Contaminant	Violation (Y / N)	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
Atrazine (ppb)	N	0.41	0.29-0.41	3	3	Runoff from herbicide Used on row crops



As you can see in Table 1 our system had one violation for turbidity. The duration of the violation was December 9-12, 2013. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. The organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps diarrhea and associated headaches. The problem was corrected on December 12, 2013.

Additional, 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.