



## **2016 Consumer Confidence Report for Blanchard, OK**

**3004710**

### **Spanish (Español)**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Where does my water come from?**

Blanchard's water supply is purchased from the City of Newcastle and the City of Oklahoma City. The Newcastle and Oklahoma City Consumer Confidence Reports are attached to this document.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

N/A

## **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## **How can I get involved?**

N/A

## **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to

conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

### **Cross Connection Control Survey**

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

### **Source Water Protection Tips**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

## **Public Notice**

12/01/2012

We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. It was a failed Bac-T sample that has since been resolved.

## **Additional Information for 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. Blanchard 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>.

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# Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (TCR) (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA	NA	2016	No	Naturally present in the environment

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
Term	Definition
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
	drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Allen Chalender  
Address: PO Box 480  
Blanchard, OK 73010  
Phone: 405-485-9392

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**NEWCASTLE**

**OK2004704**

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by NEWCASTLE is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Bill Canary\_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_405-387-4434\_\_\_\_\_

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
<p>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.</p>
<p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</li> <li>- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.</li> <li>- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</li> </ul>

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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.

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).

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. We 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>.

## Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC OKC MM	SW	_____	Draper_____
WELL 2	GW	High____	Canadian River Alluvial Deposits_____
WELL 3	GW	High____	_ Canadian River Alluvial Deposits
WELL 4 WASHED	GW	High____	Canadian River Alluvial Deposits
WELL 5	GW	High____	Canadian River Alluvial Deposits

**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.

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)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.0632	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

**Water Quality Test Results**

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	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 or MCLG:	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

## Water Quality Test Results

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulated Contaminants**

<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Chlorine</b>	2016	2	2 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2016	27	19.4 - 33.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2016	27	19.4 - 33.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*</b>	2016	27	19.4 - 33.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2016	45	36.7 - 54.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2016	45	36.7 - 54.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	09/09/2015	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Beta/photon emitters</b>	2016	3.66	3.66 - 3.66	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

## Violations Table

### Antimony

Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

### Barium

Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

### Beryllium

Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

### Cadmium

Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

## Violations Table

### Chromium

Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

### E. coli

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITONAL, MINOR	09/25/2015	2016	We failed to collect all the required follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

### Fluoride

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

### Mercury

Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

## Violations Table

### Selenium

Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

### Thallium

Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2014	12/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Oklahoma City Utilities - Water Quality Summary 2016								
DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNITS	IDEAL GOAL (EPA'S MCLG)	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (EPA'S MCL)	HEFNER WTP PWS ID 1020902	DRAPER WTP PWS ID 1020902B	OVERHOLSER WTP PWS ID 1020902C	COMPLIANCE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
<b>Inorganic Compounds</b>								
Fluoride <sup>1</sup>	ppm	4	4	Average level detected in most recent testing - 2016			YES	Added during treatment for dental health or dissolved from natural deposits
				0.61	0.69	0.67		
Lead	ppb	0	AL = 15	Most recent systemwide distribution testing			All Sites < AL	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
				June/July 2015 - 90th Percentile = <5.0				
Barium	ppm	2	2	Highest level, most recent testing - 2013			YES	Discharge of Drilling Wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				0.052	0.057	0.032		
Copper	ppm	0	AL = 1.3	Most recent systemwide distribution testing			All Sites < AL	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
				June/July 2015 - 90th Percentile = 0.079				
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	Highest level, most recent testing - 2013			YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from electronics and glass production wastes
				<2	<2	<2		
Nitrate-Nitrite <sup>2</sup>	ppm	10	10	Highest level, most recent testing - 2016			YES	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage or erosion of natural deposits
				0.366	0.109	0.231		
<b>Radiological</b>								
Gross Alpha Gross Beta Radium 226 + 228 Uranium	pCi/L	0	15	Range detected in most recent testing - 2012			YES	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				<2.229	<0.4744	<2.373		
				6.784	2.611	6.824		
				<0.545	<0.495	0.980		
Disinfection By-Products Stage 2 Rule Monitoring <sup>3</sup>				Most recent systemwide distribution testing 2015/2016			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)				
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>4</sup>	ppb	0	80 (LRAA)	2840 SW 59th St (Draper) - 71.50			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Range Detected: 4.17 - 78.01				
				Highest quarterly average (LRAA)				
				17.96	71.50	64.66		
				Range detected				
				4.17 - 19.43	5.29 - 77.07	21.58 - 78.01		
Haloacetic Acids <sup>4</sup>	ppb	0	60 (LRAA)	Most recent systemwide distribution testing 2015/2016			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)				
				12716 NE 36th St (Draper) - 43.15				
				Range Detected: 1.67 - 48.10				
				Highest quarterly average (LRAA)				
				8.49	43.15	33.05		
Bromate <sup>5</sup>	ppb	0	10 (RAA)	Range detected			YES	By-product of disinfection by ozone Only Hefner Plant uses Ozone
				1.67 - 5.89	2.09 - 48.10	14.10 - 41.70		
				Highest quarterly average (RAA) - 2.89				
Range detected - <8.75 - 40.5								
<b>Precursor Removal</b>								
Total Organic Carbon <sup>6</sup> (TOC)			TT = Ratio must be greater than or equal to 1.00 for compliance	Average of monthly ratios			YES	Naturally occurring
				1.89	0.406	1.62		
				Monthly Ratio = (% TOC removed) divided by (% TOC removal required)				
<b>Disinfection Residual</b>								
Chloramines as Chlorine <sup>7</sup>	ppm	NA	MRDL	Average readings			YES	Water additive used to control microbes
				4.0	3.66	3.37		
				Range detected				
2.10 - 5.00	1.20 - 3.80	1.07 - 4.40						
<b>Microbiological</b>								
Coliform Bacteria	CFUs	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in <5% of samples	2016 System-wide distribution testing			YES	Naturally present in the environment - No Fecal Coliforms or E. Coli in 3286 tests in 2016.
				Month having the highest % positive - October (2 positive in 262 samples - 0.763 %)				
				Two positive Coliform results in 3286 samples (0.061 % occurrence)				
<b>Clarity</b>								
Turbidity <sup>8</sup>	NTU	> 0.3	NA	Lowest monthly % of samples with < 0.3 NTU			YES	Lime and/or calcium carbonate particles from softening efforts; soil runoff
				100.0%	99.5%	98.9%		
				Highest single reading				
0.25	0.74	1.06						
<b>Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule</b>								
Cryptosporidium <sup>9</sup>	cysts/L	0	NA	All source waters tested were non-detect.			YES	Storm runoff, agricultural runoff and leaking sewage systems
<b>Detected UCMR3 Analytes (2013)<sup>10</sup></b>								
				Average	Range	More Info		
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NA	36.4	<20.0 - 36.4	1 of 12 samples >20.0	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection, making of dyes, explosives, matches, printing fabrics, herbicides, antiseptics, toothpastes and in paper pulp processing.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	NA	NA	0.141	<0.030 - 0.391	11 of 12 samples >0.030	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel and other alloys, plating, dyes and pigments, leather and wood preservation.
Total Chromium	ppb	100 (0.100 mg/L)	100 (0.100 mg/L)	0.428	<0.200 - 0.471	2 of 12 samples >0.200	YES	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel and other alloys, plating, dyes and pigments, leather and wood preservation.
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	2.76	<1.00 - 3.24	6 of 12 samples >1.00	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel and other alloys, lubricants, dyes and pigments, fertilizers.
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	295	42.9 - 763	12 of 12 samples >3.00	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making electronics and fireworks.
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NA	2.78	<0.200 - 7.50	11 of 12 samples >0.200	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel alloys, chemical manufacturing, ceramics and batteries.