2015 Annual Water Quality Report
City of Barnsdall
PWS ID# OK1021304

We are once again pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform our clients of all water testing results between January 1 and December 31, 2015. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to improve water treatment methods and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your drinking water.

Is my water safe?
We provide safe drinking water to your home. Our source water is surface water drawn from Waxhoma Lake, treated and distributed to each home. We are required to test for lead and copper, bacteriological, inorganic, and other possible contaminants to ensure that your drinking water is safe for consumption.

Do I need to take special precautions?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from animals or human activity: Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Abbreviations:	
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Mrem/ yr	Millirems per year (a measure of radioactivity)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
NA	not applicable

For More Information
For any questions relating to your drinking water please contact Jeremy Rye at (918) 847-3522. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

Contaminants	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
								Discharged drilling and

Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR): This Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidim, in systems using surface water. The Rule builds upon treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Monthly Combined Filter Effluent (IESWTR / LT1)	8/1/2015 10/1/2015	8/31/2015 10/31/2015	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity levels are used to measure effective filtration for drinking water.

Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Total Coliform Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems			
Monitoring (TCR), routine major	9/1/2015	9/30/2015	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period

	10/1/2015	10/31/2015	indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of [illegible] during the period indicated
Total Organic Carbon: Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health			
Inadequate DBP precursor removal	01/01/2015	03/31/2015	Our treatment plant failed to adequately reduce the total organic carbon content of our source water which is needed to properly minimize the amount of disinfection byproducts in our drinking water.
	04/01/2015	06/30/2015	
	07/01/2015	09/30/2015	
	10/01/2015	12/31/2015	
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	07/01/2015	09/30/2015	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated
	10/1/2015	12/31/2015	
Total **Trihalomethanes (TTHM):** 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Failure to Submit OEL Report for TTHM	6/30/2015	11/5/2015	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.
MCL, Local Running Annual Average (LRAA)	01/01/2015	03/31/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the periods indicated.
	04/01/2015	06/30/2015	
	07/01/2015	09/30/2015	
	10/01/2015	12/31/2015	