

2016
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report
January to December 2015
Rural Water District #3
Rogers County

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality 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. Our water source is surface water drawn from Oologah Lake.

This report is being provided to show that our drinking water IS SAFE and meets Federal and State requirements. As you read through the report you will see that we had **ONE VIOLATION** of monitoring requirements that was not met.

Rural Water District #3, Rogers Co., routinely samples, tests and monitors your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 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

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.

We have a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report from the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality that rates the Oologah Lake watershed vulnerability to contamination as high, since it is a surface water source. The report provides more information about the potential sources of the contamination, such as agricultural runoff and oil wells.

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 our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. Our new Tacora Water Treatment Plant was put into service November, 2009. This more than doubles the production capability for treated water and will benefit the members of RWD#3 for many years to come.

RWD #3 Board of Directors, management and staff continuously strive to furnish the highest possible quality of service and potable water to our patrons. Our treatment plant on Lake Oologah is monitored around the clock to enable us to be aware of any potential problem which may develop and take appropriate action at the earliest possible stage. We are very proud of our water quality and customer service record.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at 918-341-0851. 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 meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM at the RWD #3 District Office, 8 miles north of Claremore on SH88.

Rural Water District #3
(918) 341-0851, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday

PAY WITH AUTO PAY
(NO cost to the customer)

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www.rwd3rogers.com

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There are over eighty regulated contaminants that community water systems are required to test for including microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, and volatile organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Bacteriological Contaminants Coliform (Total Coliform Rule)	N	0	0	Presence of coliform bacteria	0	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) (maximum single measurement) Sept 2015 (maximum monthly level) July 2014	N	Highest Single Measurement 0.29 NTU	Highest Average Monthly Value 0 %	TT ≤ 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	N/A	Soil runoff
Radiochemical 8/23/2011 Radium-228	N	.266	.266			Naturally occurring radionuclide in stone and soil.
Barium (ppm) results from 2006	N	0.042		2.00	2.00	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (90 th percentile) 9/24/2013	N	0.280	0.013 – 0.280	AL=1.30	1.30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm) results from 2006	N	0.110		4	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm) (as Nitrogen) 3/10/2015	N	0.25		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm) See Important Information about your drinking water - attached	Y	2.0		MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) (locational running annual average - LRAA)	N	52.8 4th Qtr LRAA	31.8 – 72.0 individual samples	60 ppb LRAA	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) (locational running annual average - LRAA)	N	75.9 4th Qtr LRAA	46.4 – 102 individual samples	80 ppb LRAA	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

In this table 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)

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.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The MRDL is the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

What does this mean?

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 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.

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).

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**2016 ANNUAL PUBLIC NOTICE
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for ROGERS CO RWD #3 LAKE PLANT

Our water system violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

In December 2015, RWD #3 was notified that during the month of August 2015, we did not complete all the monitoring requirements for chlorine residual during sampling for total coliform bacteria. RWD #3 reviewed documentation regarding this sampling event and found that the chlorine residual was not reported to the laboratory for reporting purposes. This resulted in the monitoring requirement violation. Procedures and documents were reviewed with personnel to ensure all required information is provided to the laboratory for proper reporting. This problem was resolved immediately after RWD #3 was notified of the violation. There is nothing that you, as our customer, needed to do, or need to do, as a result of this event.

For more information, please contact Rural Water District #3, Rogers County at (918) 341-0851 or
13277 S. Ash St.
Claremore, OK 74017.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.