

CITY OF LAWTON 2006 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Si no lo puede leer, hable con alguien que lo entienda.

WATER QUALITY:

The City of Lawton is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. This annual "CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT" required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, how the treated water quality compares to the required quality standards, and other things you should know about drinking water.

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?

The water for the City of Lawton comes entirely from surface sources. The primary water supply is Lake Lawtonka. Lake Lawtonka has a watershed that covers approximately 92 square miles. Lake Ellsworth and Lake Waurika are the city's secondary water supplies. The watershed for Lake Ellsworth covers approximately 249 square miles, while the watershed for Lake Waurika covers approximately 562 square miles.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY.

The City of Lawton continues to work on its source water protection program. This is an ongoing effort to identify sources of possible pollution. As these sources are identified, we will work to eliminate this pollution or to minimize its effect on the water supply. ODEQ has rated our watersheds, Lake Lawtonka and Lake Ellsworth, susceptibility rating as MODERATE. Your help is needed for this program to succeed. For more information, please visit: www.epa.gov/owow/watershed. To report sources of pollution on Lake Lawtonka or Lake Ellsworth reservoirs or their watersheds, or any questions about this report concerning your water utility, please contact David Herring at 580-529-2703. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The City of Lawton Water Authority meetings are scheduled on an as-needed basis. Council and Water Authority meetings are posted in advance on the City of Lawton web site: www.cityof.lawton.ok.us.

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 the 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 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, 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; 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.

MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS:

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation. *We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January-February 2006 we did not monitor or did not complete all monitoring for Bromate, therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

There is nothing you need to do at this time. During January and February 2006 the contract laboratory doing the WTP compliance analysis for Bromate was not certified for that analysis. The WTP was notified of this in March of 2006 and has started sending monthly compliance analysis for Bromate to ODEQ and Ana-Laboratories. The Bromate analysis for January and February was collected and analyzed by a laboratory that was not certified for that analysis and as such those results cannot be relied on for accuracy.



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The City of Lawton Water Treatment Plant routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006. Some of the data may be more than 1 year old because the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less often than once per year.

2006 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS	UNIT	MCLG OR MRDL G	MCL, TT, OR MRDL	YOUR WATER	RANGE	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromate	ppb	0	10	5.89	0-18.70	YES SEE FRONT	2006	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	11.19	0-28.25	NO	2006	By-production of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	% Removal	NA	TT	1.09	NA	NO	2006	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	ppb	NA	80	61.27	44.75-66.82	NO	2006	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (Jan-June)	mg/L	4	4	1.00	.2-2.20		2006	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (July-Dec)	mg/L	4	4	2.00	1.00-3.50		2006	Water additive used to control microbes

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCLG OR MRDLG	MCL, TT, OR MRDL	YOUR WATER	RANGE	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Coliforms	% positive	0	5	<1	NA	NO	2006	Naturally present in the environment
*Turbidity	samples/month			.37	NA	NO	2006	Soil runoff

*99.4% of the samples were below the TT value of .3 NTU. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.37 NTU. Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS:	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	YOUR WATER	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters	pCi/l	15	0	.83	0 - 2	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/L	50	0	2.93	3- 8	2006	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	YOUR WATER	RANGE	VIOLATION	SAMPLE DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium	ppm	2	2	.11	NA	NO	2006	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.35	.17-1.35	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	ppm			50	NA	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	ND	NA	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Beryllium	ppb	4	4	ND	NA	NO	2006	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Mercury (inorganic)	ppb	2	2	ND	NA	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	ND	NA	NO	2006	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	ND	NA	NO	2006	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	ppm	50	50	ND	NA	NO	2006	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

INORGANIC ACTION LEVEL	UNITS	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	YOUR WATER	SAMPLE DATE	# SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	EXCEED AL	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	.0688	2006	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD	PPB	0	15	2.01	2006	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Additional Contaminants			State MCL	Your Water			Violation	Comment
Perchlorate			NA	0 mg/L			NO	NONE

HELPFUL DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION	TERM	DEFINITION
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.	TT	Treatment Technique. a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MCLG	Maximum Containment Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allows for a margin of safety.	AL	Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Containment 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.	Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	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.
NA	not applicable	MNR	Monitored not Regulated
ND	not detected	MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
NR	not required, but recommended	% positive samples / month	Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive.
ppm	parts per million , or milligram per liter (mg/L)		