

2017 Annual Water Quality Report

City of Yale

PWS ID# OK3006039

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, 2017. 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 our client’s drinking water.

Is my water safe?

We provide safe drinking water to your home. Our source water is purchased from Lone Chimney and distributed to your home. Lone Chimney gets water from Lone Chimney Lake, City of Stillwater, and 51 East Corp. We are required to test for lead and copper, bacteriological, inorganics, and other possible contaminants to ensure that your drinking water is safe for consumption. All measured values were within the required levels.

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 Key:

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 Tim Campbell at (918) 387-2405. 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.

2017 Monitoring Results for City of Yale

All test results are for the year 2017 unless otherwise noted

Contaminant	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts (Yale)								
Chlorine	2017	2.2	1.5 - 2.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	2017	45	13.3 – 61.1	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2017	109	71.2 - 148	NA	80	ppb	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants (Lone Chimney)								
Barium	2017	0.0715	0.07 – 0.0715	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes or from metal refineries; Natural Deposits
Fluoride	2017	0.14	0 – 0.14	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.252	0 - 0.252	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion from natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants (Lone Chimney)								
Beta/photon emitters	2017	5.98	4.73 – 5.98	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combine Radium 226/228	2017	0.403	0 – 0.403	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper (Yale)								
Contaminant	Sample Date	90 th Percentile	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper	2017	0.120	1.3	1.3	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	12.6	15	0	2	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Violation Type	Begin	End	Violation Explanation
Consumer Confidence Rule: The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
CCR Report	07/01/2016	7/17/2017	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customer, and/or DEQ, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risk from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water, or our regulator did not receive a copy of the report.
Lead and Copper Rule: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials			
Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	01/01/2015	5/3/2018	We failed to collect follow-up 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.
Initial/Follow-up/ Routine SOWT M/R (LCR)	1/1/2017	6/30/2017	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.
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	4/1/2017	9/25/2017	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to DEQ. The report is needed to determine the best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM. We do not treat the water.
	6/30/2017	9/25/2017	
	12/30/2017	4/2/2018	
MCL, LRAA	1/1/2017	3/31/2017	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 period indicated.
	4/1/2017	6/30/2017	
	7/1/2017	9/30/2017	
	10/1/2017	12/31/2017	