EPA has established National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) that set mandatory water quality standards for drinking water contaminants. These are enforceable standards called “maximum contaminant levels” (MCLs) which are established to protect the public against consumption of drinking water contaminants that present a risk to human health.

Regulated Contaminants — The City of Tulsa tests for a total of 88 different regulated contaminants on a yearly basis — this includes more than 32,000 water quality tests performed in 2017. The City of Tulsa is required to report any detectable regulated contaminant, even if levels found were well below the maximum contaminant level. The attached table lists all regulated contaminants that were detected during water quality monitoring in 2017.

- To determine if a particular contaminant is present in your drinking water at a level that is near or exceeds federal or state guidelines; compare the level shown in the “Level Found” column to the level shown in the “Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)” column.
- You can also compare the level found to the level shown in the ‘Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)” column. Keep in mind that the MCLG level is simply a target goal, not a requirement. Water utilities are currently required to keep contaminant levels below the MCL, but not below the MCLG level.

Secondary Contaminants — In addition, EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set non-mandatory water quality standards as guidelines for aesthetic considerations such as taste, color, and odor.

- To determine the level of a particular secondary contaminant in your drinking water, compare the ‘Average’ column to the ‘Recommended Level’ column.

Unregulated Contaminants — The City of Tulsa participates in Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring every four years. This monitoring helps advance the science of safe drinking water by testing water for contaminants that are not regulated by National Primary Drinking Water Regulations but are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems. This monitoring assists EPA in determining which contaminants may warrant monitoring under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

Action Level (AL): Concentration of a contaminant, that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Turbidity: A measure of suspended material in water. In the water field, a turbidity measurement is used to indicate clarity of water. One Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) is comparable to one drop of water in 55,000 gallons.

Water flows from the source lakes through pipes to Tulsa’s two treatment plants, where it is purified to meet drinking water and public health standards. City chemists and plant operators test the water when it enters the pipes at our source water lakes. They continue to monitor the water throughout treatment and distribution. When the water leaves the treatment plant and flows toward Tulsa’s homes and businesses, it not only meets, but surpasses all federal requirements for purity.

Rainwater flows downhill both over the land and under the ground to collect in streams and in our lakes. As water travels to our lakes, it dissolves minerals naturally found in rocks and soil. The water can also pick up harmful materials like pesticides, herbicides and bacteria left in and on the ground after human or animal activity.

Tulsa’s drinking water comes from three lakes in northeastern Oklahoma: (1) Lake Oologah on the Verdigris River (in Rogers and Nowata counties), (2) Lakes Spavinaw and Eucha on Spavinaw Creek (in Mayes and Delaware counties), and (3) Lake Hudson on the Neosho River (in Mayes County). Water samples from the lakes are analyzed to determine our source water quality.

Which Plant Treats Your Drinking Water?

Water moves through more than 2,200 miles of underground water lines from Tulsa’s treatment plants to water faucets throughout the City of Tulsa. Usually, residents in the north and west portions of Tulsa receive water from the Mohawk plant. Those living in the south and east areas of Tulsa receive water from the A.B. Jewell plant. Both plants serve the central areas of the city. Because of daily changes in supply and demand, both plants can serve all areas of the city when necessary.

Continued…

*TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS*

Some of the terms and abbreviations contained in this report are unique to the water industry and might not be familiar to all customers. Terms used in the table are explained below.

- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** Average calculated at each monitoring location.
- **Parts Per Million (ppm):** Equivalent to milligrams per liter. One ppm is comparable to one drop of water in 55 gallons.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb):** Equivalent to micrograms per liter. One ppb is comparable to one drop of water in 55,000 gallons.

Water flows from the source lakes through pipes to Tulsa’s two water treatment plants, where it is purified to meet drinking water and public health standards. City chemists and plant operators analyzed over 32,000 samples in 2017 to be sure the water supplied to homes and businesses is of the highest quality. This report is a summary of test results from samples taken during 2017.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limits how much of a harmful substance is in the public water supply after water treatment. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets similar limits for bottled water.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) has studied our source lakes. Their Source Water Assessment showed that human activities could pollute this water. For more information about this study or how the ODEQ works to protect source water, contact ODEQ at (405) 702-8100, or visit www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/sourcewater/index.html.

**IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION**

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).

Continued…
In our mission to provide the highest quality water, the City of Tulsa joined the Partnership for Safe Water, a national volunteer initiative developed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), American Water Works Association (AWWA), states and the water supply community. Our participation in this program will help ensure that our customers are receiving the highest quality drinking water and are protected from microbial contaminants such as Cryptosporidium.

For more information on the City of Tulsa’s participation in the Partnership for Safe Water, contact Rachel Watts (918) 576-5369.

THE TULSA METROPOLITAN UTILITY (TMUA) AUTHORITY INVITES YOU TO GET INVOLVED

Meetings that deal with decisions about our water are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month. Agendas are posted on the electronic marquee in the City Hall entry at 2nd and Cincinnati, and online at https://www.cityoftulsa.org/government/meeting-agendas/. We encourage our customers to participate in the decisions that affect the quality of our drinking water by attending a meeting.

THE TULSA 2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

TULSA’S 2018 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

For Billing questions: Customer Care at 311

This report can be found online at www.cityoftulsa.org/waterquality.