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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. If you'd like to know more about this study, or how the ODEQ works to protect source water, contact them at 405.702.8100. You may also visit <http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/sourcewater/index.html> for more information.

Which Plant Treats Your Drinking Water?

Water moves through more than 2,200 miles of underground water lines from Tulsa's treatment plant to water faucets throughout the city of Tulsa. Usually, residents in the north and west portions of Tulsa receive water treated at 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.

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 (phone 800.426.4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Tulsa is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



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 Kerry Rowland 596-9847.

How to Contact Us

City of Tulsa Quality Assurance

Public Works Dept. Environmental Operations Division 918.596.2511

- For taste and color concerns or line breaks: Water Emergency dispatcher at 596-9488.
- For Billing questions: Customer Service at 596-9511.
- This report can be found on the internet at <http://www.cityoftulsa.org/CityServices/Water/Quality.asp>.



Tulsa's Annual Water Quality Report — 2010

*Este Informe contiene informacion muy importante.
Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.*

Our city's top priority is to provide clean, good-tasting water to its customers. Tulsa water is safe to drink and free of bacteria and harmful substances. 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 homes and businesses, it not only meets but exceeds all federal requirements for purity.

Tulsa's drinking water flows by pipe to Tulsa from three lakes in northeastern Oklahoma. They are: (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).

Rainwater flows down hill 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 water flows through pipes from our source lakes to Tulsa's water treatment plants. Water experts test water samples taken when the treated water leaves our two treatment plants. This report tells you the final test results from samples taken during 2009.

After the water leaves the treatment facilities and flows into the distribution system, experts test it again. Professionals test over 3,000 samples each year to be sure the water Tulsa supplies to homes and businesses is of the highest quality.

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TMUA members

- Richard Hudson, Chair
 - Jack Neely
 - Jim Cameron
 - Lauren Brooker
 - R. Louis Reynolds
 - Richard Sevenoaks
 - Mayor Dewey Bartlett
- www.cityoftulsa.org/cityservices/water/TMUA.aso

**The Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority (TMUA)
Invites You To Get Involved**

Meetings that deal with decisions about our water are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month. Agendas are posted on the electronic marquis of the City Hall entry at 2nd and Cincinnati and online at cityoftulsa.org. We encourage our customers to participate in the decisions that affect the quality of our drinking water.

For more information about meetings, call 918.596.1824 or write to: TMUA, 8th floor – 119, City Hall at One Technology, 175 E. 2nd Street, Tulsa, OK 74103.

Tulsa Has High Quality Drinking Water

This table shows data collected during 2009. Tests made by professionals after water treatment showed that the levels of all contaminants found were much less than the levels that are cause for concern.

***Definitions:**

MCL = Maximum Contaminate 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminate Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

mrem/yr = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

pCi/L = picoCurie per liter of water (a measure of radioactivity).

TT = Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**Data collected July of 2007. Frequency of monitoring requirements is in compliance with regulations.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Regulated Contaminants	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum Contaminant Level *(MCL)	*MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminants
Turbidity Level found	0.2			TT*=greater than 0.3 NTU 95 percent of the time.	n/a	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting regs	100%					
Total Coliform Bacteria within distribution system	0.47% (monthly)			Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5 percent of monthly samples.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Barium	0.047	0.034	0.063	2 parts per million	2	Naturally present in the environment, drilling waste, metal refineries.
Chlorine	1.73	0.17	2.60	MRDL - 4.0 parts per million annual average	4	Water additive to control microbes.
Chlorite	0.12	0.01	0.28	1 part per million	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Copper**	0.13 ppm at the 90th percentile			AL* = 1.3 parts per million at 90th percentile	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	0.7	0.2	1.0	4 parts per million	2	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Halo Acetic Acids	0.015	0.003	0.030	0.060 parts per million running annual average	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead**	0.003 ppm at the 90th percentile			AL* = 0.015 parts per million at 90th percentile	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	0.17	0.05	0.29	10 parts per million	10	Naturally occurring, fertilizers, sewage treatment plants.
Total Organic Carbon	45%	36%	57%	TT*=percent removal	n/a	Naturally found in the environment.
Trihalomethanes	0.044	0.012	0.069	0.080 parts per million running annual average	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Unregulated Contaminants	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum Contaminant Level *(MCL)	*MCLG	Likely sources of contaminants
Sodium	9.5	6.3	13.6	Standard has not been established		Naturally occurring, urban stormwater runoff or discharge from sewage treatment plants.