CITY OF ADA
OK2006201 / PONTOTOC
2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater from Byrd's Mill Spring. The spring supplies surface water to a 9 million gallon per day treatment facility. The City of Ada Water Treatment Plant supplies potable water to seven water systems besides the city.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Marty York, Utility Plants Superintendent at (580) 436-8100. The City's address is 231 South Townsend, Ada, OK 74820. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held the first and third Mondays of each month beginning at 5:45 p.m. at City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 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.)

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Definitions

- *Maximum Contaminant Level* (MCL) -- 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 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.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *Action Level* (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* – one part of contaminant per million parts of water.
- *Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)* – one part of contaminant per billion parts of water.
- *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.
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- *Non-Detects (ND)* – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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).

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 Ada 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**.

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.

WATER QUALITY DATA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Substance	MCL	Maximum Level Detected	EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	2015 Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	One sample per month testing coliform positive	1	No monthly samples testing coliform positive	None	Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTENTS & BY-PRODUCTS

Substance	MCL	Maximum Level Detected	EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	2015 Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Chlorine	4 ppm	1 ppm	4 ppm	None	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	60ppb	1ppb	No Goal for the Total	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	8.00 ppb	No Goal for the Total	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection

RADIONUCLIDES

Substance	MCL	Maximum Level Detected	2015 Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Gross Alpha, excluding radon and uranium	15 pCi/L	4.5 pCi/L	None	Erosion natural deposits

Combined Radium 226/228	5 pCi/L	1.475 pCi/L	None	Erosion natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Substance	MCL	Maximum Level Detected	EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	2015 Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Antimony	6ppb	1.26ppb	6ppb	None	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium	2ppm	0.84ppm	4ppm	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.84ppm	4 ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	1.00ppm	10 ppm	None	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER (Regulated at Customer Tap)

Substance	Action Level *	90th Percentile	2015 Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Lead	15 ppb	7.89 ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3 ppm	.301 ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservations; Corrosion of natural deposits

* Action Level – 90% of samples must be below this level.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run when rinsing. Fill one sink with wash water and the other with rinse water.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Pay attention to your water bill. Use it to track your water use and detect leaks.
- Water your lawn and gardens in the morning or evenings when temperatures are cooler to minimize evaporation.
- Adjust lawn sprinklers so only the lawn is watered, and not the house, sidewalk or street.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. A SWAP Plan is available upon request in person. Customers with questions should contact Marty York, Utility Plants Superintendent at (580) 436-8100 between 8 am and 5 pm.