Citizens Helping Citizens

Stillwater

Make Stillwater Run

PWS ID #: OK1021220

City of Stillwater
2006 Annual Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water supplied to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We would like you to be informed of the efforts being made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your drinking water.

Our water source is Kaw Lake, which is located approximately 10 miles east of Ponca City. The lake supplies surface water to our 18 million gallons per day treatment facility. In 2006, our treatment facility, supplied more than 3 billion gallons of clean drinking water to the citizens of Stillwater, three rural water districts and several mobile home communities in Payne County, Oklahoma.

This report discusses our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Anthony Daniel, Director of Water Utilities at (405) 742-8325 or Scott Taylor, Water /Wastewater Plant Superintendent at (405) 743-4580. We would like our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You are also welcome to attend any of the regularly scheduled Commission meetings held at City Hall at 723 S. Lewis St. Stillwater, Oklahoma. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday of every month at 5:30 p.m.

The City of Stillwater routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal (EPA) and State (ODEQ) laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part of contaminant per billion parts of water.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part of contaminant per million parts of water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man-made. These constituents can be microbes, organic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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.

WATER QUALITY DATA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Substance	MCL	Maximum Level Detected	Lowest Monthly Percentage	Sources of Contaminant
Turbidity from Stillwater Plant	0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples taken within one month	0.85 NTU in a single sample	0.3 NTU in 98.66% of all samples taken within one month	Soil Runoff

RADIONUCLIDES

Substance	MCL	Average Level Detected	Range (Low – High)	Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Gross Alpha/Photon Emitters	15 pCi/L	0.70 pCi/L	0 - 1 pCi/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	5 pCi/L	.693 pCi/L	.543– .976 pCi/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits

All radionuclides for the City of Stillwater were sampled on 1/15/04, 4/26/04, 7/26/04, 11/17/04.

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANTS BY-PRODUCTS

Substance	MCL	Highest Quarterly Running Average	Range (Low – High)	Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	18.4 ppb	5.0 ppb to 19.6 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	60 ppb	13.1 ppb	1.0 ppb to 18.2 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromate	10 ppb	< 36.1 ppb	< 0.5 to 36.1 ppb	Yes *See Below*	By-product of drinking water ozonation

About Our Bromate Violation

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance periods between September, October and November of 2005 ***(NOV # P-1021220-06-01)*** *and January and February of 2006 (****NOV # P-1021220-06-02)*** *tests for Bromate were performed by a laboratory that was not certified by Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality to test for Bromate, therefore we are not sure of the Bromate levels in our drinking water during that time.*

The City of Stillwater has utilized the services of a local environmental laboratory for all public water supply monitoring requirements for over 2 years. The samples for Bromate during the monitoring period for September, October and November 2005 were analyzed and reported to the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) as required, on September 20, October 10, November 18, 2005, January 9, and February 6, 2006.

The City of Stillwater was notified on March 13, 2006, by our local laboratory representative that they recently became aware that they were no longer certified for the Bromate Analysis. The City of Stillwater understood the lost certification as being recent beginning in March 2006. The City of Stillwater immediately made arrangements with the State Environmental Laboratory to run the March and April 2006 Bromate Analysis.

On April 17, 2006, the City of Stillwater received the Notice of Violation (NOV) # P-1021220-06-01. The City of Stillwater contacted ODEQ about the NOV on April 19, 2006, and it was at this time that the City of Stillwater became aware that our local environmental laboratory had lost its certification for Bromate monitoring beginning with the September, 2005 monitoring period. On July 20, 2006, the City received the NOV # P-1021220-06-02 for the January and February 2006 monitoring period.

As a result of the local laboratory not providing timely notice of the their lost Bromate certification and the delay in the notification process, city staff was not able to make alternate arrangements to collect the samples and dispatch them to an alternate ODEQ approved laboratory for Bromate analysis.

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance	MCL	Maximum Level Detected	Date Sampled	MCLG	Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Antimony	6 ppb	< 0.5 ppb	5/3/06	6 ppb	No	Discharge from Petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder
Arsenic	10 ppb	0.93 ppb	5/3/06	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2 ppm	0.049 ppm	5/3/06	2 ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4 ppm	0.75 ppm	11/9/06	4 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate/Nitrite	10 ppm	0.829 ppm	5/3/06	10 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	.05 ppm	< 0.001 ppm	5/3/06	.05 ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Beryllium	.004 ppm	< 0.001 ppm	5/3/06	.004 ppm	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	.005 ppm	< 0.0010 ppm	5/3/06	.005 ppm	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	.10 ppm	< 0.0005 ppm	5/3/06	.10 ppm	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion from natural deposits
Mercury	.002 ppm	< 0.0002 ppm	5/3/06	.002 ppm	No	Erosion from natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and crop lands
Thallium	.002 ppm	< 0.0014 ppm	5/3/06	.0005 ppm	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Sodium	N/A	110 ppm	5/3/06	N/A	No	

LEAD AND COPPER (Regulated at Customer's Tap)

Substance	Action Level *	90% Sample Detected *(samples collected in 2004)*	Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Lead	15 ppb	< BPQL ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	1.3 ppm	0.034 ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Date Sampled	Removal Avg.	Removal Range (Low – High)	Violations	Sources of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon	TT removal < 1.0% (Running Avg.)	N/A	January – December 2006 (monthly)	1.45 %	1.09 % - 1.77 %	No	Naturally present in the Environment

Bacteriological

The City of Stillwater's water distribution system is sampled for coliform bacteria monthly. Throughout the 2006 calendar year, over 250 water samples were collected and analyzed for coliform bacteria. No unsafe bacteriological samples were reported for the 2006 calendar year.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements to the 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please call the Water Utilities office at (405) 742-8325 if you have questions.