

# JENKS PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORITY

## 2009 CONSUMER REPORT

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### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Where does my water come from?**

Purchased from the City of Tulsa. (attached are water quality test results from the City of Tulsa)

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Loyd Bell, Engineering Technician at (918)299-5883.

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

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 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, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00pm at City Hall, 211 North Elm Street.

# Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	23.6	23.6	2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	37.5	37.5	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

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## Test Results Demonstrates High Quality of Tulsa's Drinking Water

This table shows data collected during 2007. 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 Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLDs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG = Maximum Contaminant 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 = picroCurie 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.

\*\*\*Data collected in 2004. Frequency of monitoring requirements is in compliance with regulations.

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Regulated Contaminants	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum Contaminant Level *(MCL)	*MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminants
Turbidity Level found			0.96		n/a	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting regs			99.44%	TT* less than 0.3 NTU 95 percent of the time.		
Total Coliform Bacteria within distribution system			1.8%	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 5 percent of monthly samples.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine	1.7	0.2	2.9	MRDL - 4.0 parts per million annual average	4	Water additive to control microbes.
Chlorite		0.12	0.47	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	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride		0	1.3	4 parts per million	2	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha Radionuclides***		0.5	1.7	18 pCi/L*	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Halo Acetic Acids	20	0	43	60 parts per billion annual average	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead**	2.7 ppb at the 90th percentile			AL* = 15 parts per billion	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate		0	0.24	10 parts per million	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tank, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon		20%	50%	TT**=percent removal	n/a	Naturally found in the environment.
Trihalomethanes	48	20	90	80 parts per billion running annual average	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level *(MCL)</b>	<b>*MCLG</b>	<b>Likely source of contaminants</b>
Sodium		8.1	25.4	Standard has not been established		Naturally occurring, urban storm water runoff or discharge from