

2017
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Comanche County Rural Water District #2

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water drawn from (2) wells in the Rush Springs Aquifer.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Office Manager Sue Rizco at (580) 588-3330 between the hours of 7 AM and 5 PM Monday through Thursday. 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 meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM at the Office Meeting room.

Comanche County Rural Water District #2 routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. 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.

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)

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

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 MCL is 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 - The MCLG is 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.

There are seventy-six regulated contaminants that community water systems are required to test for including microbiological, radioactive, inorganic, synthetic organic including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants. We are exempt from testing for synthetic organic contaminants based upon a vulnerability assessment conducted by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Regulated Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N			0-positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
2. Chlorine (ppm)	N	1 2017	0-1	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Water additive used to control microbes
<i>DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS</i>						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N	BPQL 9/2017	1.04- 1.04	80	No goal for total	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)*	N	<1 9/2017	<1	60	No goal for total	
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l)	N	3.62 2015	3.62-3.62	4	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium (pCi,L)	N	6.86 12/2015	5.9-6.86	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228(pCi/L)	N	0.147 12/2015	01.47- 0.147	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	1.43 12/2015	1.43-1.43	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	N	0.064 2017	0.064 – 0.064	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.3 2017	0.3 mg/l- 0.3 mg/l	4.0	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper (ppm)	N	9/2017 0 sites Exceeded AL	0.157	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	N	BPQL 5.5 9/2017 0 sites exceeded AL		AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate- Nitrite (ppm) {measured as nitrogen	N	1 MG/L 2017	0.81- 0.81	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<u>Volatile Organic Contaminants</u>						
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.500 2017	0-0.500	1	1	Discharge from petroleum Factories
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.500 2017	0-0.500	5	0	Discharge from factories, Leaching from gas storage tanks & landfills
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.500 2017	0-0.500	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits from contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

The status of our systems vulnerability as outlined in the Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is high.

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 storm water 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 can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**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 storm water runoff, and septic systems

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. We 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>.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. We have obtained a loan through the Oklahoma Water Resources Board DWSRF program in the amount of \$3,300,000.00 to bring water into our system. Construction is complete and we are online with our new water source. These improvements are reflected in rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions. We at Comanche County Rural Water District #2 work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Reports will not be mailed but are available upon request.

2017

Consumer Confidence Report

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION and DISTRIBUTION

PWS Name: Comanche County Rural Water District #2

PWS ID #OK 2001604

The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with 40 CFR § 141.155. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Signature

Print Name and Title : Viola M Rizco-Office Manager

Phone: (580) 588-3330 **Date:** July 25, 2018

RETURN a copy of your *Consumer Confidence Report* and the signed *Certificate of Completion and Distribution* to the following address:

**Consumer Confidence Reports
Water Quality Division
Department of the Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677**