

2016 CCR Report

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's 2016 Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. The results in this report are from our monitoring period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

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?

Our source of water is ground and purchased. Our ground water comes from three wells located near 234th & Pennsylvania Avenue in Oklahoma City (SE/4 of Sec.3, T14N, R3W). Our wells are approximately 400 to 450 feet in depth and produce from the Garber-Wellington Aquifer. Also, we receive water for the City of Oklahoma City through the Lake Hefner water treatment plant. Our distribution system includes over one hundred thirty miles of piping that serves about 100 square miles in a service area which includes parts of northern Canadian and southern Kingfisher counties. We serve over 2,500 residential, commercial, and agricultural taps through four water storage facilities. We strive to maintain excellent service to all members across the system.

Source water assessment and its availability

With the completion of the transmission line from Oklahoma City in 2010, we now obtain water from Lake Hefner in Oklahoma City. Included is the 2016 OKC Water Quality Report or you can go online to www.okc.gov/CCR to access their report.

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?

If you have any questions or see any issues please contact our Piedmont Municipal Authority (PMA) office at 405-373-2000 or email Robin Murray at robinm@piedmont-ok.gov We want our customers to be informed about their water utilities. If you want more information, we encourage you to attend our regularly scheduled council meetings. The meetings are held on the fourth Monday of every month at 6:30 pm at the George Fina Municipal Building at 314 Edmond NW in Piedmont.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Uranium Notice

In the first quarter of 2016, we detected high levels of uranium and gross alpha excluding radon & uranium in one of our wells. We immediately shut down the contaminated well and it will remain offline until it can comply with DEQ standards.

Results of radon monitoring

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into

indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

Additional Information for Lead

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. Piedmont Municipal Authority 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>.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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.
Variances and	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Exemptions	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:

Contact Name: Robin Murray
Address: PO Box 240
Piedmont, OK 73078
Phone: 405-373-2000

Consumer Confidence Report

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

(This report must be printed in Landscape Orientation to prevent cutting off of text)

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program follow these steps (Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation):

- Choose Select All from the edit dropdown MENU, (it will highlight all the information).
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Copy from the edit dropdown MENU.
- Open your word processing program.
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.
- Choose Edit from the MENU.

In order to meet all of the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.
- In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Primary Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.
- The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).
- If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action taken by the water system.
- If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.

- The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator.
- If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.
- Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection Rule [ICR] (§141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.
- If you are a ground water system that receives notice from the state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CCR must include the following information:
 - The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
 - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
 - If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PIEDMONT
OK2000909

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016
This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by
PIEDMONT is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _____

Phone _____

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
<p>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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

<p>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 at (800) 426-4791.</p> <p>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 for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.</p> <p>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</p> <p>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 (800-426-4791).</p> <p>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.</p>

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
OKC HEFNER	SW	<u>Low</u>	<u>Lake Hefner</u>
WELL 3	GW	<u>Low</u>	<u>Garber-Wellington</u>
WELL 4	GW	<u>Low</u>	<u>Garber-Wellington</u>
WELL 5	GW	<u>Low</u>	<u>Garber-Wellington</u>

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
 Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
 Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/04/2014	1.3	1.3	0.0888	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:
 Avg: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
 Level 1 Assessment: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
 Level 2 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
 Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
 Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.
 Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.
 na: 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.
 mrem: not applicable.
 ppb: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
 ppm: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
 Treatment Technique or TT: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
 A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	5	0 - 9.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	5	0 - 9.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	5	0 - 9.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	11	0 - 21.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	11	0 - 21.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	15.8	4 - 15.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	03/24/2015	0.132	0.132 - 0.132	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	03/24/2015	24.4	24.4 - 24.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/24/2015	0.48	0.48 - 0.48	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	1	0.57 - 0.9	10	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	03/24/2015	16.4	16.4 - 16.4	50	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Beta/photon emitters	2016	18.9	0 - 18.9	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1	0 - 1.45	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	28	0 - 61.4	0	15	pCi/L	Y	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Uranium	2016	96	7.61 - 95.5	0	30	ug/l	Y	Erosion of natural deposits.	

Violations Table

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Uranium

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL (30 ug/L) over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Oklahoma City Utilities - Water Quality Summary 2016								
DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNITS	IDEAL GOAL (EPA'S MCL)	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (EPA'S MCL)	HEFNER WTP PWS ID 1020902	DRAPER WTP PWS ID 1020902B	OVERHOLSER WTP PWS ID 1020902C	COMPLIANCE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Inorganic Compounds								
Fluoride ¹	ppm	4	4	Average level detected in most recent testing - 2016 0.61 0.69 0.67			YES	Added during treatment for dental health or dissolved from natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0	AL = 15	Most recent systemwide distribution testing June/July 2015 - 90th Percentile = <5.0			All Sites < AL YES	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	Highest level, most recent testing - 2013 0.052 0.057 0.032			YES	Discharge of Drilling Wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	0	AL = 1.3	Most recent systemwide distribution testing June/July 2015 - 90th Percentile = 0.079			All Sites < AL YES	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	Highest level, most recent testing - 2013 <2 <2 <2			YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from electronics and glass production wastes
Nitrate-Nitrite ²	ppm	10	10	Highest level, most recent testing - 2016 0.368 0.109 0.231			YES	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage or erosion of natural deposits
Radiological								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	Range detected in most recent testing - 2012 <2.228 <0.4744 <2.373			YES	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	0	50	8.784 2.811 6.824				
Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	0	5	<1.545 <0.495 0.880				
Uranium	ppb	0	30	<1 <1 <1				
Disinfection By-Products Stage 2 Rule Monitoring³								
Total Trihalomethanes ⁴	ppb	0	80 (LRAA)	Most recent systemwide distribution testing 2015/2016			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)				
				2640 SW 50th St (Draper) - 71.50				
				Range Detected: 4.17 - 78.01				
				Highest quarterly average (LRAA)				
17.96 71.50 64.66								
Range detected								
4.17 - 19.43 5.29 - 77.07 21.58 - 78.01								
Haloacetic Acids ⁴	ppb	0	60 (LRAA)	Most recent systemwide distribution testing 2015/2016			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)				
				12716 NE 36th St (Draper) - 43.15				
				Range Detected: 1.67 - 48.10				
				Highest quarterly average (LRAA)				
8.49 43.15 33.05								
Range detected								
1.67 - 5.89 2.09 - 48.10 14.10 - 41.70								
Bromate ⁵	ppb	0	10 (RAA)	Highest quarterly average (RAA) - 2.89			YES	By-product of disinfection by ozone Only Hefner Plant uses Ozone
Range detected - 4.75 - 40.5								
Precursor Removal								
Total Organic Carbon ⁶ (TOC)				Average of monthly ratios			YES	Naturally occurring
				1.89 0.406 1.82				
Monthly Ratio = (% TOC removed) divided by (% TOC removal required)								
Disinfection Residual								
Chloramines Chlorine ⁷	ppm	NA	MRDL	Average readings			YES	Water additive used to control microbes
			4.0	3.66	3.37	3.45		
Range detected			2.10 - 5.00 1.20 - 3.80 1.07 - 4.40					
Microbiological								
Coliform Bacteria	CFU _s % positive	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in <5% of samples	2016 System-wide distribution testing Month having the highest % positive - October (2 positive in 202 samples - 0.763%) Two positive Coliform results in 3288 samples (0.061% occurrence)			YES	Naturally present in the environment - No Fecal Coliforms or E. Coli in 3288 tests in 2016.
Clarity								
Turbidity ⁸	NTU % > 0.3	NA	TT = > 0.3 NTU in not more than 5% of samples	Lowest monthly % of samples with <0.3 NTU			YES	Lime and/or calcium carbonate particles from softening efforts; soil runoff
				100.0% 99.5% 98.9%				
Highest single reading			0.25 0.74 1.00					
Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule								
Cryptosporidium ⁹	cysts/L	0	NA	All source waters tested were non-detect			YES	Storm runoff, agricultural runoff and leaking sewage systems
Detected UCMR3 Analytes (2013)¹⁰								
				Average	Range	More Info		
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NA	36.4	<20.0 - 36.4	1 of 12 samples >20.0	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection; making of dyes, explosives, matches, printing fabrics, herbicides, antiseptics, toothpaste and in paper pulp processing
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	NA	NA	0.141	<0.030 - 0.361	11 of 12 samples >0.030	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel and other alloys, plating, dyes and pigments, leather and wood preservation.
Total Chromium	ppb	100 (0.100 mg/L)	100 (0.100 mg/L)	0.428	<0.200 - 0.471	2 of 12 samples >0.200	YES	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel and other alloys, plating, dyes and pigments, leather and wood preservation.
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	2.78	<1.00 - 3.24	6 of 12 samples >1.00	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel and other alloys, lubricants, dyes and pigments, fertilizers.
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	295	42.9 - 783	12 of 12 samples >3.00	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making electronics and fireworks.
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NA	2.78	<0.200 - 7.50	11 of 12 samples >0.200	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel alloys, chemical manufacturing, ceramics and batteries.