

Consumer Confidence Report 2014

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual 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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 15 of those contaminants, and found only one at a level higher than the EPA allows. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

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?

The People of Mustang receive their Drinking Water from two sources. The primary source of Drinking Water comes from the Garber Wellington Water Aquifer and when needed we purchased treated water from Oklahoma City. The source of Oklahoma City's water comes from the North Canadian River and Lake Atoka.

Source water assessment and its availability

Details available from Oklahoma City at 100 West Main, 5th Floor, Oklahoma City, OK 73101 and from the City of Mustang at 520 West. S.W. 59th St., Mustang, OK 73064.

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?

Getting involved with conservation of environmental resources can be found at:

www.epa.gov

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water.

Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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!

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides — they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the

Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

The City of Mustang did not have any monitoring and/or reporting compliance data violations for the Calendar 2014 year.

Significant Deficiencies

Significant:

None

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. Mustang 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	1	NA	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	11	NA	2014	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	2.73	NA	2013	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

Violations and Exceedances

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Depending on the frequency and duration of each well's pumping schedule, the combined average Arsenic concentration levels have been highly variable during 2014. We measured the Arsenic concentrations at each individual well and developed pumping schedules to optimize well production rate while complying with regulatory standards.

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrite measured as Nitrogen (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)	NA	60	7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	28	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.324	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	9.47	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Radium (combined α and β) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (1.ug/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.
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

City of Oklahoma City 2014 Water Quality Summary

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNITS	IDEAL GOAL (EPA'S MCLG)	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 - 2014 0.81 0.86 0.87			YES	Added during treatment for dental health or dissolved from natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0	AL = 15	Most recent systemwide distribution testing Sep - Oct 2012 - 90th Percentile = 2.53			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 Sep - Oct 2012 - 90th Percentile = 0.083			All Sites < AL YES	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	Range detected in 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 0.468 0.346 0.310			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 <2.229 <0.4744 <2.373			YES	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	pCi/L	0	50	8.784 2.611 6.824				
Radium 226 + 228	pCi/L	0	5	<0.545 <0.495 0.980				
Uranium	ppb	0	30	<1 <1 <1				
Disinfection By-Products Stage 2								
Total Trihalomethanes ³	ppb	0	80 (LRAA)	Highest quarterly average (LRAA) 14.47 66.31 64.43			YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Range detected 2.10 - 32.70 21.90 - 75.69 36.94 - 76.34				
				Highest quarterly average (LRAA) 7.73 50.85 41.52				
Haloacetic Acids ³	ppb	0	60 (LRAA)	Range detected 2.00 - 16.30 13.20 - 61.60 20.60 - 44.20			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate ⁴	ppb	0	10 (RAA)	Highest quarterly average (RAA) - 0.00 Range detected - <8.75 - <8.75			YES	By-product of disinfection by ozone Only Hefner Plant uses ozone
Precursor Removal								
Total Organic Carbon ⁵ (TOC)			TT = Ratio must be greater than or equal to 1.00 for compliance	Average of monthly ratios 1.58 0.457 1.05			YES	Naturally occurring
				Monthly Ratio = (% TOC removed) divided by (% TOC removal required)				
Disinfection Residual								
Chloramines ⁶	ppm	NA	MRDL 4.0	Average readings 3.55 3.48 3.19			YES	Water additive used to control microbes
				Range detected 2.50 - 5.00 2.10 - 4.10 1.59 - 4.25				
Microbiological								
Coliform Bacteria	CFUs % positive	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in <5% of samples	2014 System-wide distribution testing Month having the highest % positive - December (3 positive in 248 samples - 1.228%) Eleven positive Coliform results in 2954 samples (0.372% occurrence)			YES	Naturally present in the environment - No Fecal Coliforms or E. Coli in 2954 tests in 2014.
Clarity								
Turbidity	NTU % > 0.3	NA	TT = > 0.3 NTU in not more than 5% of samples	Monthly lowest % < 0.3 NTU 100.0% 100.0% 100.0%			YES	Lime and/or calcium carbonate particles from softening efforts; Soil runoff
				Highest single reading 0.22 0.19 0.23				
Precursor Removal				Cryptosporidium : all source waters tested at less than 0.075 cysts/L (lowest risk category)			YES	EPA Required Source Water Monitoring to test for presence of cryptosporidium
Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rule Monitoring⁷								
Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80 (LRAA)	Most recent systemwide distribution testing 2013/2014 Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) 8301 SE 104 (Draper) - 66.31 Range Detected: 2.10 - 76.34			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	NA	60 (LRAA)	Most recent systemwide distribution testing 2013/2014 Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) 6400 N Westminster Rd (Draper) - 50.85 Range Detected: 2.00 - 61.60			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Detected UCMR3 Analytes (2013)								
				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, toothpastes and in paper pulp processing
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	NA	NA	0.141	< 0.030 - 0.391	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	2.76	< 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 - 763	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.

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