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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).

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. The Spavinaw Water System 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>.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Spavinaw Water System Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2014 (Consumer Confidence Report)

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. The Spavinaw Water System water is safe to drink and free of bacteria and harmful substances. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal continues to be to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the public water supply after water treatment. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in Spavinaw's drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows Spavinaw's water quality and a summary of test results from samples taken during 2013. Definitions of unfamiliar terms and abbreviations are provided at the bottom of the table. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerry Youngblood at (918) 253-2155 or by email at jyoungblood@cityoftulsa.org. This report can also be found on the internet at <http://www.cityoftulsa.org/city-services/water/quality.aspx>.

Drinking water sources (for both tap water and bottled water) can include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over and beneath the surface of the land to our source lakes, it dissolves minerals naturally found in rocks and soil. The water can also pick up harmful materials like inorganic or organic chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and microbial contaminants. These contaminants may be naturally-occurring, as a result of the presence of animals, or as a result of human activity.

The water source for Spavinaw Water System is Spavinaw Lake, a surface water source, located in Mayes County. The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Assessment of Spavinaw Lake and has determined that it is moderately susceptible to contamination. If you would like to know more about this study, or how the ODEQ works to protect source water, contact them at (405) 702-8100. You may also visit the ODEQ website at www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/sourcewater/index.html for more information.

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<p>The Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority Invites You To Get Involved</p> <p>The Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority is the governing board that oversees Spavinaw's Water System. Meetings that deal with decisions about your water are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month. Agendas are posted on the electronic marquee in the entry of Tulsa City Hall at 2nd and Cincinnati, and online at www.cityoftulsa.org/our-city/meeting-agendas.aspx. We encourage our customers to participate in the decisions that affect the quality of our drinking water.</p> <p>For more information about meetings, call (918) 596-1824 or write to: TMUA, 175 E. 2nd Street Suite 890, Tulsa, OK 74103.</p>	<p><u>TMUA members</u></p> <p>Jim Cameron, Chair Lauren Brookey Jack Neely Richard Hudson Lou Reynolds Richard Sevenoaks Mayor Dewey Bartlett</p> <p>www.cityoftulsa.org/cityservices/water/TMUA.asp</p>
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Spavinaw 2013 Water Quality Data

This table shows data collected during 2013. Analyses 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:**

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

mrem/yr = millirems per year: A measure of radiation absorbed by the body

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L = picoCurie per liter of water: A measure of radioactivity

RAA = Running Annual Average: Average calculated on system-wide basis

s.u. = Standard Units

TT = Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).*

**Data collected May 2010. Monitoring frequency is in compliance with regulation.

*** Data collected August 2012. Monitoring frequency is in compliance with regulation

Regulated Contaminants	Level Found	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL*)	MCLG*	Likely Source of Contaminants
Turbidity Level found			0.10	TT*=less than 0.3 NTU 95 percent of the time.	n/a	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting regs.	100%					
Total Coliform Bacteria within distribution system			0	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample per month.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Barium	n/a	n/a	0.048	2 parts per million	2	Naturally present in the environment, drilling waste, metal refineries.
Beta Particles**	n/a	n/a	29.9	50 pCi/L* (4 mrem/yr*)	0	Decay of natural and man-made mineral deposits.
Chlorine	1.4	0.92	2.1	MRDL* - 4.0 parts per million annual average	4	Water additive to control microbes.
Copper***	0.062 ppm at the 90th percentile; 0 sites above AL			AL* = 1.3 parts per million at 90th percentile	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead***	0 ppb at the 90th percentile; 0 sites above AL			AL* = 15 parts per billion at 90th percentile	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate – Nitrite	n/a	n/a	0	Nitrate=10 parts per million; Nitrite=1 part per million	10; 1	Naturally occurring, fertilizers, sewage treatment plants, leaching from septic tanks.
Total Organic Carbon	1.1	0	1.7	Results are parts per million. MCL is TT*=percent removal	n/a	Naturally found in the environment.
Haloacetic Acids	25	8	62	60 parts per billion RAA*	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	46	11	94	80 parts per billion RAA*	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Unregulated Contaminants	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Recommended Level		Likely Source of Contaminants
pH	n/a	7.4	8.2	Aesthetic level 6.5-8.5 s.u.*		Measure of acidity. Naturally present, adjusted in drinking water treatment.
Sodium	n/a	n/a	11.0	Standard has not been established		Naturally present, urban stormwater runoff or discharge from sewage treatment plants.