

2016 Annual Water Quality Report

City of Purcell

PWS ID# OK2004701

We are once again pleased to present this year’s Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform our clients of all water testing results during 2016. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to improve water treatment methods and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your drinking water.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Our source water is groundwater from the Garber Wellington Aquifer and is drawn from fifteen groundwater wells. We are required to test for bacteriological and other contaminants that may be present in the drinking water. All measured values were within the required levels.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up contaminants resulting from animals or human activity: Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 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.

Water Quality Test Results:	
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
NA	not applicable

For More Information

For any questions relating to your drinking water please contact Steve Mayor, Water Superintendent, at 405-527-6561. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water.

2016 Monitoring Results for Purcell

All test results are for the year 2016 unless otherwise noted¹

Contaminant	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2015	0.326	0.326- 0.326	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2015	19	19 - 19	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2014	0.17	0.17- 0.17	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.78	0.19 - 0.78	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Selenium	2015	6.3	6.3 – 6.3	50	50	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from petroleum refineries or mines.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/photon emitters	2016	7.38	2.06- 7.38	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1.084	0.397-1.084	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	9	0 - 18	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2016	7	5.3 – 7.12	0	30	µg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts								
Chlorine	2016	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM	2016	10	10.2 – 10.2	NA	80	ppb	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection

Contaminant	Sample Date	90 th Percentile	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Lead and Copper								
Copper	June 2014	0.119	1.3	1.3	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	June 2014	< 5	15	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations Table			
Violation Type	Begin	End	Violation Explanation
E. Coli: Monitor GWR Triggered, Additional, Major	June, July, Oct 2014	2016	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of a total coliform positive sample in a water system that we sell water to. Under the Groundwater Rule, we must sample for total coliform and E. Coli at each well that was in operation at the time a total coliform positive sample occurs in our system or in a water system we sell water to.
	Sep, Oct 2015		

Additional Information about 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. Purcell 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>.