**City of New Cordell**
**2018 Water System Consumer Confidence Report**
**(Published in the City of Cordell's Web Page on www.cityofcordell.com)**

**2018 Drinking Water Quality Report [Consumer Confidence Report] for the City of New Cordell Public Utilities Authority Water System (OK2007502)**

**January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018**
**City of New Cordell Consumer Confidence Report**
**Jerry Beech, Mayor**

**Notice:** In accordance with the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality provisions for annual drinking water quality reports, the City of Cordell is publishing its 2018 Consumer Confidence Report in the City of Cordell's Web Page on www.cityofcordell.com. This 2018 Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to City of Cordell water customers. A notice of the publication of this report in the Cordell Web Page is included in the May, 2019 City of Cordell Water Customer Billings.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water source is groundwater drawn from nine (9) wells from the City of Cordell's Old Well Field. The wells are approximately 150-200 feet deep and produce water from the Elk City Sandstone Bedrock Aquifer. In addition, the City of Cordell secures surface water from the Foss Reservoir Water District and mixes it with water from the City of Cordell Old Well field in its water storage towers.

## Is My Water Safe?

*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. The following is a summary of Regulated Contaminants Tested in the 2018 City of Cordell Water Quality Test Results Report.

## Why are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

The City of New Cordell Public Utilities Authority Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water in compliance with Federal and State laws. This report covers our monitoring for the period of **January 1st 2018 to December 31st 2018.** (Some of our data may be more than one year old because the state requires to monitor for some contaminants less often than once per year.) 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.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We are required to list the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we were supposed to sample for each contaminant and how many samples we were supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were or will be taken and the action taken to inform the consumer.

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.

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 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 and residential uses.
**Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
**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.

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. 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 our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

***Important Drinking Water Definitions:***

- ***MCLG [Maximum Contaminant Level Goal]/Action Level Goal (ALG)::*** 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 [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 [Treatment Technique]:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **AL [Action Level]:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Parts Per Billion [ppb]:** Equivalent to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **Parts Per Million [ppm]:** Equivalent to one ounce in 7, 350 gallons water.

# Cordell Wellfields Water Quality Sampling Results for Calendar Year 2018

| *Regulated Contaminants* | *Date Sampled* | *MCLG* | *Action Level (AL)* | *90th Percentile* | *# Sites Over AL* | *Units* | *Violation* | *Likely Source of Contamination* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead and Copper [Due every 3 years. Next sample is 6/30/2021] | 08/30/2018 | Cu free = 0 Pb = .005 | 1.3 | 0.0895 | 0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system |
| ***Regulated Contaminants-Disinfectants and Disinfectants By-Products*** | ***Collection Date*** | ***Highest Level Detected*** | ***Range of Levels Detected*** | ***MCLG*** | ***MCL*** | ***Units*** | ***Violation*** | ***Likely Sources of Contamination*** |
| Chlorine | 2016 | 1 | 1 - 1 | NRDLG = 4 | MRD = 4 | ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* | 2016 | 15 | 0 – 25.3 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)* | 2016 | 55 | 46.1 - 86.43 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| *Note: 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 | | | | | | | | |
| ***Regulated Contaminants - Inorganic Contaminants*** | ***Collection Date*** | ***Highest Level Detected*** | ***Range of Levels Detected*** | ***MCLG*** | ***MLC*** | ***Units*** | ***Violation*** | ***Likely Source of Contamination*** |
| Arsenic | 05/22/2017 | 4.2 | 3.92 – 3.92 | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen] | 12/05/2018 | 8.730 mg/l | 8.730 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer uses; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | | | | | |

| *Regulated Contaminants - Radioactive Contaminants [samples every 6 years]* | *Collection Date* | *Highest Level Detected* | *Range of Levels Detected* | *MCLG* | *MLC* | *Units* | *Violation* | *Likely Source of Contamination* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beta/photon emitters | 02/25/2014 | 2.14 | 2.14 – 2.14 | 0 | 4 | mrem/yr | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 02/25/2014 | 1.45 | 1.45 – 1.45 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 02/25/2014 | 1.46 | 1.46 – 1.46 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

These water system tests revealed that we had no water quality variations in 2018.

**2018 Water Quality Monitoring Requirements Not Fully Met for the New Cordell Utility Authority**

Our water system violated drinking water requirements in 2018. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct the situation.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the following monitoring periods, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the following contaminants, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

| Type of Sample(s) | Monitoring Periods Missed |
|---|---|
| ETHELYENE DIBROMIDE | *10/01/2018 TO 12/31/2018* |
| CHLORINE | *11/01/2018 TO 11/30/2018* |
| CHLORINE | *10/01/2018 TO 10/31/2018* |
| CHLORINE | *09/01/2018 TO 9/30/2018* |

*We are pleased to inform you that in 2019 the City of Cordell has intensified its efforts to perform all required water sampling on schedule. We are currently in compliance with all past violations and are up to date in our water system sampling.*

**What Can I Do to Conserve Water?**

As it becomes necessary to reduce Cordell wells' water usage and to conserve the Foss Reservoir water supply, the City of Cordell may initiate water conservation programs. However, even in times of abundant water supplies, there are many ways to reduce your water use and to conserve this valuable

natural resource. The City of Cordell is including in this notice some water conservation tips that may be useful in conserving our valuable water resources.

1. **The Value of Water Conservation.** The City of Cordell relies on groundwater and surface reservoir water as our drinking water sources. We need to do what we can to conserve this precious resource. Did you know---
   - A ten minute shower uses 50 to 100 gallons of water
   - A toilet flush uses 7 gallons of water
   - Water taps use about 5 gallons when waiting for hot water
   - Leaks can waste hundreds to thousands of gallons of water in a day
2. **Ways Each of Us Can Conserve Water Every Day:**
   - To save water when flushing the toilet, place a full water bottle or brick in the tank to displace water
   - Turn the faucet off while shaving, brushing your teeth or washing your face
   - Keep grass mowed to 3 inches long to develop deeper roots, which will result in a reduced need for watering
3. **You are Not Just Fertilizing Your Lawn: How You can Have a Beautiful Lawn and Protect the Environment.**
   Did you know that the excess fertilizer that is not utilized by vegetation can move through the soil and into our groundwater supplies? So, when you fertilize your lawn you could also be fertilizing your community's drinking water supply. While fertilizer is good for your plants, it's bad for our water. What does this mean to you and your family? The primary inorganic nitrates which may contaminate drinking waste are potassium nitrate and ammonium nitrate both of which are widely used as fertilizers. Excess levels of nitrate in drinking water have caused serious illness. Remember the next time your apply fertilizer that you are not just fertilizing your lawn, but our drinking water too!
4. **What You Can Do to Help Protect Your Water Supply:**
   - FOLLOW ANY CORDELL WATERING RESTRICTIONS by using water for outside irrigation only during the designated times and days; and sparingly using water for flower beds, lawns, and gardens.
   - USE WATER SAVING DEVICES TO REDUCE OUTSIDE WATER USE
   - READ CAREFULLY: Follow fertilizer and chemical application instructions carefully to avoid misuse of the product.

Please call our office if you have questions. We at the City of New Cordell and the Cordell Utilities Authority work around the clock to provide quality water to each customer.

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**ATTEST: Christie Cherry, Cordell City Clerk**

_____ **May 10, 2019** **SEAL:**
**Jerry Beech, Mayor of the City of New Cordell**