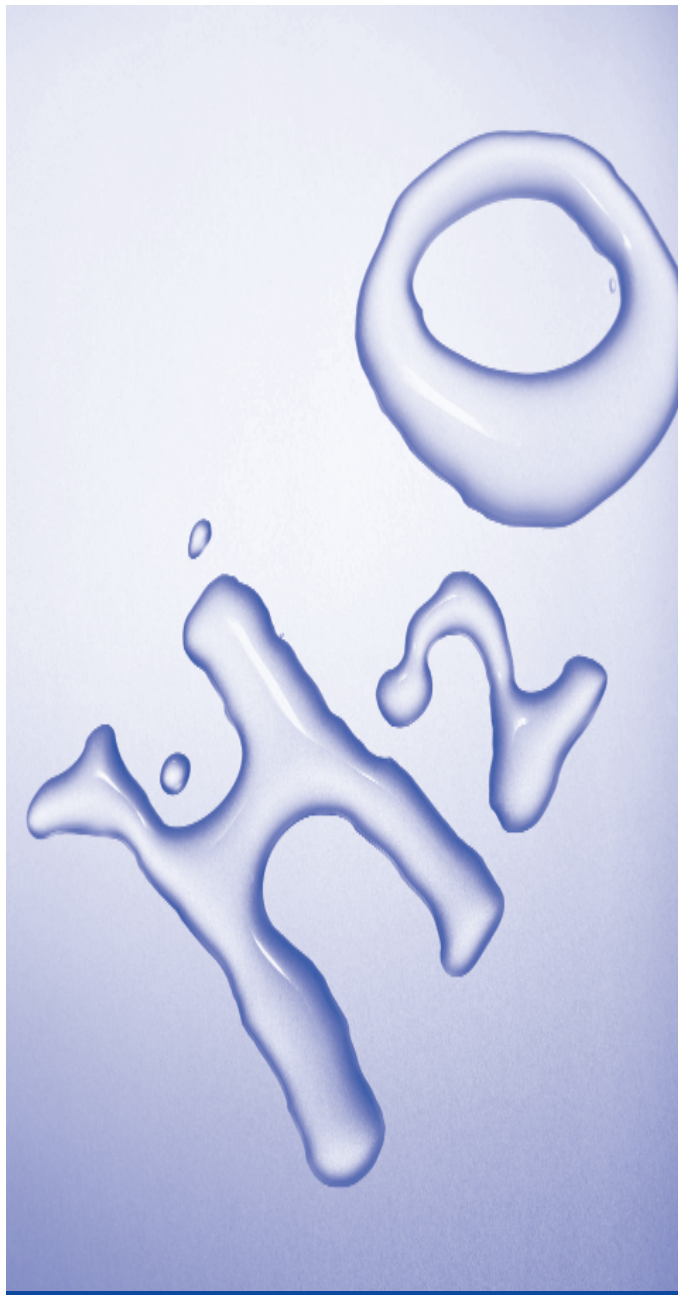


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City of Sapulpa
P.O. Box 1130
Sapulpa, OK 74067



2009 Annual Water Quality Report

City of Sapulpa
PWS ID #1020404

City of Sapulpa

PWS ID #1020404
918-224-5006

What's the Quality of My Water?

The City of Sapulpa has been providing clean water to the community; from the Water Treatment Plant located on Sahoma Lake Road at Sahoma Lake since 1992, helping to keep you and your family healthy. The City of Sapulpa is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2009. The City of Sapulpa's drinking water supply strived to meet the strict regulations of both the State of Oklahoma and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

In 2009 our water department distributed 1,095,364,000 gallons of water to our customers. Sapulpa relies on surface water from Lake Sahoma which is located four miles northwest of the city and Lake Skiatook which is located about 25 miles north of the city.

As required by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality completed a source water assessment plan (SWAP) for our system. The report included a delineation of areas surrounding our water source, an inventory of the regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants within the delineated area, and a determination of the system's relative susceptibility to contamination. The report showed a HIGH vulnerability for contamination. The SWAP also provides information on potential sources of contamination. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. A full report is available for viewing upon request.

Sapulpa treats your water using disinfection and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. Ultra Super Pulsator Clarifiers and multimedia rapid filtration filters are used to treat the water, and Sodium Hypochlorite is used to disinfect the water.

To better our service to you, our customer, we have been and will be making improvements and expanding the treatment plant in the next few years. As of December, 2002, we have had our new Finished Water Clearwell at the Water Plant in service. This new basin allows us to store more water for consumption, as well as provides for a more efficient plant operation. As of September, 2006, the City of Sapulpa finished the construction of our new Filter system and other additional processes to expand the flow capacity of the water plant to meet future needs of the city. The City of Sapulpa has completed the rehab of Sapulpa Lake dam in order to provide additional water in the future. The City of Sapulpa has rehabbed the water tower in the 500 block of North 5th St as of March 2009. The elevated tower on Hwy 97 is scheduled to be rehabbed in the year 2010. This too will increase water quality to you, our customer.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility and for opportunities to get more involved, please contact the Sapulpa Water Treatment Plant by calling 918-224-5006 or by writing to the following address: P.O. Box 1130; Sapulpa, OK 74067. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You are welcomed and encouraged to attend public meetings on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 7 PM at City Hall, located at 425 E. Dewey.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 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.

Sapulpa's water is regularly tested for organisms that could be harmful to people – including Cryptosporidium (Crypto), which is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. Crypto comes from animal waste in the watershed and may be found in our source water. While it is sometimes found in lakes, rivers and streams, Cryptosporidium has NEVER been found in our finished water.

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 City of Sapulpa 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>.

City of Sapulpa Water District

2009 Monitoring Results for Contaminants in Drinking Water

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

All results are from testing completed during the 2009 monitoring year unless otherwise noted.¹

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Highest Level & Range Detected	Violation (Yes / No)	Potential Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity ²	NTU	NA	TT / never more than 1 NTU and less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples.	0.79 highest sample 98.93% met limits	NO	Soil Runoff.
Total Coliform ⁴	positive / negative	0	1 positive monthly sample	3 positive in August	YES	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Organic Carbon	TT	NA	TT	0.78 lowest monthly ratio	YES	Naturally present in the environment.
The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the average ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.						
Radioactive contaminants						
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	0	15	0.102 +/- 0.426 (2007)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	pCi/L	0	5	0.550 +/- 0.052 (2007)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (Tested by Sapulpa at home taps)	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.072 (90th percentile) All sites below AL	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.82 ND - 2.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead ⁶ (Tested by Sapulpa at home taps)	ppb	0	AL = 15	9.0 (90th percentile) 2 sites above AL	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate - Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.16 Single Sample	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products (Tested in the distribution system by Sapulpa)						
Total Chlorine ³	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	1.8 0.2 - 4.5	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	0	60	42.1 HARA 26 - 53	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁵	ppb	0	80	91.0 HARA 48.5 - 128.5	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Notes:

¹The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

³Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

⁴Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

⁵Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

⁶Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Violation(s):

In 2009, the City of Sapulpa Water District received four MCL violations for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Tests showed that water samples contained TTHMs in amounts higher than those allowed by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality. Measurements taken in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2009 resulted in an annual average total trihalomethane concentration of 91, 86, 80, and 85 ug/l respectively compared to the drinking water standard of 80 ug/l.

The City of Sapulpa received 4 violations in 2009 in regards to Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal. We are required to maintain a removal ratio of 1 or greater and did not meet that standard in the 1st through 4th quarters of 2009. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

The City of Sapulpa received a violation for total coliform bacteria. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Standards require that no more than 1 of our samples may show the presence of coliform bacteria. During the month of August, 3 samples tested positive for coliform bacteria. Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. We did not find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing. If we had, we would have notified you immediately.

Customers with questions or concerns about TTHMs or any other water problem should contact Robert Pettit, Water Treatment Superintendent, at 224-5006.

Non-Regulated Substances: Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. All results are from the monitoring year 2009.

Substance	Unit	Average	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	64	42 - 80
Aluminum	ppm	0.0004	ND - 0.12
Bromodichloromethane (2008)	ppb	10.9	NA
Chloroform (2008)	ppb	69.5	NA
Dibromochloromethane (2008)	ppb	1.6	NA
Chloride	ppm	68	53 - 85
Hardness	ppm	74	60 - 85
Iron	ppm	0.02	ND - 0.4
Manganese	ppm	0.02	ND - 0.1
pH	su	7.35	6.55 - 8.21
Phosphorus	ppm	1.4	0.22 - 2.0
Total Suspended Solids	ppm	0.003	0.001 - 0.0018
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	0.001	ND - 0.0009

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 (MRDLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).

PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/l).

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): a measure of radioactivity.

SU: Standard Unit.

HARA: Highest Annual Running Average.

ug/l: micrograms per liter which equals parts per billion.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.