Consumer Confidence Report – 2024 Covering Calendar Year – 2023

WASHINGTON CO RWD #3 (NEW,#1) OK1021418

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to be actively involved in the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please call WASHINGTON CO RWD #3 (NEW,#1) at 918-371-2055.

Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
CANEY RIVER	Surface Water
OOLAGAH LAKE	Surface Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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).

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).

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. Please contact us to obtain more information about a source water assessment and its availability.

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, 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 storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 30 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2023 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2023. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
Monitoring and Reporting (M/R): a violation for failure to conduct regular monitoring of drinking water quality or to submit monitoring results in a timely fashion.
Operational Evaluation Level (OEL): a report triggered by the disinfection by-products rule.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	8/24/2022	0.076	0.076	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	8/24/2022	0.2	0.2	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2023	35	16.2 - 43.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2023	75	33.7 - 98.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2022	0.72	0.042 - 1.5	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2020 - 2022	0	0 - 16	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. Your 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.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
10/01/2023 - 10/31/2023	2	MG/L	2	MG/L

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
10/1/2023 - 10/31/2023			1 RATIO	1.71

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2/24/2021	1.042	1.042	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	2/24/2021	2.27	2.27	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
SODIUM	10/11/2023	55.7	55.7	MG/L	

During the 2023 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2023		

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2023				

2023 Water Quality Data

This table shows data for samples collected during 2023 (unless otherwise noted). Analyses made by professionals after water treatment showed the levels of all contaminants found were much less than the maximum allowable levels established by the state and federal regulatory agencies.

*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.

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average: The average of the last 12 months or last 4 quarters for each monitoring location. Calculated RAA might include results from 2022.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

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

su = Standard Units

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

CFU: Colony Forming Units

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

mrem= millirem: The unit of radiation dose.

** The U.S. Public Health Service recommended a fluoride concentration of 0.7 mg/L (parts per million [ppm]) to maintain dental cavity prevention benefits and reduce the risk of dental fluorosis. COT ordinances require the maximum content of fluoride to be no more than 0.7 ppm.

*** The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem*/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

**** Calculated RAA includes the results from 2022. And the range reflects the results in 2023.

Regulated Contaminants	Unit	Ideal Goal (MCLG*)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL*)	Our Tap Water	Compliance	Likely Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Compounds						
Atrazine	ppb*	3	3	Highest Running Annual Average: 0.384**** Range detected: 0.312 - 0.353	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Barium	ppm*	2	2	Highest level: 0.061 Range detected: 0.033 - 0.061	Yes	Naturally present in the environment, drilling waste, metal refineries.
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	Highest level: 0.320 Range detected: 0 - 0.320	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3 (AL*)	90th percentile = 0.390 0 sites above AL*	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	Average detected: 0.69 ** Range detected: 0.38- 0.88	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	ppb	0	15 (AL*)	90th percentile = 1.06 0 sites above AL*	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate/Nitrite Total	ppm	10 / 1	Nitrate=10 Nitrite=1 Total =11	Highest level: 1.90 Range detected: 0 - 1.90	Yes	Naturally occurring, fertilizers, sewage treatment plants, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Residual						
Chloramine as Chlorine	ppm	4	4.0 (MRDL*)	Highest Running Annual Average: 2.5 Range detected: 1.6 - 3.1	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection By-Products						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	N/A	80 (LRAA*)	Highest Locational Running Annal Average (LRAA): 35 Range detected: 17 - 45	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	N/A	60 (LRAA*)	Highest Locational Running Annal Average (LRAA): 22**** Range detected: 5.0 - 16	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Precursor Removal						
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	N/A	TT* = Ratio must be greater than or equal to 1.00 for compliance	Running Annual Average 1.69 Lowest Month for Removal: December 1.27	Yes	Naturally found in the environment.
Microbiological						
Coliform Bacteria	CFU*	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in < 5% of samples	Month having the highest % positive: November 2 positive Coliform results in 218 samples: 0.92%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
Clarity						
Turbidity	NTU*	N/A	TT*= less than 0.3 NTU 95 percent of the time.	Lowest monthly % of samples with < 0.3 NTU: 100% Highest single reading: 0.13	Yes	Soil runoff.
Radiological: Most recent testing in December 2022						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L*	0	15	< 3.00	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	pCi/L	0	50 ***	<4.00	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 226	pCi/L	0	5 (Combined Total)	< 1.00	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0		< 1.00	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Secondary Contaminants		Recommended Level (Non-Health Based Standards)				**Likely Source of Contaminants**
Chloride	ppm	250		Average detected: 13.3 Range detected: 10.8 - 18.4		Naturally present, brine from oilfield operations.
pH	su	6.5 - 8.5		Range detected: 7.5 - 8.6		Measure of acidity. Naturally present, adjusted in drinking water treatment.
Sulfate	ppm	250		Average detected: 23.3 Range detected: 4.61 - 55.3		Naturally present in the environment.
Other Required Monitoring	**Unit**	**Recommended Level**				**Likely Source of Contaminants**
Cryptosporidium		Second round of monitoring (over 48 month duration) was completed in 2017. Detections were found in source water only and were not detected at levels of concern; Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.				
Sodium	ppm	Standard has not been established.		Average detected: 10.4 Range detected: 8.30 - 12.7		Naturally occurring, urban stormwater runoff or discharge from sewage treatment plants.
UCMR5 Monitoring: The City of Tulsa has completed the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR5) in 2023, which required monitoring for Lithium and 29 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Results indicate no detectable levels of PFAS and Lithium presen: in drinking water.						