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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 City of Tulsa 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>.

In the table of test results inside you may find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. Definitions are provided at the bottom of the table.



In our mission to provide the highest quality water, the City of Tulsa joined the Partnership for Safe Water, a national volunteer initiative developed by the EPA, American Water Works Association (AWWA), states and the water supply community. Participation ensures customers receive the highest quality drinking water and are protected from microbial contaminants such as Cryptosporidium. For more information on the City of Tulsa's participation in the Partnership for Safe Water, contact Kerry Rowland at 918-596-9847.

Note: 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).

Consumer Confidence Report Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2011

SPAVINAW

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The Spavinaw Public Water Supply 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 is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is Spavinaw Lake, a surface water source.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Terry Woods at 589-2460 or at the Spavinaw Lake Permit Office between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday-Friday. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority is the governing board that oversees this water system. The board meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings. You are welcome to call (918) 596-1824 or write to: TMUA, City Hall at OTC, 175 E. 2nd Street, 8th Floor - 118M, Tulsa, OK 74103.

The City of Tulsa routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 & potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency'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 and beneath the surface of the land to our source lakes, it dissolves natural occurring minerals and can pick-up substances such as microbial, inorganic, pesticides, herbicides, organic and radioactive contaminants that result from animal or human activity.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Assessment of our water supply reservoir and has determined that it is moderately susceptible to contamination. Please contact the ODEQ (phone: 405/702-8100 or internet <http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnw/sourcewater/index.html>) to discuss the results of this assessment or the source water protection program in further details.

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The Tulsa Metropolitan Utility Authority Invites You To Get Involved

Meetings that deal with decisions about our water are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month. Agendas are posted on the electronic marquis of the City Hall entry at 2nd and Cincinnati and online at www.cityoftulsa.org. We encourage our customers to participate in the decisions that affect the quality of our drinking water.

For more information about meetings, call (918) 596-1824 or write to: TMUA, 8th floor - 118M, City Hall at OTC, Tulsa, OK 74103.

TMUA Board
Jim Cameron, Chair
Jack Neely
Lauren Brookey
Richard Hudson
R. Louis Reynolds
Richard Sevenoaks
Mayor Dewey Bartlett

www.cityoftulsa.org/cityservices/water/TMUA.asp

Spavinaw - 2010 Water Quality Data

Regulated Contaminants	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum Contaminant Level *(MCL)	*MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminants
Turbidity Level found			0.11	TT = ≤ 0.3 NTU 95% 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 5 percent of monthly samples.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Beta Particles	29.9			50 picoCuries/Liter (4 millirems/yr)	0	Decay of natural and man-made mineral deposits.
Chlorine	1.6	0.4	3.0	MRDL - 4.0 parts per million annual average	4	Water additive to control microbes.
Copper**	0.044 ppm at the 90th percentile			AL* = 1.3 parts per million	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Halo Acetic Acids	0.037	0.025	0.049	0.060 parts per million running annual average	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead**	0.0011ppm at the 90th percentile			AL* = 0.015 parts per million	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite		0.12		10 parts per million Nitrate	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tank, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Organic Carbon	34%	27%	41%	TT* = percent removal	n/a	Naturally present in the environment.
Trihalomethanes	0.062	0.037	0.096	0.080 parts per million running annual average	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

***Definitions:**

MCL = Maximum Contaminate 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 Contaminate 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.

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

mrem/yr = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

pCi/L = picoCurie per liter of water (a measure of radioactivity).

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

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**Data collected in 2009 for reporting in 2010. Frequency of monitoring requirements is in compliance with regulations.