

## **Water Improvement District #3 Consumer Confidence Report Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2018**

**Water Improvement District #3** is pleased to provide you with our Annual Drinking Water report for January 2017-December 2017. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of water and services delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide to you a safe dependable supply of drinking water.

### **WATER SOURCE**

Water sold to customer of Water Improvement District #3 is purchased from the City of Tulsa. Water from the City of Tulsa is treated surface water transported from three lakes in northeastern Oklahoma. Lake Oologah on the Verdigris River (in Rogers and Nowata counties), Lakes Spavinaw and Eucha on Spavinaw Creek (in Mayes and Delaware counties) and Lake Hudson on the Neosho River (in Mayes County). The City of Tulsa operates more than 2,200 miles of underground water lines that carry treated drinking water from two treatment facilities; Mohawk Park and A. B. Jewell Plant; to your faucets. Daily changes in supply and demand determine which plant provides drinking water to specific areas. Generally, customers in the north and west portions of Tulsa receive treated water from Mohawk Park and those in the south and east areas receive treated water from the A. B. Jewell Plant, both plants serve the central areas of the city.

### **MONITORING**

Rainwater flows downhill both over the land and under the ground to collect in streams and in our lakes. As water travels to our lakes, it dissolves minerals naturally found in rocks and soil. The water can also pick up harmful materials like pesticides, herbicides and bacteria left in and on the ground after human or animal activity. Tulsa water flows through pipes from our source lakes to Tulsa's water treatment plants. **Water Improvement District #3** and City of Tulsa ran numerous tests looking for pollutants that might be dangerous to your health, and substances that can make the water smell bad to people who are sensitive to them. Turley Water monitors your water monthly for microbiological contaminants and triennially for lead and copper concentrations.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limits how much of a harmful substance is in the public water supply after water treatment. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets similar limits to bottled water. The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) has studied our source lakes. Their Source Water Assessment shows that human activities could pollute this water. If you would like to know more about this study, or how the ODEQ works to protect source water, contact them at (405)702-8100 or visit [www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/sourcewater/index](http://www.deq.state.ok.us/wqdnew/sourcewater/index). For the detailed City of Tulsa Annual Water Quality Report for 2018 please visit [www.cityoftulsa.org/City-Services/Water/Quality.aspx](http://www.cityoftulsa.org/City-Services/Water/Quality.aspx)

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 (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 Hotline or [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Copies of the CCR are available in the office along with the City of Tulsa's report.