

Sampling Results

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2012 calendar year. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the 2012 calendar year. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year.

Distribution Testing

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.17	ND - 8.61	2012	Yes*	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	23.43	ND - 30.7	2012	Yes*	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*During the 1st quarter of 2012, we did not monitor at the approved sampling locations for HAA5 & TTHMs under the DBPR Rule. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the water quality of your drinking water during that time. This issue has been addressed and we have been sampling correctly for the past 3 quarters.

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.278	ND - 0.487	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.0083	ND - 0.0289	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	0	5	1.05	NA	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment
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Medicine Park Facility

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	36	NA	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) (highest occurrence)	NA	1	0.36	NA	3/25/2012	No	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.11	NA	2012	No	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	3.19	ND - 12.77	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.86	0.49-0.86	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	<0.05	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate - Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.14	NA	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) (optional)	-	MPL	49.9	NA	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested more than 1,080 samples (more than 90 samples every month) for coliform bacteria.

Southeast Facility

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	33	NA	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1	0.14	NA	8/7/2012	No	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.18	NA	2012	No	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	2.63	ND - 10.5	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.24	0.20-0.24	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	<0.05	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate - Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.63	NA	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	-	MPL	62	NA	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment

Lead in Drinking 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 Lawton 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>.



View of Mount Scott from Lake Lawtonka Reservoir

Table Definitions

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 technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MPL: State assigned Maximum Permissible Level

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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