

**City of Duncan
Public Works Department
Municipal Water System**

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**2016 Annual Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report**

This is the City of Duncan, [Annual Water Quality Report](#). This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is surface water, which may be drawn from one of the following lakes or a combination thereof: Lakes Humphrey, Fuqua and Waurika.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 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. Substances 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 or wildlife;
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be natural occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets these regulations.

Our water operators test the water every day to ensure it meets these regulations. We work hard to ensure you have plenty of safe drinking water!

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 Duncan 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>.

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 2016 year, we tested 300 samples (25 samples every month) for coliform bacteria.

CITY OF DUNCAN

Ritchie Dennington	Mayor	Kimberly Meek	City Manager
Ricky Mayes	Councilman	Alex Henry	Public Works Director
Mike Nelson	Councilman	Mike Hamman	Water/Wastewater Supt
Jimmy Peters	Councilman		
Patty Wininger	Councilman		

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Public Works Department at 580-470-2095. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality and City of Duncan Municipal Water crews routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring applicable to the period of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Sampling Results

2016 Water Quality Data								
CONTAMINANT	LAST DATE TESTED	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCE	VIOLATION
Regulated at the Treatment Plant								
Fluoride- Total	03/12/14	ppm	4	4	0.28	0.28-0.28	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Radium 226 & 228	07/17/12	pCi/l	5	0	0.426 / 1.06	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Barium Total	03/12/13	ppm	2	2	0.237	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate-Nitrite	03/22/16	ppm	10	10	0.30	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use	No
Alpha Emitters	07/17/12	pCi/l	15	0	1.22	0 - 2	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Beta/Photon Emitters	07/17/12	pCi/l	50*	0	12.77	0 - 50	Decay of natural & man-made deposits	No
** TOC Removal	12/06/16	%	TT	NA	33.7%	26% - 49.2%	Naturally present in the environment	No
* EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.								
** TOC has no health effects. However it provides a medium for the formation of disinfectant byproducts.								
Turbidity (NTU)	Reported Monthly		1	NA	0.09	NA	Soil Runoff	No
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.								
Regulated at the Customers Tap								
Copper	06/16/15	ppb	1300	1300	3.7 to 265	0 sites > AL	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Lead	06/16/15	ppb	15	0	< 5.0 to 5.9	0 sites > AL	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Regulated in the Distribution System								
Total Coliform	Monthly	% Positive	No more than 5% positive	0	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Once per quarter	ppb	80 Avg.	0	151.32	116-194	By Products of drinking water chlorination	Yes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Once per quarter	ppb	60 Avg	0	69	17.5 – 84	By- Products of drinking water chlorination	Yes
Total Chlorine	01/01/16 to 08/12/16	ppm	Not applicable	NA	Min 1.0 Max 4.0	1.0 – 4.0	Chlorine is used to disinfect water	No
Free Chlorine	08/13/16 to 09/17/16	ppm	Not applicable	NA	Min 0.5 Max 3.6	0.2 – 4.0	Chlorine is used to disinfect water	No
Total Chlorine	09/18/16 to 12/31/16	ppm	Not applicable	NA	Min 1.0 Max 3.5	1.0 – 4.0	Chlorine is used to disinfect water	No
Cryptosporidium and E.Coli: The City of Duncan has started the monthly Source Water Testing for Cryptosporidium and E. Coli in October 2016. This testing will run thru September 2018. There has been no detection of Cryptosporidium in either Lake Humphrey or Waurika Lake. The highest E.Coli value was 7.4 MPN/100ml on 11/16/2016. In 2016, The City of Duncan Water Treatment Plant has been making minor chemical adjustments to the plant process to obtain compliant quarterly TTHM and HAA5 results.								
DEFINITIONS: pCi/l = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units			MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level TT = Treatment Technique AL = Action Level NA = Not Applicable			ppm = Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) ppb = Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) TOC = Total Organic Carbon MPN = Most Probable Number		