Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:
resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Please contact us
minerals, and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances
at the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring
lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the
sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers,
EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain
about at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants
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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than
the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with
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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
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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our calendar quarters.

Monitoring and Reporting (MR): 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.
Testing Results for: CHICKASHA MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbiological</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLIFORM (TCR)</td>
<td>In the month of March, 2 sample(s) returned as positive</td>
<td>Treatment Technique Trigger</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated Contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Value</th>
<th>Range (low/high)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BARIUM</td>
<td>2/18/2020</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.11 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUORIDE</td>
<td>1/29/2020</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.21 - 0.34 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRATE-NITRITE</td>
<td>2/18/2020</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.52 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfection Byproducts</th>
<th>Monitoring Period</th>
<th>Highest RAA</th>
<th>Range (low/high)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0 - 37.7 ppm</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>36.1 - 68.6 ppm</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead and Copper</th>
<th>Monitoring Period</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Range (low/high)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Sites Over AL</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COPPER, FREE</td>
<td>2016 - 2018</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0 - 0.905 ppm</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level</th>
<th>MPA</th>
<th>MPA Units</th>
<th>RAA</th>
<th>RAA Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/01/2020 - 12/31/2020</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MG/L</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MG/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal</th>
<th>Number of Samples</th>
<th>Actual Removal Ratio</th>
<th>Required Removal Ratio</th>
<th>Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/1/2020 - 8/31/2020</td>
<td>1 RATIO</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radiological Contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Value</th>
<th>Range (low/high)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMBINED RADIUM (-226 &amp; -228)</td>
<td>2/19/2020</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.95 ppm</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBINED URANIUM</td>
<td>2/19/2020</td>
<td>8.29</td>
<td>8.29 µg/L</td>
<td>µg/L</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON &amp; U</td>
<td>2/19/2020</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>3.77 pCi/L</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY</td>
<td>2/19/2020</td>
<td>7.14</td>
<td>7.14 pCi/L</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During the 2020 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Period</th>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/1/2020 - 8/31/2020</td>
<td>TURBIDITY</td>
<td>MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/1/2020 - 9/30/2020</td>
<td>TURBIDITY</td>
<td>MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/1/2020 - 8/31/2020</td>
<td>CHLORINE</td>
<td>RES DISINFECT CONCENTRATION (SWTR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify and correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment(s). one Level 1 assessment(s) were completed.