

Public Water System ID#: 062004108 Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year 2022

Released: January 2024

Is my water safe?

Yes, we at Sac and Fox Nation Water Utility strive to keep your water safe by maintaining a staff of quality system operators, continuous system monitoring, and ongoing water analysis. We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Sac and Fox Nation gets its water by pumping water from the Ada-Vamoosa aquifer. Currently, the water is pumped through 4 active wells and disinfected with sodium hypochlorite to ensure it is safe for your consumption.

Source Water Assessment and its availability

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, authorizes a Source Water Assessment Program to determine the susceptibility of a public drinking water supply to contamination. Sources of contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act are required to be inventoried during the assessment process. The EPA Region 6 Source Water Protection Branch conducted the field portion of this assessment in August 2010 assigning a susceptibility rating as "Low" for all active wells (Wells 1-4). You can obtain a copy of Sac and Fox Nation's Source Water Assessment Report by contacting Sac and Fox Nation's Office of Env. Services.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

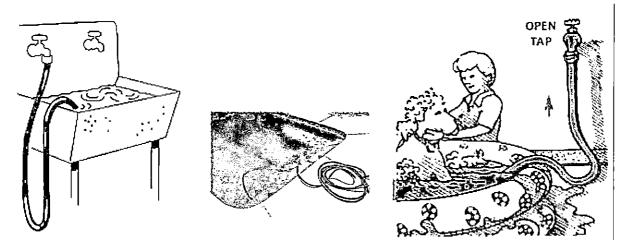
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: **microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; **inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and **radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The best way to be involved is to be informed by reading this report or contacting Public Water System Operator Roy Rasmussen at 918-968-3526 or Regulatory Compliance Officer, Zack Butler of the Office of Environmental Services for additional information. You should also report suspected leaks, promote efficient water use to conserve water, and report any suspicious activity around the water system.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. Here are few examples of what a cross-connection may look like.



We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

The Sac and Fox Nation PWS had no maximum contaminant level violation (MCL) violations during the year 2022. We failed to report our Nitrate/Nitrite 2022 results on time and were issued a reporting violation. We provided the results to EPA on 2/13/2023 and were returned to compliance.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Sac and Fox Nation PWS 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 in the tap 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 (800-426-4791) http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information for Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Sac and Fox Nation Water System

2022 Water Quality Data Tables

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Detected Regulated Contaminants

Highest Range								
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Detected In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Di (There is convincing				infectan	t is nece	essary for c	ontrol of mi	crobial contaminants)
Chlorine (ppm)	<4.0	4.0	1.49	0.52	1.49	Daily, 2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	1.12	1.12	1.12	08/05/21	Monitorin g Only*	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	16.6	16.6	16.6	08/05/21	Monitorin g Only*	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	ants							
Barium (ppm)	<2	2	0.16	0.16	0.16	09/04/18	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	<4	4	0.11	0.11	0.11	09/04/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm) (measured as nitrogen)	<10	10	0.6	0.6	0.6	5/05/21 ·	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contam	inants		<u> </u>		1			
Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	5.08	5.08	5.08	9/28/20	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226&228 (pCi/L)	0	5	1.26	1.26	1.26	9/28/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon	0	15	0.3	ND	0.3	9/28/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	12.2	12.2	12.2	9/28/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Con	npounds						·	1
Total Xylenes (ppb)	< 10	10	1.70	1.70	1.70	07/01/19	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Ethlybenzene	< 700	700	0.55	0.55	0.55	07/01/19	No	Discharge from
(ppb)								petroleum factories;
								Discharge from chemical
								factories

Contaminants	ALG	<u>AL</u>	90 th Percentile	Sample <u>year</u>	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL?	Typical Source
Lead and Copper							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	< 1.3	1.3	0.221	2022	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead(ppb)	0	15	3.0	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

2022 Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Major Routine Monitoring and Reporting Violation - Nitrates/Nitrites	01/11/2023	2/13/2023	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate and nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome What happened We failed to report our test results for Nitrates/Nitrites in 2022 on time. We provided the results to EPA on 2/13/2023 and were returned to compliance. There is nothing you need to do as a result since we have resolved this issue. Your water was not compromised on any level
			What was done: We sampled for this contaminant on 12/9/2022 and the results were non-detect for our water system. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact us.

Unit Descriptions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly and/or quarterly samples
ug/L	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water

mrem/yr: millirem per year (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), or one once in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), or one once in 7,350,000 gallons of water

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

positive positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly

samples/month

positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

NA Not Applicable
ND Not Detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u> <u>Definition</u>

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.

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 treatment

ALG The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to

health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety

AL Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other

requirements that a water system must follow.

MRDLG: 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.

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.

BPQL Below Practical Quantitation Limit: The concentration of the analyte was below the detection

limit at which reliable quantitative measurements can be made.

Level 1 A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine

(if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems

and determine (if possible) whey an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and /or why total

coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Treatment

Assessment

Assessment

90th percentile A value at which 90% of all samples collected tested at or below this value

For more information please contact:

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Distributed: January 2024