

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

WEATHERFORD

OK2002002

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by WEATHERFORD is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

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.

Contaminants 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, 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report shows our water quality and what it means. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City of Weatherford Public Water System supplies potable (drinkable) water. Our water source is ground water drawn from Rush Springs Sandstone Aquifer, and pumped to two booster stations (points of entry) where the water is treated prior to distribution to two water towers and miles of distribution pipeline to the residents. We have a Source Water Protection Plan available from our office that shows the vulnerability MEDDIUM. Additionally more information such as potential sources of contamination are listed. We want our valued customers informed about the quality of water they use. If you have any questions concerning this report, please contact Barry Van Auker at 580-772-3892, or e-mail cmom@cityofweatherford.com. If you have questions concerning your water utility, please contact Mayor Mike Brown at 580-774-4501. You are also, welcome to attend any of the regularly scheduled City Council Meetings the last week of the each month, held in Blair Hall located in City Hall. The address is 522 West Rainey.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contamination 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 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 less 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. We 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>.

Source Water Information

| Source Water Name | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| F1-01 WELL 1 | GW | Active | 26946 |
| F1-05 WELL 2 | GW | Active | 26918 |
| F1-06 WELL 3 | GW | Active | 26911 |
| F1-11 WELL 4 | GW | Active | 26890 |
| F1-12 WELL 5 | GW | Active | 26888 |
| F1-14 BOOSTER | GW | Active | 26945 |
| F1-15 WELL 7 | GW | Active | 26944 |
| F1-16 WELL 8 | GW | Active | 26928 |
| F2-1 WELL 9 | GW | Active | 26900 |
| F2-2 WELL 10 | GW | Active | 26901 |
| F2-3 WELL 11 | GW | Active | 26902 |
| F2-4 WELL 12 | GW | Active | 26905 |
| F2-5 WELL 13 | GW | Active | 26903 |
| F2-6 WELL 14 | GW | Active | 26893 |
| F3-1 WELL 15 | GW | Active | 26861 |
| F3-2 WELL 16 | GW | Active | 26862 |
| F3-3 WELL 17 | GW | Active | 26870 |
| F3-4 WELL 18 | GW | Active | 26882 |
| F3-5 WELL 19 | GW | Active | 26871 |
| F3-6 WELL 20 | GW | Active | 26837 |
| F3-7 WELL 21 | GW | Active | 26824 |
| F3-8 WELL 22 | GW | Active | 26822 |

| | | | |
|--------------|----|--------|-------|
| F3-9 WELL 23 | GW | Active | 26844 |
| F4-1 WELL 28 | GW | Active | 26935 |
| F4-2 WELL 29 | GW | Active | 26942 |
| F4-3 WELL 30 | GW | Active | 26916 |
| F4-4 WELL 31 | GW | Active | 26914 |
| F5-1 WELL 32 | GW | Active | 26966 |
| F5-2 WELL 33 | GW | Active | 26994 |
| F5-3 WELL 34 | GW | Active | 27009 |
| F5-4 WELL 35 | GW | Active | 27016 |
| F5-5 WELL 36 | GW | Active | 26993 |

2009 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper Date Sampled MCLG Action Level (AL) Percentile 90th # Sites Over AL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|---|-----|---|---|
| Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.145 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|---|-----|---|---|

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|
| Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) * | 07/21/2008 | 1.27 | 1.27 - 1.27 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
|----------------------------|------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (THM) * | 07/21/2008 | 13.1 | 13.1 - 13.1 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
|-------------------------------|------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----|----------|---|----|-----|---|---|
| Arsenic | | 19 | 9.4 - 29 | 0 | 10 | ppb | Y | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
|---------|--|----|----------|---|----|-----|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------|------|--------------|---|---|-----|---|---|
| Barium | 08/22/2006 | 0.13 | 0.073 - 0.13 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
|--------|------------|------|--------------|---|---|-----|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|------|-------------|---|-----|-----|---|--|
| Fluoride | 08/22/2006 | 0.37 | 0.27 - 0.37 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
|----------|------------|------|-------------|---|-----|-----|---|--|

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-------------|----|----|-----|---|--|
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. | | 6 | 5.02 - 5.62 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
|--|--|---|-------------|----|----|-----|---|--|

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | | 0.872 | 0 - 0.872 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | | 6.51 | 6.51 - 6.51 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Violations Table

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| MCL, AVERAGE | 01/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 04/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 07/01/2009 | 09/30/2009 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 10/01/2009 | 12/31/2009 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |

On January 23, 2006, the Environmental Protection Agency changed the Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) from 50 Parts Per Billion, to 10 Parts Per Billion. Weatherford's water over the years has routinely been in the mid teens to low 20's parts per billion, which were allowable levels until the change in 2006. The City of Weatherford has contracted with Myers Engineering and plans have been approved by DEQ to start construction on two arsenic removal plants. Construction is currently scheduled to begin July 2010 and will take approximately one (1) year to complete. For more information, please contact Trent Perkins at 580-774-2450.