Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013

Oak Creek Water is proud to provide you, with this years report on the quality of our water. Over the years we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water which meets all state and federal drinking water standards. We remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Oak Creek Water Customers are fortunate because we enjoy water supply from a subterranean river. Our groundwater is pumped from three 600' wells located within our service area. We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water. This report provides information allowing you to make more informed decisions regarding your drinking water. It contains the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2013.

For more information about this report, or for any questions related to your drinking water, please call or come by our office.

Regularly scheduled meetings of the board of directors are held on the third Tuesday of each month at the company office. The annual membership meeting is held on the second Tuesday of August.

WATER PH 7.0
Straight from
Mother Earth
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2013

The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. In these cases, the data presented is from the most recent testing period. Independent laboratories analyze our water samples.

### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Sample Year</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>OCWC Level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Sample Year</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>OCWC Level</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.0087</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>.18 -.22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.095</td>
<td>1.3mg/l</td>
<td>AL = 1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead**</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.015 mg/l</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing. Lead pipe, solder and brass fittings used in household plumbing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (Nitrogen)*</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>.44 -.53</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>gpg</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of naturally occurring calcium and magnesium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides & Herbicides

No detection of the 32 contaminants monitored. Data is from 2013 water samples.

### Volatile Organic Contaminants

No detection of the 29 contaminants monitored. Data is from 2013 water samples.

### Microbiological Contaminants

There was no detection of total coliform bacteria or fecal coliform and E.coli during 2013.

*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, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**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. Oak Creek Water 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 drinking 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.

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**Definitions, Abbreviations & Units Descriptions**

- **MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment 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.
- **AL**: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **NA**: Not applicable
- **pCi/L**: Picocuries per liter: A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **ppm**: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- **ppb**: Parts per billion
- < Less than

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Certain quantities of some substances are essential to good health, but excessive quantities can be hazardous. Similarly, small quantities of some substances may have no effect on people, but large quantities can be harmful. All 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 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.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Ensuring the Highest Quality Water for 60 Years**