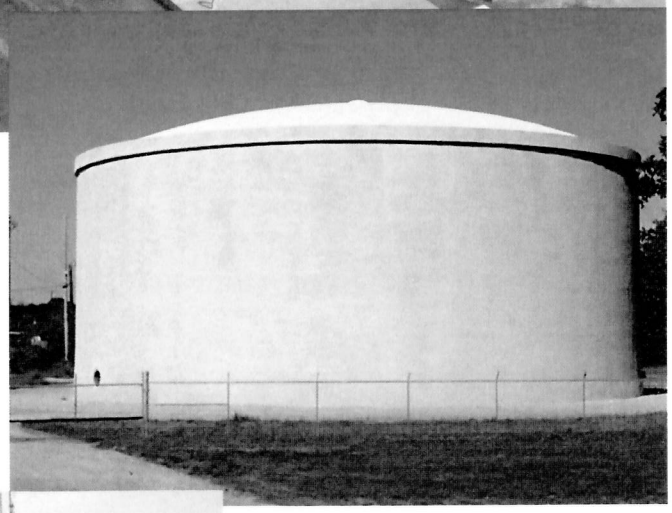


Top Picture: *Sapulpa's Water Treatment Plant.* ***Middle Picture:*** *The new Concrete Water Tank that was constructed in late 2010.* ***Bottom Picture:*** *Water Tower located at Hwy 97 and Turner Turnpike intersection.*

Did You Know: A small drip from a faucet can waste as much as 20 gallons of water a day.

City of Sapulpa

Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID #1020404

918/224-5006

The City of Sapulpa has been providing clean water to the community; from the Water Treatment Plant located on Sahoma Lake Road at Sahoma Lake since 1992, helping to keep you and your family healthy. The City of Sapulpa is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2011. The City of Sapulpa's drinking water supply strived to meet the strict regulations of both the State of Oklahoma and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

In 2010 our water department delivered 1,191,874,000 gallons of water to our customers. Sapulpa relies on surface water from Lake Sahoma which is located about four miles northwest of the city, and Lake Skiatook which is located about 25 miles north of the city.

As required by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality completed a source water assessment plan (SWAP) for our system. The report included a delineation of areas surrounding our water source, an inventory of the regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants within the delineated area, and a determination of the system's relative susceptibility to contamination. The report showed a HIGH vulnerability for contamination. The SWAP also provides information on potential sources of contamination. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. A full report is available upon request.

During the month of March 2010, the City of Sapulpa lowered the lake level in Sahoma Lake so that we could fully access the condition of the dam and spillway. It was in fairly good shape. However; we are going to make some repairs in the near future in order to maintain its integrity and safety for the years to come.

Sapulpa treats your water using disinfection and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that come from the source water. Ultra Super Pulsator Clarifiers and multimedia rapid filtration filters are used to treat the water, and Sodium Hypochlorite is used to disinfect the water.

To better our service to you, our customer, we have been and will be making improvements and expanding the treatment plant and all water system assets in the next few years. As of September 2006, The City of Sapulpa finished the construction of our new Filter system and other additional processes to expand the flow capacity of the water plant to meet future needs of the city. The City of Sapulpa has completed the rehab of Sapulpa Lake dam in order to provide additional water in the future. The City of Sapulpa has rehabilitated the water tower in the 500 block of North 5th St as of March 2009. The elevated tower on Hwy 97 and the water tower on the southwest side of town were both rehabilitated in late 2010 into early 2011. Also; we now have all of our water towers on a maintenance contract that provides annual inspections and cleaning every other year. This too will improve and maintain water quality to you, our customer. In early 2010, a bond was passed that provided funds to construct a new water tank on the west side of town. The New 2 million gallon storage tank was placed into service in January of 2012, and has been performing very well ever since.

For more information about your drinking water and for opportunities to get more involved, please contact the Sapulpa Water Treatment Plant by calling 918/224-5006, or by writing to the following address: PO Box 1130, Sapulpa, OK 74067. Also, you are welcomed and encouraged to attend public meetings on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 7 PM located at City Hall at 425 E Dewey.

In Plant Testing

Non-Regulated Substances: Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. All results are from the monitoring year 2011.

Substance	Unit	Average	Range
Alkalinity	ppm	70	57 - 85
Aluminum	ppm	0.02	ND – 0.09
Bromochloromethane (2008)[1]	ppb	10.9	NA
Chloroform (2008)[1]	ppb	69.5	NA
Dibromochloromethane (2008)[1]	ppb	1.6	NA
Chloride	ppm	72	20.14 - 95.21
Hardness	ppm	82	72 – 100
Iron	ppm	0.04	ND - 0.2
Manganese	ppm	0	ND - 0.1
pH	SU	7.5	6.41 - 8.32
Phosphorus	ppm	1.5	ND – 2
Total Suspended Solids	ppm	0.09	ND - 0.38
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	0.04	ND - 0.1

Notes:

[1] The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

[2] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

[3] Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

[4] Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. If Coliforms are present, this could be an indication of other potential problems.

[5] Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[6] Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

City of Sapulpa Water District

2011 Monitoring Results for Contaminants in Drinking Water

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791)

All results are from testing completed during the 2010 monitoring year unless otherwise noted.*

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Highest Level & Range Detected	Violation (Yes/No)	Potential Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity[2]	NTU	NA	TT / never more than 1 NTU and less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples	0.69 highest sample 98.39% met limits	NO	Soil Runoff.
Total Coliform[4]	positive / negative	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
Total organic carbon	TT	NA	TT	1.10 lowest monthly ratio	NO	Naturally present in the environment.

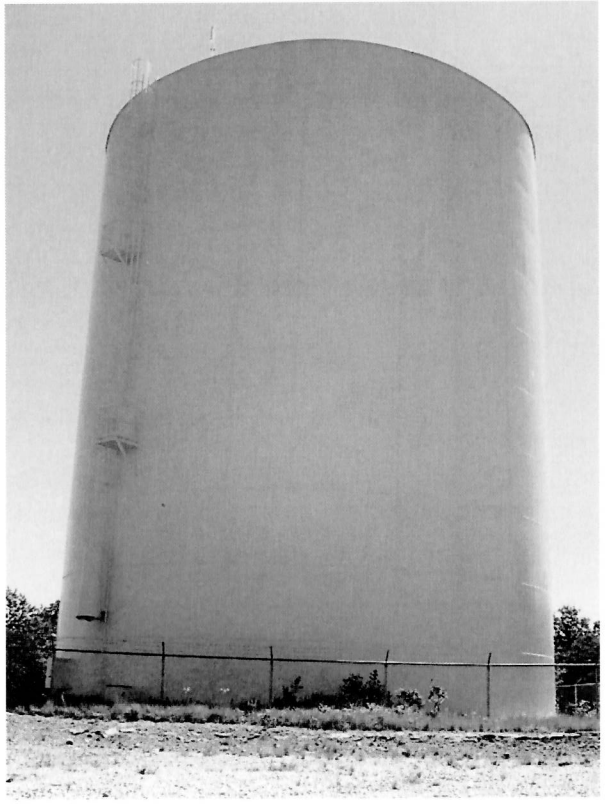
The value reported under "Highest Level" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	0	5	0.55 (2007)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	0	30	5.4 (2007)	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Lead[6] (Tested by Sapulpa at home taps)	ppb	0	AL = 15	9.0 (90th percentile) 2 sites above AL	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (Tested by Sapulpa at home taps)	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.072 (90th percentile) All sites below AL	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	Average = 0..62 ND - 1.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.19	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products (Tested in the distribution system by Sapulpa)						
Free Chlorine[3]	ppm	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	1.51 average 1 - 4.23	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	0	60	25 HARA 7 – 32	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)[5]	ppb	0	80	75 HARA 43.9 – 79.2	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Violation(s):

The City of Sapulpa received NO violations in 2011.

Customers with questions or concerns about Water Quality should contact Robert Petitt, Water Superintendent, at 918/224-5006, or email to rpetitt@cityofsapulpa.net .



Above: Water Tower located southwest of city, repainted in early 2011.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 Contaminant Level Goal (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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 (NRDL): 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of clarity.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/L).

PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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

SU: Standard Unit.

HARA: Highest Annual Running Average.

Ug/L: Micrograms per liter which equals parts per billion.

CDC: Center for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

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 metal, 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, wqhich 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 process 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.

The U.S. Environmental Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 .

Enter Sender here

Enter Receipient here