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Consumer Confidence Reports
Water Quality Division
Department of the Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677

CCR Certification Form

PWS Name: Marshall County Water Corp. PWSID NO: OK OK1010848 CCR Year: 2018

Name (Print): Robert Moore Title: General Manager Phone #: (580) 795-3368

Signature: Robert Moore Date:

Delivery Option Methods: Option 1 may be used by all systems, if option 1 is not used Option 2 must be used. ALL systems must be able to provide the CCR upon request.

Option 1:

All Systems may post the CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site or email the CCR as an attachment or an embedded image. (If posting the CCR, the link must be sent to all customers; either by mail or by email to customers who utilize email bill pay.) www. http://mcwatercorp.ruralwaterusa.com/water-quality-report

Specify delivery method: mail Date delivered: 6/6/2018

Option 2:

Systems serving a population of 100,000 or greater must post the CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site. (Link must be mailed or emailed to customers who utilize email bill pay.) www.

Systems serving a population of 10,000 or greater must distribute by mail or direct delivery. Specify delivery method: Date delivered:

Systems serving a population of more than 500 but less than 10,000 may distribute by mail or direct delivery. Specify delivery method: Date delivered:

Or system may choose mailing waiver option. System must notify by "direct means" that CCR is not being mailed, but will publish in newspaper.

System must attach copy of CCR and affidavit of publication.

Specify "direct means" method: Date delivered:

Systems serving a population of 500 or less must distribute by mail or direct delivery. Specify delivery method: Date delivered:

Or system may choose mailing waiver option. System must notify by "direct means" that CCR is not being mailed, but describe how it can be obtained.

System must attach copy of CCR.

Specify "direct means" method: Date delivered:

NOTE: Mailing waiver cannot be used if system is required to do Tier 3 public notice

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Specify these efforts: (Examples include posting on the internet, TV advertisement, posting in public places, and delivery to community organizations.)

Delivered CCR to consecutive systems (attach a list).

Public notice requirements were met through this CCR. The violations included in the public notice were for:

1. For the mailing waiver option, the "Direct Means" allowed are a letter, a bill stuffer, a door hanger, or a postcard dedicated to the CCR. By submittal of this form, the community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with 40 CFR § 141.155. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

2018
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Marshall County Water Corporation
PWSID #: OK1010848

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. 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. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Our water source is Lake Rex Smith. An analysis of contamination susceptibility of our source water has been done. The analysis showed that our water's susceptibility to contamination is LOW. This plan is available for viewing in our office. Information such as potential sources of contamination is listed in the plan.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Moore at (580)795-3368. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 400 E. Main, Madill Oklahoma, on the 2nd Monday of each month at 6:30 PM.

Marshall County Water Corporation routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. (Some of our data may be more than one year old because the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less often than once per year.) All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a significant increased risk of having the described health effect.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected for 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

<i>Definitions:</i>	<i>The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.</i>
<i>Avg:</i>	<i>Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.</i>
<i>Level 1 Assessment:</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>Level 2 Assessment:</i>	<i>A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.</i>
<i>Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>N/A:</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<i>mrem:</i>	<i>Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)</i>
<i>ppb:</i>	<i>Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.</i>
<i>ppm:</i>	<i>Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water</i>

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

WATER QUALITY DATA

Contaminant	Compliance Period	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
					LOW	HIGH			
Microbiological Contaminants									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) (System takes < 40 monthly samples) <i>(highest number of samples in a single month)</i>	1/1/17 - 12/31/17	Monthly	NO	ND	ND	ND	5% positive 1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and E.coli <i>(highest number of samples in a single month)</i>	1/1/17 - 12/31/17	Monthly	NO	ND	ND	ND	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Turbidity (NTU) <i>(highest single measurement)</i>	1/1/17 - 12/31/17	Daily	NO	0.35	0.03	0.35	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff
4. Turbidity (NTU) <i>(highest monthly level)</i>	1/1/17 - 12/31/17	Daily	NO	100%	99.54%	100%	TT ≤ 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	N/A	
5. Total Organic Carbon	1/1/17 - 12/31/17	Monthly	NO	46.90%	24.30%	46.90%	TT		Naturally present in the environment
Radiochemical Contaminants									
Contaminant	Compliance Period	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
					LOW	HIGH			
6. Gross Beta (pCi/L)	1/1/2011 - 2/31/2019	3/14/2017 4/11/2017	NO	5.94	5.3	5.95	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
7. Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1/1/2011 - 2/31/2019	3/14/2017 4/11/2017	NO	2.60	0.365	2.60	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
8. Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	1/1/2011 - 2/31/2019	3/14/2017 4/11/2017	NO	0.400	0.379	0.400	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
9. Uranium (pCi/L or ug/l)	1/1/2011 - 2/31/2019	3/14/2017 4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	20.1 pCi / L Or 30 ug / L	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Compliance Period	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
					LOW	HIGH			
10. Antimony (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
11. Arsenic (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
12. Barium (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	53	53	53	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Beryllium (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
14. Bromate (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	10	0	By-product of drinking water ozonation
15. Cadmium (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
16. Chloramines (ppm)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	N/A	Chloramines is not used as our primary disinfectant				MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
17. Chlorine (ppm)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	Daily	NO	1.0	1.0	1.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
18. Chlorite (ppm)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	Quarterly	NO	0.788	0.247	0.788	1	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes
19. Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	N/A	Chlorine Dioxide is not used as our primary disinfectant				MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	Water additive used to control microbes
20. Chromium (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
21. Copper (ppm)	1/1/2016 - 12/31/2018	9/8/2017	NO	0.028	ND	0.028	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
22. Cyanide (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
23. Fluoride (ppm)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	0.1	0.1	0.1	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Inorganic Contaminants									
Contaminant	Compliance Period	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
					LOW	HIGH			
24. Lead (ppb)	1/1/2016 - 12/31/2018	9/8/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	AL=15 Action Level - 90% of samples must be below this level.	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
25. Mercury (ppb) (inorganic)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
26. Nitrate - NO ₃ (ppm) (as Nitrogen)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	3/14/2017 4/11/2017	NO	0.38	ND	0.38	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
27. Nitrite - NO ₂ (ppm) (as Nitrogen)	N/A	N/A	Does not apply: Chlorine is used in our treatment process				1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
28. Selenium (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
29. Thallium (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	6/13/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	2	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
30. Benzene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	5	0	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
31. Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	5	0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
32. Chlorobenzene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
33. o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
34. p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
35. 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
36. 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Inorganic Contaminants									
Contaminant	Compliance Period	Date Sampled	Violation Yes/No	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
37. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
38. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
39. Dichloromethane (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	5	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
40. 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	5	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
41. Ethylbenzene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
42. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	Quarterly	NO	41	24	43.8	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Not all sample results may have been used for calculation the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.									
43. Styrene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
44. Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	5	0	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
45. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
46. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
47. 1,1,2 - Trichloroethane (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	5	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
48. Trichloroethylene (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	5	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
49. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	Quarterly	NO	61	34.3	104	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Not all sample results may have been used for calculation the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.									
50. Toluene (ppm)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
51. Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	2	0	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
52. Xylenes (ppb)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	4/11/2017	NO	ND	ND	ND	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Microbiological Contaminants:

- (1) Total Coliform. 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.
- (2) Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
- (3) & (4) Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
- (5) 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.

Radiochemical Contaminants:

- (6) Gross Beta. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (7) Gross Alpha. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (8) Combined Radium 226/228. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (9) Uranium. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Inorganic Contaminants:

- (10) Antimony. Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
- (11) 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, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (12) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- (13) Beryllium. Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
- (14) Bromate. Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (15) Cadmium. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
- (16) Chloramines. Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
- (17) Chlorine. Some people who use 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.
- (18) Chlorite. Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
- (19) Chlorine Dioxide. Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
- (20) Chromium. Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
- (21) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of 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.
- (22) Cyanide. Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
- (23) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

- (24) Lead. 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.
- (25) Mercury (inorganic). Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
- (26) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
- (27) Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
- (28) Selenium. Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
- (29) Thallium. Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

- (30) Benzene. Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (31) Carbon Tetrachloride. Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (32) Chlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
- (33) o-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
- (34) p-Dichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
- (35) 1,2-Dichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (36) 1,1-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- (37) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- (38) trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
- (39) Dichloromethane. Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (40) 1,2-Dichloropropane. Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (41) Ethylbenzene. Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
- (42) Haloacetic Acids. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (43) Styrene. Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
- (44) Tetrachloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (45) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
- (46) 1,1,1,-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
- (47) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
- (48) Trichloroethylene. Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (49) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (50) Toluene. Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.

(56) Vinyl Chloride. Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

(57) Xylenes. Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

We have not detected *Cryptosporidium* in the source water. We have not detected *Cryptosporidium* in 12 samples tested. We have to provide additional treatment if *Cryptosporidium* is found at greater than 0.075 oocyst per liter. We believe it is important for you to know that *Cryptosporidium* may cause serious illness in 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

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 before we treat it 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 stormwater 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 and residential uses.

**Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.

**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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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.

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 (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).

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. Marshall County Water Corporation 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>.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a significant increased risk of having the described health effect.

If necessary include language for non-English speaking customers. The following is the Spanish translation for 'This report contains important information about your drinking water. Get someone to translate for you or talk to someone who understands it well.' Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at Marshall County Water Corporation work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap.

This notice is being sent to you by Marshall County Water Corporation, PWSID No. OK1010848

For further information contact:

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