The Midwest City Public Works Administration is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day.

Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insure the quality of your drinking water.

For More Information

Here are some helpful numbers if you have questions regarding your water quality, billing, service or if you have a water emergency.

Water Quality Questions: (405) 739-1397
Billing/Customer Service: (405) 739-1252  (405) 739-1254
Water Emergency: (405) 739-1397
After Hours (5pm - 8am): (405) 739-1383

The City of Midwest City operates 22 active water wells that act as supplemental water supply for times of high water demand. Half of these wells pump into a pumping station that once served as Midwest City’s main supply. The other half of these wells pump directly into the distribution system. Midwest City maintains a reserve water supply made up of water towers and holding tanks of just under 10 million gallons. Coupled with emergency electric generators at the Water Treatment Plant, Midwest City is able to deliver water continuously even during power outages and disaster.

We work continually to provide high quality water to every tap. 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. We ask that all of our customers help us conserve and protect our water resources, which impact our present lifestyle and our children’s future.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Midwest City’s water supply comes from two sources: Lake Thunderbird and the Garber-Wellington aquifer. Most of Midwest City’s water supply comes from Lake Thunderbird which is operated by the Central Oklahoma Master Conservatory District (COMCD). Lake Thunderbird was constructed in 1962 for flood control, recreation and as a water supply for Midwest City, Del City and Norman. COMCD pumps the water to the Midwest City Water Treatment Plant through a 19 mile long pipeline.

Midwest City’s Water Treatment Plant was originally built in 1966 and could treat 6 million gallons per day (MGD). The plant was expanded in 1985 to its present capacity of 13 MGD. The plant operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to provide water to the residents of Midwest City. All employees at the Water Treatment Plant are required to undergo hours of approved training to obtain licenses from ODEQ. The operators, lab and maintenance personnel of Midwest City are some of the most experienced and highly trained personnel in the state. The Treatment plant and its employees are regularly nominated for awards from the Oklahoma Water Pollution Control Association (OWPCA) for superior performance and dedication.

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Español: Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

The City of Midwest City has a system of water wells that provide water for the City. The wells are located in the Garber-Wellington aquifer and the Lake Thunderbird. The water from these sources is treated at the Water Treatment Plant before it is distributed to the City's customers.

The Water Treatment Process

1. Regulating Tank - Raw water pumped from Thunderbird is held in elevated storage tanks to provide gravity flow through the plant.
2. Coagulation - Chemicals are added to the water which causes very fine particles to clump together.
3. Flash Mix - Motors mix the chemicals and water together to ensure an even distribution throughout.
4. Stabilization and Supplemental Treatment - Chemicals are added to the water to prevent corrosion of the distribution piping.
5. Flocculation and Sedimentation - Midwest City uses up-flow clarifiers which combine the flocculation (gathering together of small particles) and sedimentation processes.
6. Applied Disinfection - Chlorine Dioxide is added to the water to oxidize and disinfect materials and microbes in the water.
7. Filtration - Water is passed through special filters made of sand, gravel and coal. These filters remove the small particles that were not removed during the sedimentation process.
8. Final Disinfection - Chlorine is added to the water to kill any microorganisms, including disease causing bacteria. Chlorine gas leaves a residual which protects the water as it flows through the distribution system.
9. Fluoridation - A small amount of Fluoride is added to help prevent cavities in children.
10. Storage and Pumping - Finished water is held in holding tanks at the treatment plant until it is pumped to your tap.

You can use and enjoy water every minute of the day, confident that the safety and quality of your water is ensured.
### Important Information About Your Drinking Water

#### Microbial Contaminants
- *Bacterial contamination* may come from various sources such as agricultural and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which are naturally occurring.

#### Organic Chemical Contaminants
- *Synthetic organic contaminants,* including volatile and non-volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

#### Inorganic Contaminants
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic waste, and discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Post-ces and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

### Potential Health Effects

#### Chemicals

#### Fluoride
- Fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral that is important for strong teeth and bones. It can be found in water, soil, and some foods. It is used to prevent tooth decay and strengthen existing teeth.
- **Safe Water Drinking Hotline:**

#### Toxicology

#### Hazardous Substances

#### Physical and Chemical Properties

#### Radionuclides
- Radionuclides are naturally occurring elements that emit radiation. They can be found in the environment and can be present in drinking water.

#### Disinfection Byproducts

#### Microbiological Contaminants

#### Nutrients
- Nutrients are essential for the growth and function of living organisms. They can be found in water, soil, and some foods.

### Contamination Sources

#### Naturally Occurring Contaminants

#### Radioactive Contaminants
- Radionuclides are naturally occurring elements that emit radiation. They can be found in the environment and can be present in drinking water.

### Water Quality Summary 2008

#### Contaminant Level

#### Major Sources of Drinking Water

### Definitions

- **Non-Points (NDI)**: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **BFPOL**: Below Practical Quantification Level.
- **MCLG**: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.
- **MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level.
- **Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.