



Send all documents to:  
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: CALERA PWA PWSID NO: OK 2000702 CCR Year: 2017

Name (Print): CHERYL JOHNSON Title: MAYOR Phone # 5804345420

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 07312018

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.caleraok.org

Specify delivery method: BY MAIL ON UTILITY BILLS Date delivered: 8-1-2018

**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"<sup>1</sup> 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"<sup>1</sup> 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.

# Copy of Town of Calera 2018 CCR

## **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

Bryan Co. Rural Water Dist. 5

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

Calera City Hall  
110 W. Main  
Calera OK 74730

## **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

Attend our City Council Meetings on the 2nd Thursday's of each month at 3:30pm at the Calera City Hall

### **Additional Information for Lead**

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. Calera Public Works Authority 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>.

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## **Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1	.2	1	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	51	NA	NA	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	72.7	NA	NA	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0217	NA	NA	2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.31	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	3.05	NA	NA	2017	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.3	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0918	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	9.6	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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