

Consumer Confidence Report – 2026 Covering Calendar Year – 2025

CREEK CO RWD # 7 OK1020405

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

For access to the CREEK CO RWD # 7 service line inventory, or if you would like to be actively involved in the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please call CREEK CO RWD # 7 at 918-827-6575.

Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
JACKSON LAKE	Surface Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 (800-426-4791).

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).

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. Please contact us to obtain more information about a source water assessment and its availability.

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, livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 2 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Monitoring and Reporting (M/R): a violation for failure to conduct regular monitoring of drinking water quality or to submit monitoring results in a timely fashion.

Operational Evaluation Level (OEL): a report triggered by the disinfection by-products rule.

Testing Results for: CREEK CO RWD # 7

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	4/7/2021	0.009	0.009	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
DALAPON	6/10/2025	3.04	0 - 3.04	ppb	200	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
NITRATE-NITRITE	12/18/2025	0.28	0.28	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	132	80.7 - 201	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	125	30.5 - 218	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.0569	0 - 0.124	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	2023 - 2025	1.9	0 - 9.7	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. Your water system 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>.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
07/01/2025 - 07/31/2025	3	MG/L	3.0	MG/L

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	Actual Removal Ratio	Required Removal Ratio	Lowest Monthly Removal Ratio
1/1/2025 - 1/31/2025			1 RATIO	1.26

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	6/8/2021	0.716	0.716	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	6/8/2021	1.61	1.61	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
SODIUM	12/18/2025	14.6	14.6	MG/L	

During the 2025 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
10/17/2024 - 3/10/2026	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL
10/17/2024 - 3/10/2026	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL
6/30/2025 - 7/28/2025	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR HAA5
6/30/2025 - 7/28/2025	TTHM	FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM
1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
4/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
7/1/2025 - 9/30/2025	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA
7/1/2025 - 9/30/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA
6/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	CHLORINE DIOXIDE	MONITORING, (DBP) (CHL. DIOXIDE)
6/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	TURBIDITY	MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR
7/1/2025 - 9/30/2025	DALAPON	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

Tier 3 Public Notice Instructions

PUBLIC NOTICE MUST BE PROVIDED -Public water systems must provide the public notice no later than one year after the system learns of the violation or situation. If the public notice is posted, the notice must remain in place for as long as the violation persists, but in no case less than seven days (even if the violation or situation is resolved).

CREATE A PUBLIC NOTICE - The page titled "IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER" is a public notice template for your use. You may wish to modify it before using it for radio or TV notice. If you do, you must include all required elements and leave the italicized health effects language unchanged. Respond to all questions on the attach template and provide accurate contact information.

Public notice for community water systems must, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:

- Mail, or other direct delivery, to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered by the public water system (for example: purchase systems); and
- Any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons regularly served by the system. Other methods may include, but are not limited to, newspaper, radio, hand distribution, posting in public places, internet, or using community organizations.

SUBMIT DOCUMENTS TO DEQ: Submit to DEQ within 10 days of completing the public notification a representative copy of each type of notice made available to persons served by the system and the media. Include a certification that you have fully complied with the public notice requirements.

NOTICE TO NEW CUSTOMERS: Community water systems must give a copy of the most recent public notice for any continuing violation to all new billing units or new customers prior to or at the time service begins.

If you have any questions, please call Scott Mandel at 405-702-8133 before sending the Public Notice to your customers.

Certification of Public Notice

PWSID #: OK1020405 Public Water Supply Name: CREEK CO RWD #7

COUNTY: CREEK

Date PN Distributed: 6/22/2026 *Take Put IN CCR.*

Mailed as a separate notice or included in a bill on 6/22/2026 date(s)

AND

Notice distributed by other method reasonably calculated to reach consumers on 6/27/26 date(s)

List method(s) (see examples above) on bill and attached to CCR 2025 Report

The public water system listed above hereby affirms that public notice has been properly provided to persons served by the water system in the form, manner, and frequency required by law.

Chuck Mandel

Signature of owner or operator

6/22/26

Date

Submit this certification form within 10 days of distributing public notice and include a copy of each type of public notice to DEQ by mail, fax, or email:

Mail: PWS Compliance, DEQ WQD,
P.O. Box 1677 OKC, OK 73101-1677

Email to: drinkingwater@deq.ok.gov
Subject line: Public Notice

Fax: 405-702-8101
Attn: PWS Compliance

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Creek Co RWD # 7 Did Not Meet Monitoring Requirements

Our water system violated drinking water requirements pertaining to the contaminant(s) of concern listed below. Although none of these violations are considered emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing, or have done, to correct these violations. Customers are not at risk and there is no reason to suspect any potential adverse health effects. Alternative water supplies are not needed.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the following monitoring periods, we did not monitor or test for the following contaminants, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time:

Type of Sample(s)

Monitoring Period(s)

DALAPON

7/1/2025 To 9/30/2025

What should I do?

Nothing

What happened? What is being done?

Pesticide due to excessive rain.

We anticipate resolving the problem by this date:

10/15/2025

For more information, please contact

Chuck Linnet

at

918 827 6575

or

ccrwdqualityh2o@gmail.com

Name
Address

Phone Number

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID No.

OK1020405

County:

CREEK

Date PN Distributed: _____

Pesticide