

Certification Form

PWS Name: The University of Oklahoma Biological Station

PWSID No: OK3004516

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

Certified by:

Name (Print) Richard K. Page

Title Facilities Manager

Phone #(405) 325-7434 or (580) 564-2479 Date June 6, 2008

Signature _____

If you are submitting your CCR electronically, a signature is not required.

Check all items that apply.

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www.ou.edu/uobs/Annual.pdf _____
Required for systems serving 100,000 persons

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area.

advertising availability of the CCR in news media

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

Delivered CCR to consecutive systems as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

RETURN a copy of your Consumer Confidence Report and the signed Certificate of Completion and Distribution to the following address:	Consumer Confidence Reports Water Quality Division Department of the Environmental Quality P.O. Box 1677 Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677
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Listing of Public Places for posting the CCR Report:

Biological Station Administrative Office and Library
1074 OU Road
Kingston, OK 73439

Biological Station Maintenance Office
1069 OU Road
Kingston, OK 73439

Biological Station Research Building
1065 OU Road
Kingston, OK 73439

Biological Station Main Building Lobby
1078 OU Road
Kingston, OK 73439

NOTICE

WATER QUALITY REPORT (CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT) 40 CFR § 141.151-142.16

**A REPORT ON THE QUALITY OF YOUR WATER HAS BEEN
COMPLETED AND A COPY IS**

POSTED AT THE

www.ou.edu/uobs/Annual.pdf

A COPY IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

TELEPHONE NO. (405) 325-7434 or (580) 564-2478

2007
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
The University of Oklahoma
Biological Station

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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. Our water source is water purchased from Marshall County Water Corporation.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Page at (405)325-7434 or (580)564-2478. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please visit our facilities, Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Marshall Country Water Corporation routinely monitors for constituents 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, 2007. (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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

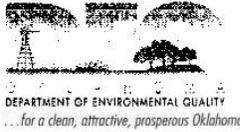
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) The 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The MCLG is 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.



Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division
PO Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677
405-702-8100

Mar 19, 2008

Richard Page, Facilities Manager
OU BIOLOGICAL STATION
HC 71 BOX 205
KINGSTON OK 73439

Sample Data and Violations for Use in Preparation of the 2008 Consumer Confidence Report

The information contained in this report is provided for your use in preparing your 2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report contains sample detections occurring during 2007. However, if a certain contaminant was not collected during 2007 then the most recent detection within the last five years is reported here. The sample detections and violations that are listed in this report have to be reported in your CCR. Ensure the contaminant levels reported in the CCR are in the same unit of measure as the template you use. The CCR you prepare must include everything that is listed here, as well as any Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) data or Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule data collected during 2007. Also, if you have more current Radiochemical detections than what is listed here, use the most current detections. It is recommended you compare the information contained here with your records for any discrepancies. You may contact us to discuss any of the information in this report.

VOLATILE AND SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Volatile and Synthetic organic contaminants **contain** benzene, tetrachloroethylene, vinyl chloride and atrazine, among others. Only detections of volatile and synthetic organic **contaminants** are shown here. If no samples were collected during 2007 then only the most recent sample(s) collected within the last five years with detection will be listed here.

PARAMETER	DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	2006	83 UG/L	83 UG/L - 83 UG/L
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2006	134 UG/L	130 UG/L - 134 UG/L

Mar 19, 2008

Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality

OK3004516 OU BIOLOGICAL STATION

2008
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Marshall County Water Corporation

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water 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. Our water source is surface water drawn from Lake Oteka and Lake Rex Smith.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that shows the vulnerability for our system as LOW. Additionally more information such as potential sources of contamination are listed..

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Moore (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 on second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM at 400 East Main Madill, Oklahoma.

Marshall County Water Corporation routinely monitors for constituents 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, 2007. (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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) (System takes < 40 monthly samples)	N	1		5% positive 1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
3. Turbidity (NTU) <i>(highest single measurement)</i>	N	0.86		TT = 1 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff
4. Turbidity (NTU) <i>(highest monthly level)</i>	N	2.77%		TT ≤ 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples	N/A	
Radiochemical Contaminants						
6. Gross Beta (pCi/L)	N	2.4	1.2 - 2.4	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
8. Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	3	3 - 3	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
9. Uranium (pCi/L or ug/l)	N	2.2	2.2 - 2.2	20.1 pCi / L Or 30 ug / L	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
12. Barium (ppb)	N	57	19.1 - 57	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
21. Copper (ppm)	N	0.298		AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

23. Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.13	0.1 - 0.13	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
24. Lead (ppb)	N	1		AL=15 <i>Action Level – 90% of samples must be below this level.*</i>	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
27. Nitrite - NO ₂ (ppm) (as Nitrogen)	N	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
42. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	58.6	16 - 58.6	60	N/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
49. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	123	35 - 123.4	80	N/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. 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 by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

If necessary include language for non-English speaking customers.

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

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.

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).

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.