This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone explain or translate it for you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si no lo comprende, favor acudir a alguien que se lo pueda traducir o explicar.

**Continuing Our Commitment**
*A Message From Military Services Group President Mark K McDonough*

American Water’s Military Services Group owns and operates water and wastewater utilities under the Utilities Privatization program and proudly provides water and wastewater services to military communities around the country, including yours. Our Company’s Vision – “We Keep Life Flowing” drives everything we do for you, our customers. To reinforce our vision and maintain your trust, it’s important that we share with you information about our commitment to providing high-quality water service.

I am pleased to provide you with the 2018 Annual Water Quality Report with detailed information about the source and quality of your drinking water. We have prepared this report using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2018. You’ll find that we supply water that surpasses or meets all federal and state water quality regulations.

With equal importance, we place a strong focus on acting as stewards of our environment. In all of the communities we serve, we work closely with the local directorates of public works, civil engineering squadrons, local environmental departments and state regulatory agencies to protect environmental quality, educate customers on how to use water wisely, and ensure the high quality of your drinking water every day.

At American Water, our values – safety, trust, environmental leadership, teamwork, and high performance – mean more than simply making water available “on-demand”. It means every employee working to deliver a key resource for public health, fire protection, the economy and the overall quality of life we enjoy – We Keep Life Flowing. For more information or for additional copies of this report, visit us online at [www.amwater.com](http://www.amwater.com)

Sincerely,

Mark K McDonough

President – American Water’s Military Services Group
Special Health Information
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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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) or by calling our Customer Service Center at (800) 685-8660.

Water Information Sources
The Military Services Group of American Water provides water and wastewater contract services to military installations across the country as part of the federal government’s Utility Privatization Program. It operates and maintains the water and/or wastewater assets at Fort A.P. Hill, VA., Fort Sill, OK., Fort Leavenworth, KS., Scott Air Force Base, Ill., Fort Rucker, AL., Fort Meade, MD., Fort Belvoir, VA., Fort Hood, TX, Fort Polk, LA., Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., Hill Air Force Base, UT and Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH and Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

Fort Sill American Water Enterprises Military Services Group (AWE-MSG) provides water services to approximately 23,000 customers at the Fort Sill Military Post located in Comanche County, Oklahoma. Fort Sill AWE-MSG is part of American Water. With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn. The web sites of US EPA Office of Water, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.

You may visit these sites as well as American Water’s website at the following addresses:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
www.odeq.state.ok.us

American Water
www.amwater.com

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

What is a Water Quality Report?
To comply with Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, American Water issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to provide you an overview of last year's (2018) drinking water quality. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. We hope the report will raise your understanding of drinking water issues and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. For more information, please contact Roger Rowe 580-248-3034.

How is Your Water Treated?
Current treatment processes include coagulation and settling followed by filtration and disinfection. Fluoridation is provided for reduction of dental cavities. Throughout the process, dedicated plant operations and water quality staff continuously monitor and control these plant processes to assure you, our customers, a superior water quality.

Share This Report
Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important information with water users at their location who are not billed customers of Fort Sill American Water and therefore do not receive this report directly.

**Source Water Assessment Completed**

A Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is a result of the 1996 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Those amendments require all states to establish a program to assess the vulnerability of public water systems to potential contamination. The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) completed the Source Water Assessment of the City of Lawton three reservoirs. The assessment found that the reservoirs are potentially susceptible to contamination due to runoff from agricultural land. More detailed information regarding the Source Water Assessment for the City of Lawton Reservoirs can be found by contacting the Oklahoma Department of the Environmental Quality at (405) 702-8100.

**Water Conservation Tips**

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

**Where Does My Water Come From?**

The sources of supply for the City of Lawton/Fort Sill and portions of Comanche County are as follows: Primary Source is Lake Lawtonka and the Secondary sources are Lake Ellsworth and Lake Waurika (surface supplies). The Lake Lawtonka intakes bring water into the Lawton treatment plant. Our water supply is part of the Lawtonka Watershed Basin with the watershed for Lake Lawtonka covering an area of roughly 92 square miles. Much of the watershed is mountain ranges and some agricultural. Also, in addition to Lake Lawtonka, is source water Lake Ellsworth having approximately 250 square miles of watershed and Lake Waurika which has approximately 562 square miles of watershed. These three water sources supply water to the Lawton Water Treatment Plant located at Medicine Park, Oklahoma. After the source water has been treated, it gravity flows into the two Lawton/Fort Sill water transmission lines delivering the treated water to the Fort Sill water system.

**How much sodium is in your water?**

The sodium level for the City of Lawton/Fort Sill Medicine Park water treatment plant was 36 mg/L.

**What is the pH (acidity) range of your water?**

Water in the distribution system averages about 7.70 pH units. A pH of 7.0 is considered neutral, neither acidic nor basic.

**Is there fluoride in your water?**

The City of Lawton/Fort Sill treated water supply Fluoride level is 0.48-0.66mg/L.

**Cryptosporidium**

*Cryptosporidium* is a single cell microbial organism found in surface water throughout the US. During its life cycle it matures into resistant cells called oocysts that can be shed in feces. The disease caused by *Cryptosporidium* is called Cryptosporidiosis and is caused by infection with oocysts. People can be exposed to oocysts from other people, animals, water, swimming pools, fresh food, soils, and any surface that has not been sanitized after exposure to feces. Symptoms range from a mild to incapacitating diarrhea, cramps, loss of appetite, weight loss, nausea, and low-grade fever.

Although *Cryptosporidium* can be removed through commonly-used filtration methods, US EPA issued a new rule in January 2006 that requires systems with higher *Cryptosporidium* levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. The EPA
created this rule (Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR)) to provide for increased protection against microbial pathogens, such as Cryptosporidium, in public water systems that use surface water sources.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water
To ensure that tap water is of high quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Lawton / Fort Sill (AWE-MSG) advanced water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern. The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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 include:

- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information about Lead

Is there lead in my water?
Although we regularly test lead levels in your drinking water, it is possible that lead and/or copper levels at your home are higher because of materials used in your plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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. Fort Sill American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. We take steps to reduce the potential for lead to leach from your pipes into the water. This is accomplished by maintaining the quality of your water leaving our treatment facilities. There are steps that you can take to reduce your household’s exposure to lead in drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead and copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. You can also use cold water for cooking, drinking, or making baby formula; use low lead containing faucets; and when replacing or working on pipes, use lead-free solder. Fort Sill American Water remains in full compliance with all of the requirements dealing with lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 National Lead Information Center (800-LEAD-FYI) or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

How to Read the Data Tables
American Water Enterprises-Military Service Group (AWE-MSG) conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are required to be monitored less than once per year and represent the most current results available. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Table Definitions” section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or year prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes under Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.
Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

**Special Monitoring:**
The City of Lawton tested for many different compounds over the year at the point of entry for the Medicine Park Water Treatment Plant and The Southeast Water Treatment Plant and the Max distant distribution site.

**Table Definitions and Abbreviations**

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**BPQL (Below Practical Quantitative Limit):** Below the minimum concentration of a substance can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the true value is greater than zero.

**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.

**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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of disinfectant routinely allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of 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 contamination.

**mrem/year:** Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not detected.

**NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units:** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

**pH:** A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

**ppt (parts per trillion):** One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Level 1 Assessment:** 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.

**Level 2 Assessment:** 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.
**Water Quality Statement**

Fort Sill purchases all its drinking water from the City of Lawton. American Water Enterprises, Inc. owns and operates the water distribution system on Fort Sill. The City of Lawton and American Water Enterprises, Inc. are required to sample for many different contaminants in your drinking water annually. The tables below only contain sample results for contaminants that were detected in your drinking water. Some contaminants are required to be sampled for less than annually and in these cases, the most recent sample results are provided below and the year they were collected.

**REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM THE CITY OF LAWTON (PURCHASED WATER)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Medicine Park Lawton WTP</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TURBIDITY AND ORGANIC CARBON</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)¹</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Highest Amount Detected 0.12</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISTRIBUTION TESTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHMs (ppb)</td>
<td>LRAA 2018</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>17.81</td>
<td>0.00-27.3</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAA5 (ppb)</td>
<td>LRAA 2018</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7.72</td>
<td>0.00-13.4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Distribution Testing</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform Bacteria (highest # of samples in a single month)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0 positive 0.00%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISTRIBUTION TESTING - LEAD AND COPPER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance (units)</td>
<td>Year Sampled</td>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>90th Percentile</td>
<td>Sites Above AL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>&lt;5.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Average Amount Detected</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>&lt;2.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppb)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromate (ppb)</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>0.00–7.52</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.48–0.66</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate/Nitrite</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium (ppb)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Radiological Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Average Amount Detected</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha (pCi/L)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;0.518</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Beta (pCi/L)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226 &amp; 228 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (ppb)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;1.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Semi Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)

The Medicine Park WTP and the Southeast WTP also tested for SVOCs (Semi Volatile Organic Compounds) in 2018. All compounds were below detection level.
### Regulated Contaminants from the Fort Sill Water Distribution System (American Water)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Average Amount Detected</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products (American Water)**
| Chloramines (ppm) | 2018         | 4   | 4    | 2.31                     | 1.40-3.15   | Yes                 | Disinfectant water additive used to control microbes |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Tested Positive</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Microbiological Contaminants (American Water)**
| Coliform, Total  | 2018         |     | 0    | 0               | Yes                 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Coliform, E.Coli | 2018         | N/A | 0    | 0               | Yes                 | Human and animal fecal waste |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Sites Above AL</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Distribution Testing (American Water)**
| Lead (ppb)       | 2018         | 15 | 0    | BPQL            | 0              | Yes                 | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)     | 2018         | 1.3| 0    | 0.102           | 0              | Yes                 | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance (units)</th>
<th>Year Sampled</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Average Amount Detected</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Distribution Testing (American Water)**
| THMs (ppb)       | 2018         | 80  | NA   | 11.08                    | 4.03-16.90  | Yes                 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (ppb)       | 2018         | 60  | NA   | 4.56                      | 1.82-6.61   | Yes                 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |