219 NW 4th Street
Guymon, OK 73942

**City of Guymon Consumer Confidence Report**
**2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report,**
**Guymon, Oklahoma**
**Public Water System #2007003**

***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua potable. Si usted necesita esta información en español, puede conseguirla Llamando al 580-338-5838.***

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# City of Guymon

# Council Members and Department Heads

### Names and Phone Numbers

### *Council Members*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kim Peterson | Mayor | 580-338-0137 |
| Larry Swager | Vice-Mayor | 580-338-0137 |
| William King | Council Member | 580-338-0137 |
| John Van Meter | Council Member | 580-338-0137 |

### *Department Heads*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kim Meek | Interim City Manager, City Clerk | 580-338-0137 |
| Sharlene Wale | City Court Clerk | 580-338-3501 |
| Vicki Ayres-McCune | Community Development Dir. | 580-338-5838 |
| Bryon Bennett | City Inspector | 580-338-5838 |
| Mike Roche | Interim Municipal Golf Director | 580-338-7404 |
| Dean McFadden | Interim Fire Chief | 580-338-5536 |
| Grant Wadley | EMS Chief | 580-338-5536 |
| Michael Babb | Police Chief | 580-338-6525 |
| Rachel Sides | Library Director | 580-338-7330 |
| Gregg Downing | Airport F.B.O. | 580-338-0481 |
| Ivan Clark | Public Works Director | 580-338-3396 |
| Tracy Bowers | Gas and Water Superintendent | 580-338-5866 |
| Brad Cawfield | Waste Water Director | 580-338-5866 |
| Karen Rice | Sanitation Superintendent | 580-338-2434 |
| Lloyd Boles | Streets Superintendent | 580-338-6920 |
| | Parks/Cemetery Director | 580-338-2178 |

## Other Important Information

### City of Guymon Public Bus System "The Ride"

Monday – Friday, 4:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Saturday, 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
$1.00 a ride; Disabled, Ages 5 and Under & Seniors ride free
**580-338-RIDE (7433)**

### City Council Meetings

The Guymon City Council meets every month on the 2nd and last Thursday of the month. Meetings begin at 6:00 p.m. and are held in the Council Chambers of City Hall. The public is always welcome and encouraged to attend.

**2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**
**City of Guymon**

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality 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. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

Our water source is ground water drawn from eighteen (18) water wells. The wells are approximately 300-400 feet deep and produce from the **Ogallala Aquifer**. An analysis of contamination susceptibility of our source water has been done. The analysis showed that our water's susceptibility to contamination is **Low**. We have a **Source Water Protection Plan** available from our office. Information such as potential sources of contamination is listed in the plan.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Tracy Bowers, Gas and Water Director, at 580-338-5866 or by mail at City of Guymon, 219 N.W. 4th St., Guymon, Ok 73942**. 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 the second and last Thursday's of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers, 216 N.W. 4th Street.

The City of Guymon routinely monitors for contaminants 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, 2012. (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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 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.
*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)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
*Maximum Contaminant Level* (MCL) - 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* - 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.

| WATER QUALITY DATA | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Highest Level Detected | Range Detected | MCL | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria<br>(System takes ³40 monthly samples)<br>(System takes <40 monthly samples)<br>***(highest number of samples in a single month)*** | No | 0 | 0 | 5% positive<br>1 positive | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal coliform and E.coli<br>***(highest number of samples in a single month)***<br><br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 0 | 0 | a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| **Radiochemical Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Gross Beta (pCi/L)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 7.016 | 7.016-7.016 | 50 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 5 | 5.21-10.64 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium 226/228 (pCi/L)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | null | null | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L or ug/l)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 8 | 8.1-8.1 | 20.1 pCi / L<br>Or<br>30 ug / L | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppb)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 0.0461 | 0.0461-0.0461 | 2000 | 2000 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 3.1 | 3.1-3.1 | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Copper (ppm)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 1.3 | 90th Percentile 0.152 | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride (ppm)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 1.88 | 1.88-1.88 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate - $NO_3$ (ppm)<br>(as Nitrogen)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 5 | 2.17-5.34 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Bromoform (ppb)<br>Collection Date: 2009 | No | 1.7 | 0.05-1.7 | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb)<br>Collection Date: | No | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb)<br>Collection Date: 2009 | No | 1.7 | 1.3-1.7 | 0.06 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 1.20 | 1.20-1.20 | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | 5 | 4.9-4.9 | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Alachlor (ppb)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | <0.2 | <0.2 | 2 | 0 | Runoff from herbicides used on row crops |
| Atrizine (ppb)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | <0.1 | <0.1 | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicides used on row crops |
| Simazine (ppb)<br>Collection Date: 2012 | No | <0.07 | <0.07 | 4 | 4 | Herbicide runoff |

***Microbiological Contaminants:***
(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially- harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
(2) Fecal coliform/E.Coli. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
(3) & (4) Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
(5) Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

***Radiochemical Contaminants:***
(6) Gross Beta. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(7) Gross Alpha. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(8) Combined Radium 226/228. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(9) Uranium. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

***Inorganic Contaminants:***
(11) Arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(12) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
*(21) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.*
(23) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
*(24) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.*
(26) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

(27) Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

***Volatile Organic Contaminants:***
(42) Haloacetic Acids. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(49) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. 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.
(57) Xylenes. Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

***Synthetic Organic Contaminants:***
(58) Alachlor. Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(59) Atrazine. Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
(75) Simazine. Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

**What does this mean?**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 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 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

*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).*

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. The City of Guymon 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*.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a significant increased risk of having the described health effect.

As explained in the report, 2012 was an excellent year for the City of Guymon's PWS. This is our goal in providing quality water to you and your family. We would like to askl that you help in our continuing efforts to conserve your water supply. Conservation tips are available at the City of Guymon's billing office or on the internet at www.deq.state.ok.us or www.epa.gov.

*A special thanks to those citizens who volunteered their time and efforts in the Lead & Copper sampling program. Through their participation, we continue to have below, EPA's and ODEQ's set MCL's, for a quality water supply for everyone.*

*If you would like to participate in the Lead & Copper sampling program, contact us for an evaluation of your homes piping at no charge. If your home meets the criteria set by the EPA, the information will be submitted to ODEQ and your home will become a designated test site for Lead & Copper testing. There is no charge for the testing and you will receive the results of each analysis.*

*We at the City of Guymon are proud of the quality services we provide. Please call our office if you have any questions about this report, 580-338-5866.*

**Consumer Gas Yard Lines**

The Research and Special Program Administration of the US Department of Transportation issued a rule on September 13, 1995, requiring all natural gas suppliers to notify customers of responsibility with yard service lines.

The City of Guymon does not maintain service lines beyond the gas meter. Those lines belong to the customer. Each customer must be notified that:

- The City of Guymon does not maintain the customer's buried piping;
- If not maintained, piping is subject to corrosion and leakage;
- Buried gas piping should be periodically inspected for leaks and corrosion in the metal pipes, and should be repaired if needed;
- When excavating near buried gas pipes, customers should locate pipes in advance and do the excavation with care by hand; and
- Plumbers and/or heating contractors may be able to assist consumers in locating, inspecting, and repairing buried pipes.

It is the policy of the City of Guymon to provide the best possible natural gas delivery service; however, by law, we cannot take ownership of or repair customer-owned yard lines. If, though, you have an emergency or possible leak, DO NOT hesitate to call 580-338-3396 for assistance.

**This is a public service notice to help you familiarize yourself with some of the ways, as a consumer, you can ensure your family's well-being, conserve energy, and save money.**

***If you smell gas:***
Natural gas, when brought from the earth, is completely odorless. The supplier adds an odor to the gas as a safety precaution, so gas can be identified should a leak occur.

It is a good idea to know the location of your gas meter. In case of emergency, your gas can be turned off using a crescent wrench. The shut-off valve can be found on the left side of your gas meter, above the ground, and before the gas regulator.

If you smell gas in your home, you:

- Should NOT operate any light switch;
- Should NOT use the telephone;
- Should NOT smoke, light matches or lighters;
- SHOULD check the pilot lights on all appliances;
- SHOULD vacate the premises if the odor is heavy and call 580-338-3396.

If you have a pilot light that has gone out, turn off the appliance and wait five minutes. If you no longer smell gas, it should be safe to re-light. If the odor is still strong, or gets worse after

waiting, leave the house. Go to a neighbor's house and call 580-338-3396. Give your name, address, nature of emergency, and location of the problem. A gas employee will be sent to evaluate the problem. The employee will instruct you as to what action should be taken.

It is also important to conserve energy. The use of insulation, weather stripping, and storm doors and windows are just a few ways consumers can cut back on the amount of gas burned. This will, in turn, lower the gas bill.

**Public Notice from the City of Guymon Natural Gas Department**

**Pipeline Purpose and Reliability**

Guymon Municipal Gas is a municipally owned natural gas distribution pipeline system. We distribute natural gas through underground pipelines to your home. This is a reliable, safe, and uninterrupted way to provide heating, cooling, and production energy to you, our customer. Natural gas has been supplied through pipelines for over 150 years. It is one of the world's safest, cleanest, most reliable sources of energy.

**Awareness of Hazards and Prevention**

Our underground pipelines can be steel, PVC, or polyethylene. They can be located in alleys, easements, or in streets throughout town. Our pipelines are usually buried 2 feet to 4 feet below ground level with pressures ranging from 8 ounces to 240 pounds per square inch gas. Excavation equipment can, and does on occasion, puncture these pipelines, releasing natural gas into the atmosphere.

The amount of gas a customer uses is measured by gas flowing through a meter. Gas meters are above ground and are part of the pipeline system. They can be damaged by vehicles or punctured by rocks or other objects. The release of natural gas can be ignited in several ways, including static electricity, smoking, cell phones, and lighters. If you or your excavator intends to dig or excavate over or around our pipelines, call us at 580-338-3396 and request a line locate.

**Leak Recognition and Response**

Natural gas is odorless and non-toxic. An odorant is added to natural gas to give it a distinct odor when it escapes from its container. A natural gas leak can be detected by this smell. Since natural gas is under pressure you might hear a hissing sound or a roaring sound to let you know there is a possible gas leak. If there is natural gas emergency, go to a neighbor's house and call 580-338-3396 or 911. give you name, telephone number, address, location of gas leak, and a description of the problem. Do not strike a flame, smoke in the area, turn on a light switch, or have any type of ignition source in the area of leak. Do not attempt to fix the leak yourself . Turn your equipment off and leave the area, keep other people away until the Guymon Gas Personnel arrive.

**Damage Prevention Awareness**

Guymon Municipal Gas is required by law to be a member of the Oklahoma One-Call known as Call OKIE 1-800-522-6543. Call OKIE is a notification center for its members. They call of fax us when you, the customers, the public, an excavator, of a plumber notifies them of your intent to dig in our alleys, easements, or other publicly owned properties. When we are notified by Call OKIE, we will contact you and your excavator to make arrangements to meet you at the proposed dig site to locate our pipelines in that area. If you have not been contacted by Guymon Municipal Gas before you dig, please call us at 580-338-3396 or 580-338-5866, and we will arrange a meeting to locate our pipelines.

**OTRO AVISO IMPORTANTE A LOS CONSUMIDORES**

La Administración de Programas y Investigación Especial del Departamento de Transporte Publicó de los Estados Unidos expandio una regla el 13 de septiembre 1995, requiriendo a todos los surtidores del gas natural notificar a sus clientes con-respecto a la responsabilidad de líneas de servicio en propiedad privada.

La Ciudad de Guymon no mantiene las líneas de servicio más allá del medidor de gas. Esas líneas pertenecen al consumídor. Cada consumídor debe ser notificado que:

- La Ciudad de Guymon no mantiene la tubería enterrada en propiedad del consumídor;
- Si no se mantiene la tubería, es subjeta a la corrosión y escape de gas;
- La tubería de gas enterrada debe ser examinada para escapes, corrosión de pipas cuando son de metal y ser reparada periódicamente cuando esto es necesario;
- Al excavar cerca de las pipas enterradas, los clientes deben de antemano identificar donde estan las pipas y hacer la excavación con cuidado y a mano.
- Los contratistas de plomeria pueden asistir al consumidor en situar, inspecsionar y reparar las pipas enterradas.

Es la póliza de la Ciudad de Guymon proporciónar el mejor servicio de gas natural posible; sin embargo por ley, no podemos apoderarnos de líneas situadas en propiedad de los consumidores, ni hacer ningúna reparación. Sin embargo, si usted tiene una emergencia o un posible escape, no dude en llamar al 580-338-3396 para asistencia.

Esto es un aviso para familiarizarle con algunas de las maneras que el consumidor puede asegurar el bienestar de su familia, ahorrar dinero y conserva energía.

El gas natural, cuando está extraído de la tierra es totalmente inodoro. El surtidor agrega un olor al gas, como medida de seguridad y para que el gas pueda ser identificado si ocurre un escape.

Es una buena idea conocer el local de su medidor de gas. En caso de emergencia, su gas puede ser cerrado en el medidor, usando una llave crescent. La válvula de cierre se encuentra en el lado izquierdo de su medidor de gas, sobre la tierra y antes del regulador del gas.

Si usted huele gas en su hogar, usted:

- NO debe encender ningúna luz;
- NO debe utilizar el teléfono;
- NO debe fumar, encende fósforos o alumbradores de cigarillos;
- Debe apagar todos los pilotos, abandone su casa, y si el olor es pesado, llame al 580-338-3396.

Si usted tiene un piloto qu se apago, apague el utensilio, y espere cinco minutos. Si deja de oler gas, es seguro para re-encender. Si el olor sigue siendo fuerte, o sigue peor después de esperar cinco minutos, salga de la casa. Vaya a la casa de algun vecino y llame al 580-338-3396. Dé su mombre, la direción, la naturaleza de la emergencia, y el local del problema. Enviarán un empleado del gas para evaluar el problema. El empleado le dará instruccións en cuanto a lo qué debe hacer.

También es importante conservar energía. El use del insulación, puertas y ventanas de tormentas y tiras de insulación en sus puertas y ventanas son algunas maneras que el consumidor puede conservar en el consumo de gas. La conservación en torno baja la cuenta del gas.

## Aviso Publico del Departamento de Gas Natural de la Ciudad de Guymon

**Proposito y seguridad de las lines de gas**
El Gas Municipal de Guymon es un sistema de lineas de gas natural propiedad de la municipalidad. Nosotros distribuimos el gas natural por medio de tuberias de gas por debajo de la tierra hasta su casa. Esta es una forma efficas, segura y sin interupciones para proporcionarle a usted calor, fresco y producion de energia a usted, nuestro cliente. El gas natural se ha surtido pormedio de lineas de gas por mas de 150 años. Es una de las formas energeticas mas segura, limpia y eficas en el mundo.

**Daño y Prevencion**
Las lineas bajo la tierra pueden ser de acero, PVC, o politileno. Estas pueder ser localizadas en callejones o calles en el pueblo. Nuestras lineas estan usualmente enterradas entre 2 y 4 pies bajo el nivel de la tierra con una presion variando de entre 8 onzas a 240 libras por pulgada cuadrada de gas. El equipo de excavasion puede, y en ocaciones corta estas tuberias dejando salir gas natural a la atmosphere.

La cantidad de gas usada por el consumidor es medida por la cantidad de gas flotando por un medidor. Los medidores de gas estan bajo tierra y son parte del sistema de la tuberia de gas. Ellas pueden serdañadas por vehiculos o picadas por rocas u otros objetos. La liberacio de gas natural puede ser encendido en diferente maneras, incluyendo electricidad estatica, fumar, celulares y encendedores.si su excavador intenta escarvar o excavar sobre o alrrededor nuestras lineas de gas, llamenos al 580-338—3396 y pida una localizacion de lineas.

**Reconocimiento de Fugas y Respuesta**
El gas natural no tiene olor y no es toxico. Un olor es añadido para darle olor distinto al gas en caso de que escape de su contenedor. Una fuga de gas puede ser dedetectada por medio de su olor. Debido a que el gas natural esta bajo presion, usted quiza escuche un silbido o rujido que le hara saber hacerca de una possible fuga de gas. Si hay una emergencia de gas natural, vaya a la casa de su vecin y llame al 580-338-3396 o 911. (de su nombre, numero de telefono, dirrecion , hubicacon de la fuga de gas y descripcion del problema. Por ningun motivo agreda la flama, fume en esa area, encienda un interruptor de luz, o tenga ningún tipo de fuente de ignición en el area de la fuga. No intente arreglar la fuga usted. Apage su equipo y avandone la el area. Mantenga otras personas alejadas hasta que el personal de gas de Guymon llegen.

**Toma de Conciencia de Prevencion de Daños**
El gas municipal de Guymon es requerido por ley a ser miembro del sistema de llamada de Oklahoma, conocido como OKIE 1-800-522-6543. Llamada OKIE es un centro de notificacion para sus miembros. Ellos pueden llamar o mandarnos un fax cuando tu, el cliente, el public, un escavador, o un plomero les notifica de tu interes a escarvar en un callejon u otro propiedad publica. Cuando nosotros somos notificados por OKIE, nosotros le contactaremos a usted y su excavador para hacer arreglos para reunirnos en el sitio propuesto para localizer nuestras tuberia en esa area. Si usted no ha sido contactado por el Gas Municipal de Guymon anted de comenzar a escarvar por favor llamenos al 580-338-3396 or 580-338-5866, y nosotros arreglaremos una reunion para hubicar nuestras tuberia.


***219 NW 4th Street***
***Guymon, OK 73942***

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