

CITY OF WALDPOR ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. We want our customers to understand the daily commitment we make to provide quality drinking water. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Public Works at (541)563-2111 and/or the Water Plant Operator at (541)563-2929. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held the second Thursday of each month at City Hall, 355 Alder Street, at 2:00 p.m.

The City presently gets its raw water from three (3) surface water sources: North and South Weist Creeks and Eckman Creek.

A Source Water Assessment Report provided to the City by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality is available for review at the City of Waldport's Public Works facility, 4028 Ann Street.

The City of Waldport routinely monitors for numerous constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our required monitoring for the period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. Not all constituents are monitored in a one-year period. The testing timetables are set by statutes. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Copies of the complete report are available at City Hall or on-line at the State of Oregon's Drinking Water Program website at: <http://oregon.gov/DHA/ph/dwp/index.shtml>. In addition to the list attached, Waldport tests routinely for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's). The lab results over many years indicate No Detection (ND). In the following table you will find some terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions for those terms used in the table:

Non-Detects (ND) - At the lowest reporting limit, laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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 "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs (see the following definition) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (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.

Turbidity - The measurement of cloudiness in the water caused by suspended particles. The units of measure for turbidity are nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).

HSM - Highest Single Measurement.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	N	ND		0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity HSM	N	0.20	NTU	0	.3	Soil runoff
Lowest % below MCL	N	99.9			TT	

Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethane	N	0.0142	ppm	0	0.080	Cl ₂ (Chlorine Disinfectant)
Haloacetic Acids	N	0.00701	ppm	0	0.060	Cl ₂ (Chlorine Disinfectant)

Volatile Organic Compounds - Regulated

Ethylbenzene	N	ND	ppm	0	0.7	Paint byproduct (likely from storage tank rehab)
Xylenes	N	0.00093	ppm	0	10	Paint byproduct (likely from storage tank rehab)

Lead and Copper

Lead	N	ND	ppm	0.00750	0.0150	Tested every 3 years. Last tested in 2020.
Copper	N	0.0118	ppm	0.65	1.30	Tested every 3 years. Last tested in 2020.

TEST RESULTS (CONT.)

Inorganic Chemicals

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate-N	N	0.276	mg/L	None	10	Fertilizers

Note: The following are additional definitions and information for the above-listed items, identified by the contaminant:

Haloacetic Acids. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Regulated vs Unregulated. The volatile organic compounds fall into two categories. The regulated compounds have established maximum contamination levels, while the unregulated compounds are monitored but no maximum contamination level has been established yet.

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.

Trihalomethane (Total) TTHM's. 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.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant or turbidity violations. We are very proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791**.

MCL's 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

We at the City of Waldport Water Department are very proud that we provide top quality water to every tap, and will continue to do so. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water resources.