

**Water Sources** - The District gets its raw water from the following surface water sources located within the Siuslaw National Forest: Starr Creek, Big Creek and Dicks Fork of Big Creek. The District also takes water from Vingie Creek at a location on private land. Two water treatment plants treat this water - Blodgett Treatment Plant and Dicks Fork Treatment Plant. The District has developed a Watershed Protection Plan, which outlines what needs to be done to assure that the Water District's raw water sources are not compromised or polluted.

As a customer of the District, you can help assure that the raw water supply remains of the highest quality. Do not pollute your water supply by dumping anything in the forest. Report any dumping you may see to the U.S. Forest Service or the Water District.

**Water Distribution System** - The Water District's distribution system is in very good condition. All leaks discovered are repaired immediately. The Water District asks that our customers use their water supply responsibly and report any possible leaks in our system so that Water District personnel can investigate and take appropriate action. We are working on moving into our new shop next to the Blodgett Water Treatment Facility, out of the Tsunami Zone.

Water Quality Federal and State laws require Southwest Lincoln County Water District to routinely monitor your drinking water for 79 possible contaminants. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 (1-800-426-4791). We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The following table shows the results of our monitoring. Test dates and the date of the next tests are shown below each of the listed test results. The table lists only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Copies of the complete reports are available at the District office. You will find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with in this table. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the definitions for those terms used in the table:

Violation - N - there is no violation, Y - there is a violation.

Detection Level (DL) = A number representing the amount of contaminant present in a sample.

Unit of Measurement (UoM) – used to show comparative volume of contaminant present in a sample (see Following):

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) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 Years

or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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 - the concentration of a contaminant, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements the water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions (if applicable) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MC are infrequently given in Oregon.)

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

Treatment Plant (TP) The District has two treatment plants—Blodgett and Dicks Fork.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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. 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.

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.

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. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG) - The level of a 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.

Million fibers per liter (MFL) – A measurement for asbestos cement in water mains Millirems

per year (Mrem/yr) – A measurement for materials that are radioactive.

Next Compliance Period (NCP) - No samples are required until the date set by the Department of Human Services-Drinking Water Program.

TEST RESULTS

TEST STANDARDS

Contaminant	Violation	DL	UofM	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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**Microbiological Contaminants**

Total Coliform Bacteria (sampled monthly)	N				0	Presence of Coliform Bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity Blodgett TP	N	Low	high	NT	N/A	0	Soil runoff
		.031	.298	U		.3 ntu's	
Dicks Fork TP (sampled daily)	N	.041	.151 Avg.				
		.029	.159				
	N	.031	.078 Avg.				

Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters	N	ND	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural Deposits
Last test 2008		2.3				
Next test 2017						
Beta/photon emitters	N	ND	Mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Last test 2008						
Next test 2017						
Combined radium	N	ND	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Last test 2008						
Next test 2017						

Inorganic Contaminants

Asbestos	N	ND	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Last test 2008						
Next test 2017						

Arsenic			ppm	0.005	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Blodgett TP	N	ND				
Dicks Fork TP	N	ND				
Last test 2010						
Next test 2017						
Sodium	N		ppm			Rain water; Chemicals used in treatment process
Blodgett TP		9.48				
Dicks Fork TP		8.43				
Last test 2008						
Next test 2017						
Sulfate	N		ppm		250	Chemicals used in treatment process
Blodgett TP		3.97				
Dicks Fork TP		3.71				
Last test 2008						
Next test 2017						
Nitrate			ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Blodgett TP	N	0.27				
Dicks Fork TP	N	0.14				
Last test 2015						
Next test 2016						

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

All SOC's	N	ND	ppb	70	70	
Last test 2014						
Next test 2020						

Volatile Organic Contaminants

All regulated VOC's	N	ND				
Last test 2014						
Next test 2020						
Unregulated VOC Chloroform			ppm			Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Blodgett TP	N	0.0058				(TTHM)
Dicks Fork TP	N	0.0047				
Last test 2014						
Next test 2020						
Unregulated VOC Dibromochloromethane			ppm			Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Blodgett TP	N	0.0037				(TTHM)
Dicks Fork TP	N	0.0032				
Last test 2014						
Next test 2020						

Unregulated VOC Bromodichloromethane Blodgett TP Dicks Fork TP Last test 2014 Next test 2020	N N	0.0058 0.0046	ppm			Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. (TTHM)
TTHM Hemlock(NOV.) Last test 8/2015 Next test 8/2016	N N	.0168	ppm	0	0.08	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (Haa5) Hemlock(DEC.) Last test 12/2015 Next test 12/2016	N	ND .0104	ppm	0	0.06	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

**Definitions**

**Turbidity** - Turbidity in itself 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.

**Asbestos** - Some people who drink water that contains asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.

**Arsenic** - Some people who drink water that contains 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.



Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.020	0	yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Last test 2014							
Next test 2017							
Lead	ppb	0	0.015	ND	0	yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Last test 2014							
Next test 2017							

The 90th percentile is the highest result found in 90% of the samples when they are listed in order from lowest to the highest results. EPA requires testing for lead and copper at the customer' taps most likely to contain these substances based on when the house was built. The EPA determined that if the sample results exceeded the action level, the Water District must take action to reduce the risk of leaching of lead and copper. As you can see by the table above, your water was well below the action level on our last round of testing in 2008. Our next testing is scheduled for the summer of 2011.

**Copper** - Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains 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.

**Lead** - 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. Southwest Lincoln County Water District 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 1-800-426-4791 or visit [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels. 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 and more information about contaminants and their potential health effects are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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. Please call our office if you have questions.

We at Southwest Lincoln County Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We have in place a Cross Connection program in order to protect our customers and our Distribution system. If you have any questions or would like us to do a survey to see if you have a potential cross connection, please call the office. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

The staff and board at Southwest Lincoln County Water District ask and support our customers in an effort to conserve water usage. For more information on ways to conserve water please visit [http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/pages/water\\_conservation.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/pages/water_conservation.aspx).

The Water District's CCR is now available by request at our office or posted at the following URL [www.swlcwd.org/consumer-confidence-report](http://www.swlcwd.org/consumer-confidence-report)