

## Wickiup Water District

### 2016 Water Quality Report - System ID #410063

In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Oregon Department of Human Services Drinking Water Program, the Wickiup Water District (WWD) is pleased to provide this report about the quality of the water we deliver to our customers every day. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want our customers to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of the water delivered to your home or business. Our water sources are Little Creek, John Day Creek (locally known as Big Fat Buck Creek), and a small tributary to John Day Creek locally known as Little Fat Buck Creek.

#### Source Water Assessment

The state has performed an assessment of our source waters in order to identify potential sources of contamination to our drinking water. A total of seven potential contamination sources were identified within WWD's drinking water protection area. Of those, six are located within the sensitive areas. The potential contaminant sources identified in the watershed include: privately managed forest lands; a private homestead; a random dump site; a region of motorized recreational vehicle use; a former quarry, and the District's treatment plant. The potential contaminant sources within the drinking water protection area all pose a relatively higher to moderate risk to the drinking water supply with the exception of the former quarry which poses a lower risk. This provides a quick look at the existing potential sources of contamination that could, if improperly managed or released, impact the water quality in the watershed. Contact the WWD for more information about the full Source Water Assessment Report and results.

#### Safe Drinking Water

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or by visiting EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/ow](http://www.epa.gov/ow).

#### Water Quality Monitoring Results

The WWD 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 1 to December 31, 2016. Although WWD's water supplies are tested for all regulated and many unregulated contaminants, only contaminants that have been detected in the water are included in this report. Through our monitoring and testing, some contaminants have been detected. The results, however, indicate that our water is safe and meets or surpasses all State and Federal drinking water standards.

CONTAMINANT MONITORING TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source(s) of Contamination
Turbidity: - Slow Sand Filter Plant - Rapid Sand Filter Plant	No No	.265 .295	NTU NTU	N/A N/A	TT=100% of samples: < 1.0 < 0.3	Soil runoff
Nitrate: - Slow Sand Filter Plant - Rapid Sand Filter Plant	No No	.278 .717	ppm ppm	10.0 10.0	10.0 10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes: - Keller Road	No	19.4	ppb	-0-	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids: - Keller Road	No	12.9	ppb	-0-	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper: - Lead - Copper	No No	.49 1.7	ppb ppm	N/A N/A	15 ppb 1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural mineral deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
TOC: - Slow Sand Filter Plant	No	Avg. 1.56 High 1.71 Low 1.42	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
- Rapid Sand Filter Plant		Avg. 1.53 High 1.97 Low 1.0	ppm	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment

## Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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 Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Turbidity & Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is measured in NTUs. Precipitation and snow melt are the greatest contributors of turbidity and make disinfection more difficult.

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

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

**Parts Per Million (ppm), Parts Per Billion (ppb), or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l):** These units of measurement describe the levels of detected contaminants. One part per million is equal one minute in two years.

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) & Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):** Disinfection by-products that result from a chemical reaction between chlorine and naturally occurring organic or inorganic matter in the water. The disinfection process is carefully controlled to remain effective while keeping disinfection by-product levels low.

**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 Goal (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 contaminants.

**Total Organic Matter (TOC):** The measure of the total amount of organic matter that is present in the water.

## Education Information

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice 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 Wickiup 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 second 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>.

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 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff or residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring.

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. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## You Are Invited To Get Involved

Customers of the Wickiup Water District are encouraged to attend and participate in the monthly meeting of the Board of Commissioners. This is a great opportunity to get involved and learn more about issues affecting your community water system. Monthly meetings are held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of each month at 6:30pm at the District's office, located at 92648 Svensen Market Road. We hope to see you there!

## Contact Information

At the Wickiup Water District we value our customers and work hard around the clock to make sure you have clean drinking water every time you turn on the faucet! If you have questions or comments about this report or other issues, please contact our office at 503-458-6555.