

MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

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

AL: (Action Level) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other



requirements which a water system must follow.

MRDLG: (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal) 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.

MRDL: (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) 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.

NTU: (Turbidity & Nephelometric Turbidity Units) 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.

PPM, PPB and MG/L: (Parts Per Million, Parts Per Billion, and Milligrams Per Liter) These units of measurement describe the levels of detected contaminants. One part per million is equal to one minute in two years.

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Level Detected	Measurement Unit	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source(s) of Contamination
Turbidity: Slow Sand Filter Plant Rapid Sand Filter Plant	No No	.285 .295	NTU NTU	N.A. N.A.	1.0 0.3	Soil runoff
Nitrate: Slow Sand Filter Plant Rapid Sand Filter Plant	No No	.560 .936	PPM PPM	10.0 10.0	10.0 10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes: Keller Rd.	No	9.2	PPB	0	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids: Keller Rd.	No	20.6	PPB	0	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead:	No	12.0	PPB	N.A.	15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural mineral deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper:	No	1.282	PPM	N.A.	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural mineral deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Barium: Slow Sand Filter Plant Rapid Sand Filter Plant	No No	5.70 7.63	PPB PPB		2000 ppb 2000 ppb	Mineral deposits; disposal of drilling wastes
Sodium: Slow Sand Filter Plant Rapid Sand Filter Plant	No No	8.3 8.8	PPM PPM		20 ppm 20 ppm	Mineral deposits
Gross Alpha: Rapid Sand Filter Plant	No	3.78	PCi/L		15 PCi/L	Naturally occurring elements
Radium -226: Slow Sand Filter Plant	No	1.93	PCi/L		5 PCi/L	Naturally occurring elements

WICKIUP WATER DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT – SYSTEM ID# 4100063



Serving the Svensen Community since 1938

We are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Over the years, we have remained committed to ensuring the best quality of water is delivered to the homes, schools, and businesses within our community. We continually strive to meet and exceed all state and federal standards.

As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we want our customers to know we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of water protection, conservation, safety, and serve the needs of all our water users.

Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water for our community. We are always available should have any questions or concerns about your water.

Wickiup Water District
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(503) 458-6555



IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemo-therapy, 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

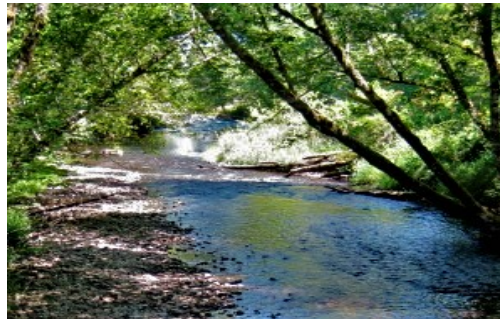
Our water sources are Little Creek, John Day Creek, locally known as Big Fat Buck Creek, and a small tributary to John Day Creek, locally known as Little Fat Buck Creek.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The State of Oregon has performed an assessment of our source waters to identify potential sources of contamination to our drinking water. A total of seven potential contamination sources were identified within the District's drinking water protection area. Of those, six are located within the sensitive areas. 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 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.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can



be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for

contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

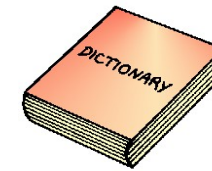
Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR 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. 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 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>.

YOU ARE INVITED TO GET INVOLVED

The community and patrons of the Wickiup Water District are welcome and invited to attend our monthly meetings. Monthly meetings are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the District's office.



DEFINITIONS

MCLG: (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

