Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended

Drinking Water Definitions

Term / Definition

* **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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
* **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.
* **Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
* **Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.
* **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.
* **Monitored Not Regulated (MNR)**
* **Maximum Permissible Level (MPL)**

Contaminant Tested	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochloroben-zene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethy-lene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

WICKIUP WATER DISTRICT

Consumer Confidence Report
2023 Water Quality Report for Public Water System #4100063

Serving the Svensen Community since 1938

Is My Water Safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

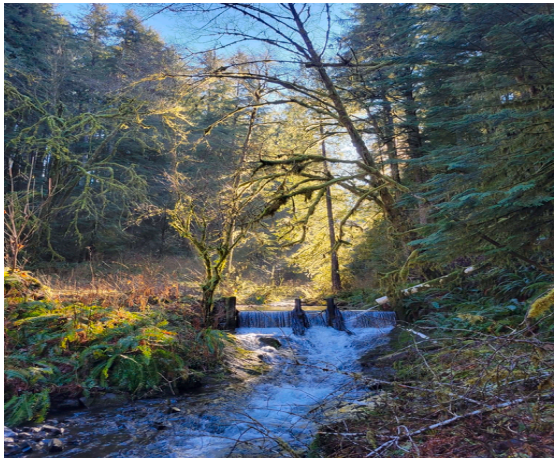
Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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.

Wickiup Water District
92648 Svensen Market Rd.
Astoria, Oregon 97103
(503) 458-6555

Where Does My Water Come From?

Wickiup Water District's drinking water is supplied by three intakes, namely; 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. Intakes are located in the Big Creek / Gnat Creek Watershed in the Lower Columbia Sub-Basin of the Pacific Northwest Basin. The streams that contribute to the intakes extend upstream a cumulative total of 5.56 miles and encompass a total area of 2.12 square miles.



Source Water Assessment and its Availability

A Water Source Assessment was completed in 2017. A copy of the report is available upon request at the District Office.

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, 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 productions, 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.

How Can I get Involved?

The Wickiup Water District Board of Commissioners meet the second Wednesday of every month at the District office. Meetings start at 6:30 p.m. The public is encouraged to attend.

Water Source Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways.

° Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides;
° Pick up after your pets;
° Properly maintain your septic system to reduce leaching into water sources;
° Dispose of chemicals properly -- take used motor oil to a recycling center.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although may more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water.

Results of Voluntary Monitoring

EP A (Rapid Sand Filter):
Bromodichloromethane .0071 No MCL
Chloroform .0477 No MCL
Dibromochloromethane .0006 No MCL

EP B (Slow Sand Filter):
Bromodichloromethane .0037 No MCL
Chloroform .0045 No MCL
Dibromochloromethane .0020 No MCL

System:
HAA5 .0273 .060 MCL
THM .0543 .080 MCL

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Copper	1.3 ppm	1.282 ppm	No	System
Lead	15 ppb	12 ppb	No	System
Nitrate	10 mg/l	.489 mg/l	No	Rapid Sand Plant
Nitrate	10 mg/l	.804 mg/l	No	Slow Sand Filter plant

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.