

CITY OF YACHATS PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2010

We are pleased to present the annual quality water report for 2010. This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services we deliver to our customers every day. Our continual goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want the public to understand the efforts we make to improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources at Reedy Creek (located approximately 2½ miles east of the Yachats city limits) and Salmon Creek (located ½ mile east of the Yachats city limits).

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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

Highest Single Measurement (HSM)

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health (MCLG's allow for a margin of safety)

Million Fibers per Liter (MF/L) - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water (turbidity in excess of 5 NTU's is just noticeable to the average person)

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one ppb corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one ppm corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/L) - one ppq corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - one ppt corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

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

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

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

The City of Yachats Public Works Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State guidelines. The following table shows the results of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2010:

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Microbiological Contaminants						
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	N	0		0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0		0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity HSM Lowest % Below MCL	N N	0.10	NTU	N/A	0.30	Soil run-off
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic	N	ND	PPb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass; and electronic production wastes
Copper	N	ND	mg/L	0	0.10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	ND	mg/L	0	0.005	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - N	N	ND	mg/L	10	10	Run off from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Chromium	N	ND	mg/L	0	.0030	AWWA recommended sample analysis
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	0.0043	ppb	0	100	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

As evidenced by the information contained in the above table, our system had *no* violations. We are proud that the public's drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that your water is safe to consume at these levels.

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. 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 developing the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as: those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy; those who have undergone organ transplants; those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly persons; and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water.

Infants and young children are also typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of the materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes, in excess of the MCL over many years, experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of developing cancer.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at (800) 426-4791 or on their website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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

We at the City of Yachats Public Works Department work around-the-clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled City Council meetings held monthly at 2 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month inside the Yachats Commons' Civic Meeting Room.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility—except billing—please contact us weekdays from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (excluding holidays):

- Public Works Director John McClintock at (541) 547-3243 or
- Water Treatment Plant Operator Rick McClung at (541) 547-3851

**City of Yachats
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