

**We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you each day. Our constant goal is to provide you with safe and dependable supply of drinking water resources.**

#### **Your water meets all state and federal regulations for safety**

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We are committed to providing you with the information because we want you to be informed. For more information about your water call 541-745-5507 during business hours.

#### **Drinking water sources**

Your water comes from the Willamette River at Hyak Park. Source water assessment information may be obtained from your Public Works Department at 541-231-0400 during business hours.

#### **Public participation opportunities**

Adair Village city council meetings are held on the First Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm at the Adair Community Building at 6030 William R. Carr Ave. Adair Village, OR. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

#### **Contaminants in water**

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides & herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Lead*, If present elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines & home plumbing. The City of Adair Village 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

#### **Water quality monitoring**

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. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### **Water quality data**

The table in this report lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2013. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

#### **Notes for Immuno-compromised Individuals**

The Environmental Protection Agency (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. Immune compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder are at risk. Some elderly and infants can also be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

#### **Terms and Abbreviations**

##### **Action Levels**

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment technique or other requirement which a water system must follow.

##### **MCL**

Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant in drinking water that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

##### **MCLG**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

##### **ppm**

Parts per million: One ppm is roughly equivalent to 1 milligram per liter. A one part per million salt solution would be about one teaspoon of salt divided equally among two dozen 55-gallon drums of water. One part per million is equivalent to one penny in a thousand dollars.

##### **ppb**

Parts per billion: One ppb is roughly equivalent to 1 milligram per 1000 liters.

##### **Primary Standard**

Legally enforceable standards issued by the US EPA. Primary standards limit the level of specific contaminants that are allowed to be present in public drinking water supplies.

##### **ND**

No contaminant was detected in the test.

#### **Sampling and Reporting of Compliance Violations**

The state and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility; please contact the City of Adair Village at (541)-745-5507. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend our regular City Council Meetings

## Water Quality Monitoring Reports

The information below summarizes the most recent test results (2013) of detected levels of primary standards found in your drinking water. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the City of Adair Village during business hours (541-745-5507).

Parameters	MCL	MCLG	Our Water	Sample Date <sup>1</sup>	Violation (Y or N)	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	Action Level: 90% of homes tested must have <1.3 ppm.	1.3	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile was 0.0390 ppm	2009	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	Action Level: 90% of homes tested must have level <15 ppb	15	90 <sup>th</sup> % was 0.0 ppb	2009	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	ND	2012	N	A metal found in natural deposits as ores containing other elements.
Total Organic Carbon	2.0	NA	0.65	2013	N	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (ntu)	95% <0.30	NA	0.190 max	2013	N	Soil Runoff
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	.080	NA	0.0005	2013	N	Bi-Product of disinfection
Haa5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	.060	NA	0.002	2013	N	Bi-Products of disinfection
Arsenic	.010	NA	ND	2012	N	In soil Deposits
<sup>1</sup> Some testing is not required annually. This date is the year of the most recent test.						
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Sodium (mg/L)	> 20 "Advisory Only"	0	15.0	2008	N	Naturally occurring in groundwater sources

**The EPA requires the following statements by all water providers regardless of whether there are contaminants in the water supply. Adair Village's water is safe and fulfills all EPA requirements.**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not 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)

### What areas are included in Adair Village water system's Drinking Water Protection Area?

The drinking water for Adair Village Water System is supplied by an intake on the Willamette River. This public water system serves approximately 650 citizens. The intake is located in the Marys River/Muddy Creek Watershed in the Upper Willamette Sub basin of the Willamette Basin. The drinking water intakes for the City of Philomath, City of Corvallis, and Pope & Talbot, Inc. public water systems are also located on the Willamette River or its tributaries upstream of the Adair Village intake. This assessment addressed the geographic area providing water to Adair Village's intake (Adair Village's portion of the drinking water protection area) between Adair Village's intake and the next upstream intakes for Philomath (on the Marys River) and Corvallis (on the Willamette River). The geographic area providing water to Adair Village's intake (Adair Village's portion of the drinking water protection area) extends upstream approximately 424 miles in a southerly direction and encompasses a total area of 366 square miles. Included in this area are a number of tributaries to the main stem, including Marys River and its tributaries, Muddy Creek and Little Muddy Creek. The protection area within an 8-hour travel time from the intake extends approximately 14 miles upstream of the Adair Village intake.

### What are the potential sources of contamination to Adair Village Water System's public drinking water supply?

Potential contaminant sources identified include clear cuts, non-irrigated crops, non-irrigated crops, nurseries grazing animals, two unknown commercial operations, gas stations, a communication company, junk yard, fabrication/manufacturer companies, lumber companies, hospitals, electronic manufacturer, DEQ cleanup sites, public works shops, gravel companies, high density housing, rural homesteads, two wastewater treatment plants, two water treatment plants, parks, schools, storm water outfalls, sewer lines, fire stations, a golf course, several research facilities, Oregon State University and five transportation corridors.

### WHAT ARE THE RISKS FOR OUR SYSTEM?

A total of 47 potential contaminant sources were identified in Adair Village Water System's drinking water protection area. Of these, 40 are located in the sensitive areas and 37 are high- to moderate-risk sources within "sensitive areas". The sensitive areas within the Adair Village Water System drinking water protection area include areas with high soil permeability, high soil erosion potential, high runoff potential and areas within 1000' from the river/streams. The sensitive areas are those where the potential contamination sources, if present, have a greater potential to impact the water supply.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPNs Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426- 4791)."

This water quality report was prepared by the City of Adair Village, OR.