

# *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

## City of Turner 2016

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We purchase our water from the City of Salem, which is treated surface water drawn from the North Fork of the Santiam River at Geren Island near Stayton. ***I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.*** This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Terry Rust (Public Works Director) at (503) 743-2155**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday each month at 7:00 p.m., at the Turner City Hall, 5255 Chicago St., Turner Or 97392.**

**The City of Turner and City of Salem** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, **2016**. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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

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

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

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

*Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)* - (mandatory language) 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)* - (mandatory language) 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.

| TEST RESULTS                        |               |                     |                  |      |        |   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|------|--------|---|
| Contaminant                         | Violation Y/N | Level Detected      | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL    | Likely Source of Contamination  |
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> |               |                     |                  |      |        |   |
| 3. Turbidity                        | No            | 0.05 to 0.34        | NTU              | n/a  | TT     | Soil runoff   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>       |               |                     |                  |      |        |   |
| 10. Asbestos (2006 results)         | No            | ND                  | MFL              | 7    | 7      | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits   |
| 15. Copper (2013 results)           | No            | 0.19                | ppm              | 1.3  | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| 17. Fluoride                        | No            | .50 to .71          | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 18. Lead (2013 results)             | No            | 3.3                 | ppb              | 0    | AL=15  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits  |
| 20. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)           | No            | <.10                | ppm              | 10   | 10     | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                               |
| 21. Nitrate-nitrite                 | No            | <.10                | ppm              | 10   | 10     | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits                               |
| 11. Barium                          | No            | .002                | ppm              | 2    | 2      | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| <b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>     |               |                     |                  |      |        |   |
| Sodium                              | No            | 4.5                 | Ppm              | 20   | 20     | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Organic Contaminants</b>         |               |                     |                  |      |        |   |
| 24. 2,4-D                           | No            | 0.12                | ppb              | 70   | 70     | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops   |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>      |               |                     |                  |      |        |   |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5)             | No            | 35.2 Annual Average | ppb              | 0    | 60`    | By product of drinking water disinfection (chlorination)  |
| 74. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]    | No            | 24.5 Annual Average | ppb              | 0    | 80     | By-product of drinking water Disinfection (chlorination)  |
| Chlorine                            | No            | 0.49 to 1.61        | ppm              | 4    | 4      | Water additive to control microbes  |

*Microbiological Contaminants:*

(3) Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

(11) Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

(15) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Fluoride. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

(18) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(20) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

(21) Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

(24) 2,4-D. Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.

(74) TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. In addition the Oregon Health Authority presented an award to our system for **Outstanding Performance** as a result of our last Sanitary Survey. The Sanitary Survey is an inspection of all facets of a drinking water system. This award reflects the commitment that your Water System Operators and City government have to providing safe drinking water. Your Operators continually attend training in which they earn Continuing Education Units required to maintain their licenses and also to stay abreast of changes, new methods and refresher of skills to provide the City's water customers with the best possible product.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 having the described health effect.

**Nitrates:** As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

**Lead:** 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. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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. Info on testing methods and minimizing exposure may be found at safe drinking water hotline or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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.

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).

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at City of Turner work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap, said Terry Rust. This past year the City has accomplished several notable improvements to our water system. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.