



City of Newport

2013 Water Quality Report

Quality on Tap

The City of Newport is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services the City delivers every day; our goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City makes every effort to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. This report is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act and is designed to increase public awareness of drinking water issues and to serve as a method for customers to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. If you have questions or would like more information, feel free to contact Steve Stewart, Plant Supervisor at the Water Treatment Plant at 541-574-5871, or Tim Gross City Engineer/Director of Public Works at the Public Works Office 541-574-3366.

Where do we get our water?

The City of Newport has two sources of surface water. They are the Big Creek Reservoir and the Siletz River. Water is used from the Siletz River to supplement supply in the summer. The City works with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Oregon Health Authority to complete a source water assessment which outlines and identifies any significant potential threats; it can be viewed at the Oregon Health Authority Drinking Water Program web site

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnviroments/DrinkingWater/Pages/index.aspx>

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).

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Additional information about 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. The City of Newport is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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>.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations- None

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. |
| MCL | 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 | TT: Treatment Technique: Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variations and Exemptions | Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | 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 | 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the City of Newport's water during the calendar year 2013. The presence of 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 in the calendar year 2013. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently, in those cases, the most recent test data are presented.

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL, or, TT</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Range Low</u> | <u>High</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|--|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2013 | No | Water additive used as disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | | 11 | 28 | 2013 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | | 20 | 77 | 2013 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | | NA | | 2005 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth. |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (positive samples/month) | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | | 2013 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3 A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.11. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state. | | | | | 2013 | No | Soil runoff |

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u># Samples Exceeding AL</u> | <u>Exceeds AL</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|--|-------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2013 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 2013 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure 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.

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>Reporting Limit</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Explanation and Comment</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chloroform | 5 ppb | 0.0171 | No | Byproduct of disinfection process. |
| Chlorodibromomethane | 5 ppb | 0.0048 | No | Byproduct of disinfection process. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 5 ppb | 0.0113 | No | Byproduct of disinfection process. |

Undetected Contaminants

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

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 7 | 7 | ND | No | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits. Tested 2013 |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | ND | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Tested 2005 |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 5 | 5 | ND | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints. Tested 2005 |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. Tested 2005 |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. Tested 2005 |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb) | 2 | 2 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland. Tested 2005 |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 50 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. Tested 2005 |
| Thallium (ppb) | 0.5 | 2 | ND | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories. Tested 2005 |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits. Tested 2013 |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0 | 30 | ND | No | Erosion of natural deposits. Tested 2013 |
| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | | | | | |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb) | 50 | 50 | ND | No | Residue of banned herbicide. |
| 2,4-D (ppb) | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Alachlor (ppb) | 0 | 2 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 | 3 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt) | 0 | 200 | ND | No | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines. |
| Carbofuran (ppb) | 40 | 40 | ND | No | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa. |
| Chlordane (ppb) | 0 | 2 | ND | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Dalapon (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb) | 400 | 400 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb) | 0 | 6 | ND | No | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt) | 0 | 200 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards. |
| Dinoseb (ppb) | 7 | 7 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans/vegetables. |
| Diquat (ppb) | 20 | 20 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide use. |
| Endothall (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide use. |
| Endrin (ppb) | 2 | 2 | ND | No | Residue of banned insecticide. |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|----|--|
| Ethylene dibromide (ppt) | 0 | 50 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Glyphosate (ppb) | 700 | 700 | ND | No | Runoff from herbicide use. |
| Heptachlor (ppt) | 0 | 400 | ND | No | Residue of banned pesticide. |
| Heptachlor epoxide (ppt) | 0 | 200 | ND | No | Breakdown of heptachlor. |
| Hexachlorobenzene (ppb) | 0 | 1 | ND | No | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb) | 50 | 50 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Lindane (ppt) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens. |
| Methoxychlor (ppb) | 40 | 40 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock. |
| Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes. |
| PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt) | 0 | 500 | ND | No | Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals. |
| Pentachlorophenol (ppb) | 0 | 1 | ND | No | Discharge from wood preserving factories. |
| Picloram (ppb) | 500 | 500 | ND | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Simazine (ppb) | 4 | 4 | ND | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Toxaphene (ppb) | 0 | 3 | ND | No | Runoff/leaching from insecticide use on cotton/cattle. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | |
| 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 (monochlorobenzene) (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 70 | 70 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 700 | 700 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 600 | 600 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | 75 | 75 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Styrene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 0 | 5 | ND | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Toluene (ppm) | 1 | 1 | ND | No | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 100 | 100 | ND | No | Discharge from industrial chemical 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 and chemical factories |

Unit Descriptions

| Term | Definition |
|------------------------|--|
| ug/L | ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| ppt | ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| MFL | MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration |
| NTU | NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. |
| positive samples/month | positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |