Annual Drinking Water Quality Report CITY OF SCOTTS MILLS, OR 97375

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This report only lists contaminants detected. To see the more results see: https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Monitoring/Pages/index.aspx)

You may comment on our water system via letter or by attending regular City Council meetings on the first Thursday of each month.

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

Status	Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
In Use	NEW 6TH ST (L94470)	GW	Available for review	Sixth Street & C street
Standby	8th St (MARI 5730)	GW	Available for review	8th Street (near A street)
Standby	CITY PARK WELL (MARI 5587)	GW	Available for review	City Park 1st Street near water wheel

Water Quality Test Results

Chemical	Sample Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation
Copper	9/6/16	0	1.3	MG/L	N
Lead	9/6/16	0	0.015	MG/L	N
Copper	8/30/16	0.061	1.3	MG/L	N
Lead	8/30/16	0	0.015	MG/L	N
Copper	8/29/16	0.112	1.3	MG/L	N
Lead	8/29/16	0	0.015	MG/L	N
Nitrate	12/8/2015	0	10.000	MG/L	N
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	12/08/2015	0	0.0002	MG/L	N
2,4,5-TP	12/08/2015	0	0.05	MG/L	N
2,4-D	12/08/2015	0	0.07	MG/L	N
TTHM (Trihalomethanes)	10/02/2015	0.0043	0.08	MG/L	N
TTHM (Trihalomethanes)	09/30/2014	0.0041	0.08	MG/L	N
Coliform	06/30/2013	Positive*	0	MG/L	N
Lead (five samples)	09/24/2013	0	0.0155	MG/L	N
Copper (five samples)	09/24/2013	0	1.35	MG/L	N
Nitrate	09/23/2013	1.3	10	MG/L	N
Nitrate/Nitrite	09/23/2013	1.3	10	MG/L	N
Sodium	09/23/2013	17.3	No limit	MG/L	N
TTHM	09/10/2013	0.0049	0.08	MG/L	N

*Four repeated samples taken immediately afterward did not show any coliform, so none was actually present.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 or 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.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

More information: The City of Scotts Mills was late in sampling several chemicals in 2016 due to a miscommunication. We were late in sampling for: ANTIMONY BARIUM BERYLLIUM CADMIUM CHROMIUM CYANIDE FLUORIDE MERCURY NICKEL SELENIUM SODIUM THALLIUM

Also several organic compounds like: 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE 1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE 1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE BENZENE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE DICHLOROMETHANE ETHYLBENZENE MONOCHLOROBENZENE O-DICHLOROBENZENE P-DICHLOROBENZENE STYRENE TETRACHLOROETHYLENE TOLUENE TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE TRICHLOROETHYLENE VINYL CHLORIDE XYLENES

Also several Synthetic Organic Compounds like: 2,4,5-TP (SILVEX) 2,4-D ALACHLOR (LASSO) ATRAZINE BENZO (A) PYRENE BHC-GAMMA (LINDANE) CARBOFURAN CHLORDANE DALAPON DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) - ADIPATE DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) - PHTHALATE DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (DBCP) DINOSEB DIQUAT ENDOTHALL ENDRIN ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (EDB) GLYPHOSATE HEPTACHLOR HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE HEXACHLOROBENZENE HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE METHOXYCHLOR OXAMYL (VYDATE) PENTACHLOROPHENOL PICLORAM POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB) SIMAZINE TOXAPHENE

In August 2016 the City expanded to more than 150 meters, making us move from a small water system to Level 1. Level 1 has many more requirements for the water system and for employee qualifications. Jake Ehredt replaced Mark Stoddard as the water commissioner. Jake is employed full time with the City of Molalla public works. This does keep him out of town during the week days. He is qualified to higher levels of service than our system requires and has suggested several improvements as we move to the higher level of service.

In February 2017 we modified the filling valve for the lower reservoir so that neighbors in the area will no longer notice pressure fluctuations.