

ALSEA COUNTY SERVICE DISTRICT 2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JULY 2017

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS CONTINUE ON LINE



Once again the Benton County Water District's Consumer Confidence Reports are on line. As the county continues to strive to be conscientious stewards of our county resources and do our part in conserving our natural resources, an online report is available to view. For the ones that do not have online capabilities, you can call our office to request a paper copy be sent to you or stop by the office and pick up one.

View at <https://www.co.benton.or.us/publicworks/page/alsea-service-district>

WHY DO WE PROVIDE THIS REPORT

In accordance with the 1996 passage of the Safe Drinking Water Act, all public water systems are required to provide an annual water quality report to each of its customers. The intent of this report is to increase public awareness and to provide critical information on water quality and potential health risks associated with individual water systems. Specific

requirements of the report include information on detected levels of contaminants and the potential health risks, treatment processes, water source and general system information. Some of the information in this report is redundant from previous reports; however, the district is required to inform and educate users of potential risks from drinking water and

part of the language is mandated. This is the 18th Annual Consumer Confidence Report and again we are pleased to inform you that the Alsea County Service District is currently meeting all state and federal monitoring and testing requirements. Not only is the district satisfying all requirements, the test results indicate that the water provided to your community exceeds the

SERVICE DISTRICT CONTACTS

GOVERNING BODY

- ◆ Annabelle Jaramillo, County Commissioner
- ◆ Anne Schuster, County Commissioner
- ◆ Xanthippe Augerot, County Commissioner

CITIZENS ADVISORY & BUDGET COMMITTEES

- ◆ Mimi Stout, Advisory & Budget
- ◆ Cheryl VanLeuven, Advisory & Budget
- ◆ Kellie Weist, Advisory
- ◆ Vacancy on Budget Committee

COUNTY STAFF

- ◆ Josh Wheeler, Public Works Director
- ◆ Bob Tessmer Facilities/Utilities Manager
- ◆ Debbie Wyne, Administrative Services Manager
- ◆ Jesse Skaggs, System Operator
- ◆ Jon Tompkins, System Operator
- ◆ Randi Hamlet, Accounts

Alsea County Service District
360 SW Avery Avenue
Corvallis Oregon 97333
541-766-6821

state and federal monitoring and testing requirements.

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Operations

The Alsea County Service District is operated and maintained by the Benton County Public Works Department, Utilities Division. The system is managed under the direction of a Governing Body, made up of the Benton County Board of Commissioners. A Citizens Advisory Committee reviews policy issues and makes recommendations to the Governing Body. In partnership with the Public Works Department, each of these groups are responsible for the direction, operation, and compliance of the water system. Each of these groups play a major role in identifying and setting system parameters, goals, rate structures, and evaluating system improvements to maintain system efficiency and water quality.

The Citizen Advisory & Budget Committee and Governing Body meet during the annual budget preparation, usually in May of each year, and as special requests or issues come forward. There is currently a ***vacancy*** on the Budget Committee and if you are a resident of the district and would like to become a member of the committee, please call our office for an application. If you would like additional information, please contact your citizen members or Bob Tessmer at Benton County Public Works.

System Update

The District has completed another successful year with no violations, meeting all the Oregon Water Resource Department Systems Requirements. The wells continue to keep up with the demand and the additional storage capacity has minimized the impact of the small leaks and some overuse. In anticipation of potential water shortages, the district staff will continue to emphasize water conservation and prudent water use in an effort to protect your water source.

District's Water Source

The Alsea County Service District draws its water from a well field located approximately 1,500 feet East of the Alsea School. The district maintains a water right to pump 64,800 gallons per day from these wells. These wells were constructed in 1986, and are approximately 120-140 feet deep. Required testing for surface water impacts on wells has revealed that these wells are not directly influenced by surface water (Alsea River) and therefore, do not require additional testing and monitoring for surface water organisms. The water is chlorinated near the well heads, metered, and transmitted to two 30,000 gallon plus reservoirs located on a hill just North of Highway 34, about 1,500 feet East of town. The water is then gravity fed to the community through a series of ductile iron and PVC (plastic) distribution lines.

In addition to the well sources, the district still maintains a water right to draw surface water from the Alsea River as a back-up source. This source has not been used since the well field was installed because of the additional costs for treating and monitoring surface water sources and low summer flows.

Treatment



individuals with immune system disorders and some elderly or infants can be at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water risks from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants, as well as potential health effects, are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**IN AN AVERAGE HOME
22 GALLONS OF
WATER ARE LOST TO
LEAKAGE EACH DAY.**

Drinking water, tap as well as bottle water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these contaminants. The presence of these 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Although your water comes from a groundwater source, some naturally occurring minerals and other substances can be picked up and introduced into the water system. In an

effort to provide you with the safest possible product, your water source is currently treated with a chlorine solution prior to storage in the water reservoir. This treatment is monitored on a daily basis and is metered to provide sufficient contact time and residual value to ensure disinfecting of viruses and bacteria. Some individuals may be more susceptible or vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons: such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have HIV/AIDS, those that have undergone organ transplants,

ALTHOUGH WATER FLOWS FROM OUR FAUCETS THROUGHOUT THE DAY, WE OFTEN TAKE THE AMOUNT OF FRESH WATER AVAILABLE ON EARTH FOR GRANTED. AS THE WORLD'S POPULATION INCREASES, WATER CONSUMPTION INCREASES. PREVENTING WATER POLLUTION AND CONSERVING WATER ARE IMPORTANT TO ASSURE A CONTINUING ABUNDANCE OF WATER THAT IS SAFE TO USE FOR OURSELVES AND FUTURE GENERATIONS TO COME.

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*The following is a comprehensive list of
contaminates that were tested for in the Alsea Water System samples, but not detected.*

Inorganic Chemicals:

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium

Chromium
Cyanide
Fluoride
Lead

Mercury
Nickel
Nitrate
Nitrite

Selenium
Thallium

Synthetic Organic Chemicals:

2,4D
2,4,5-TP Silvex
Adipates
Alachlor (Lasso)
Atrazine
Benzo(A)Pyrene
BHC-gamma (Lindane)
Carbofuran
Chlordane
Dalapon
Dibromochloropropane

Dinoseb
Doqiat
Endothall
Endrin
Ethylene Dibromide
Glyphosate
Heptachlor Epoxide
Heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Methoxychlor

Pentachlorophenol
Phthalates
Picloram
Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Simazine
Toxaphene
Vydate
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Aldicarb
Aldicarb Sulfoxide
Aldicarb Sulfone

Aldrin
Butachlor
Carbaryl
Dicamba
Dieldrin
Methomyl
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Propachlor

Volatile Organic Chemicals:

1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
Ethylbenzene
Monochlorobenzene
O-Dichlorobenzene
P-Kichlorobenzene

Styrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Total Xylenes
Tans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Chloride
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloropropene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dicloropropene

2,2-Dichloropropane
Bromobenzene
Bromodichloromethane
Bromoform
Fromomethane
Chloroethane
Chloroform
Chloromethane
Dibromochloromethane
Dibromomethane
M-Dichlorobenzene
O-Chlorotoluene
P-Chlorotoluene
Dichlorodifluoromethane

Trichlorofluoromethane
Bromochloromethane
Isopropylbenzene
n-Propylbenzene
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Tert-Butylbenzene
Sec-Butylbenzene
p-isopropyltoluene
n-Butylbenzene
Naphthalene
Hexachlorobutadiene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene

Microbiological:

E. coili bacteria

Radiological:

Gross Alpha Radiation

(contaminants giving off naturally occurring radiation)

Test Results



WATER AND THE HUMAN BODY

70% of the human body is filled with water.



There were no regulated contaminants detected in your water system for the year 2016. Often miner-

als, such as iron or carbonates, may be present but are not considered a health risk. The complete list of contaminants that were tested for are listed on page 4. In accordance with the "Safe Drinking Water Act" all detected chemicals must be identified including the MCL, MCLG, level detected, typical sources of the contaminate and any po-

tential health affects for individuals that may have been exposed to that specific contaminate.

Monitoring/Reporting

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 in some cases, radioactive materials 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ◆ *Organic chemical contaminants:* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ◆ *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, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish the limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.



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