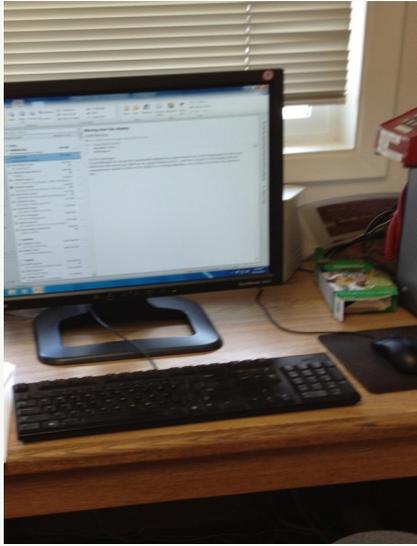


ALSEA COUNTY SERVICE DISTRICT 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JULY 2020

STATE OF OREGON DRINKING WATER WEB SITE



Oregon State Drinking Water Services website can be found at <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/pages/index.aspx> Select "online data" then search by WS Name Look up, Alsea County Service District, PWS # 41-00978 for full system data.

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 23rd 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

SERVICE DISTRICT CONTACTS

GOVERNING BODY

- ◆ Annabelle Jaramillo, County Commissioner
- ◆ Xanthippe Augerot, County Commissioner
- ◆ Pat Malone, County Commissioner

CITIZENS ADVISORY & BUDGET COMMITTEES

- ◆ Cheryl VanLeuven, Advisory & Budget
- ◆ Ryan Jacobsen, Advisory & Budget
- ◆ Amber Winterbourne, Advisory & Budget

COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

- ◆ Gary Stockhoff, Director
- ◆ Paul Wallsinger, Facilities Manager
- ◆ Randi Hamlet, Business Specialist
- ◆ Jon Tompkins, System Operator

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

exceeds the 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. If you would like additional information, please contact your citizen members or Benton County Public Works.

Proposed 2020 System Upgrades

- ◆ Begin Meter replacement program @ 3 meters per year till complete.
- ◆ Repainting of storage tanks to uphold integrity.
- ◆ Replace the aging chlorinator system.
- ◆ Make improvements to the well house and well site.

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



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

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 mineral 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. Individuals that are immune compromised, elderly and/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-

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The following is a comprehensive list of contaminates we are required to test for. Please refer to the test results section for a summary of any contaminates detected.

EPA/DEQ SCHEDULE

Inorganic Chemicals:

Antimony	Chromium	Mercury	Selenium
Arsenic	Cyanide	Nickel	Thallium
Beryllium	Fluoride	Nitrate	
Cadmium	Lead	Nitrite	

Synthetic Organic Chemicals:

2,4D	Dinoseb	Pentachlorophenol	Aldrin
2,4,5-TP Silvex	Doqiat	Phthalates	Butachlor
Adipates	Endothall	Picloram	Carbaryl
Alachlor (Lasso)	Endrin	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Dicamba
Atrazine	Ethylene Dibromide	Simazine	Dieldrin
Benzo(A)Pyrene	Glyphosate	Toxaphene	Methomyl
BHC-gamma (Lindane)	Heptachlor Epoxide	Vydate	Metolachlor
Carbofuran	Heptachlor	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Metribuzin
Chlordane	Hexachlorobenzene	Aldicarb	Propachlor
Dalapon	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	
Dibromochloropropane	Methoxychlor	Aldicarb Sulfone	

Volatile Organic Chemicals:

1,1-Dichloroethylene	Styrene	2,2-Dichloropropane	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethylene	Bromobenzene	Bromochloromethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Toluene	Bromodichloromethane	Isopropylbenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Total Xylenes	Bromoform	n-Propylbenzene
1,2-Dichloropropane	Tans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Fromomethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Trichloroethylene	Chloroethane	Tert-Butylbenzene
Benzene	Vinyl Chloride	Chloroform	Sec-Butylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,1-Dichloroethane	Chloromethane	p-isopropyltoluene
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1,1-Dichloropropene	Dibromochloromethane	n-Butylbenzene
Dichloromethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dibromomethane	Naphthalene
Ethylbenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene
Monochlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	O-Chlorotoluene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
O-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	P-Chlorotoluene	
P-Kichlorobenzene	1,3-Dicloropropene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	

Microbiological:

E. coli bacteria

Radiological:

Gross Alpha Radiation

(contaminants giving off naturally occurring radiation)

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.

WATER AND THE HUMAN BODY

70% of the human body is filled with water.

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.

Test Results



There were no regulated contaminants detected in your water system for the year 2019. Often minerals, such as iron or carbonates, may be present. These are not considered a health risk, although they may cause a strong odor to the water. 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 potential health affects for individuals that may have been exposed to that specific contaminate.

Benton County Public Works
360 SW Avery Avenue
Corvallis, OR 97333