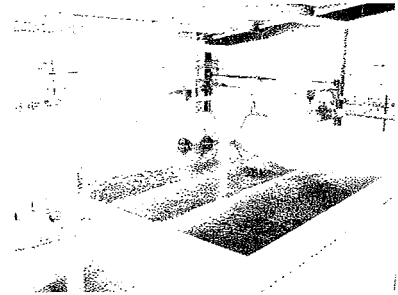
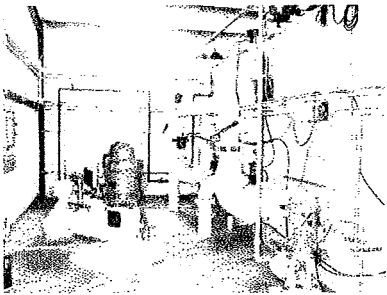


# City of Jefferson 2015 Consumer Confidence Report



We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

- **Why am I receiving this report ?**

*Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act 25 years ago and gave the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the job of making rules - - National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR)- - to insure that drinking water in the U.S. is safe.*

*In 1996 , Congress passed amendments that require drinking water systems to give consumers important information regarding their water quality, including where it comes from, what is in the water and how your water quality compares with federal standards.*

- **What if I have questions regarding my water ?**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Vernon Bathke at 327-2768 or by mail at P.O Box 83 Jefferson, OR. 97352. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

- **Where does our water come from ?**

Our water source is the Santiam river. Water is pumped from the main stream of the Santiam river from a point approximately a half a mile north of the 99E bridge in Jefferson. The water is treated, filtered and then disinfected with chlorine.

- **What contaminants might be in water ?**

Contaminants that may be in raw or source water before it is treated are microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides, radioactive contaminants, volatile organic contaminants and organic chemical contaminants.

- \* Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- \* Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or a result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- \* Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural or residential uses.
- \* Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.
- \* Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial and petroleum production, and can also come from gas station, urban storm, water runoff and septic runoff.
- \* 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.

• **Do you treat my water ?**

The City of Jefferson treats water drawn from the Santiam river. Raw water is pumped to the water treatment plant. Aluminum sulfate, dense soda ash and polymer are injected into the raw water to assist in coagulation and flocculation of sediments normally found in raw water sources. It is pumped through light media clarifiers which remove most of the particulates, followed by a mixed media filter which removes the very fine particles. The water is disinfected with chlorine and pumped from the water plant to the reservoir for distribution to the city.

• **Are there contaminants in City of Jefferson's water**

The City of Jefferson routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. We currently test for more than 100 contaminants in our water. The last testing for synthetic contaminants was in July 2012 with no detections, Volatile Organic Contaminants was in September 2015 with no detections. Lead and Copper tests were done in August 2015 and inorganic contaminants testing in March 2005. The tables below will show those contaminants for which a detection was found.

The City of Jefferson recently conducted a Source Water Assessment , with the assistance of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the goal of the assessment is to protect drinking water sources from potential contamination . All public water systems in Oregon are required to complete source water assessments. Copies of the Source Water Assessment are available at City Hall or online at [www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/swareports/pws00408\\_jefferson.pdf](http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/swareports/pws00408_jefferson.pdf)

**Contaminants**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	level detected	Unit measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Copper tested 08/15	N	*0.626	mg/l	1.3	1.3 =AL	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Sodium tested 04/05	N	2.3	mg/l	N/A	N/A	* Reported at the 90%
Combined Radium tested 09/12	N	ND	pCi/l		5.0	Naturally occurring
Combined Uranium tested 09/12	N	.012	pCi/l		30	Naturally occurring

TOC	N	1.66	Mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Trihalomethanes	N	.0176	Mg/l	.	.08	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	.0130	Mg/l		.06	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection

**What's New?**

In 2005 the requirement for Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) were reduced from 0.5 to 0.3 to remove even more particulates in our drinking water. In order to meet these new requirements the City of Jefferson installed a new filter to waste process which will allow the filters to run and discharge water to waste that does not meet the new drinking water standards. This new process will increase the quality of our drinking water.

New requirements for testing of TOC (Total Organic Carbon) have been followed and data is recorded with no MCL at this time. TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] and HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) were tested October 2015 and were well below EPA limits. The City of Jefferson is currently working on plans to perfect our water rights and upgrade the water treatment facility for future growth.

**Important Definitions**

*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.

*Picocurie (pCi/l)* The measurement of radioactivity in parts per trillion - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - 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.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Units- (NTU)* A method to measure particulates in treated drinking water.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected , but are well below the EPA's, MCL limits.

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.

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 1-800-426-4791.