

169 SW COAST HWY



NEWPORT, OR 97365

City of Newport 2007 Water Quality Report *Quality on Tap*

The City of Newport is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform citizens about the quality of water and the services the city delivers every day. Our constant 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 also 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 541-265-7421, or Lee Ritzman 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 worked with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Oregon Health Division to complete the source water assessment. The source water assessment outlines and identifies any significant potential threats.

Water Quality Monitoring

The City of Newport routinely monitors for contaminants in drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose 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)

This table contains many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions will provide clarification.

Glossary

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MCL - The Maximum Allowed Level, "MCL" is 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 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (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.

Turbidity - Turbidity indicates how cloudy the water is. Turbidity is measured in NTUs.

NTU - Unit of measurement used to describe water clarity. The clearer the water the smaller the number. 0.020 NTU is clearer than 2.0 NTU. Oregon mandates that water must be 0.3 NTU or lower.

pH - pH indicates whether water is acidic or basic. 7.0 is a neutral ph.

Primary Standards - Legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems. Primary standards limit the levels of specific contaminants that can adversely affect public health and are known or are anticipated to occur in water.

SOC - Synthetic Organic Chemicals - Examples include herbicides and insecticides.

Total Coliform - A group of bacteria that are naturally occurring in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria, may be present.

VOC - Volatile Organic Chemicals. Examples are things like petroleum-based chemicals and dry cleaning solvents.

Inorganic Chemicals - Examples include things like metals, minerals and salts.

The data in the following tables are derived from 2007 compliance periods. It is the City's most current data.

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

These substances were tested for in 2007 and non-detected.

Contaminant	Meets Regs?	Level Detection	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Yes	ND	mg/L	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	Yes	ND	mg/L	0.01	0.01	Natural deposits, agricultural practices

Fluoride was temporarily discontinued in October 2005 due to equipment problems at the treatment plant.

Newport's water is tested for contaminants in the distribution system as well. These contaminants are Total Coliform, Total Trihalomethanes, Lead and Copper.

Parameter	Unit Measurement	Measured Level	MCL	Likely Source	
Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.055 Annual average	.080	By-product of naturally occurring organics and chlorine.	
Haloacetic acid	mg/L	0.029 Annual average	.060	By-product of naturally occurring organics and chlorine.	
Turbidity	NTU	Annual Average: 0.084 Highest Single Value: 0.182	0.3	Soil Erosion	

TOTAL COLIFORM

Newport's water is tested monthly for total coliform. No positive results for bacterial contamination reported in 2007.

TURBIDITY

One hundred percent (100%) of the samples tested for turbidity were below the treatment level of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper are both naturally occurring metals. Both have been used to make household plumbing fixtures for many years, although Congress banned the installation of lead solder, pipes and fixtures in 1986. The two contaminants get into drinking water when water reacts with the metals in the pipes and fixtures. This is more likely to happen when water sits in pipes for more than a few hours. When the level of lead or copper reaches the action level in 10% of the homes sampled, the water provider must begin certain water treatment steps.

Lead and Copper tests were done in fall of 2007. Next test period is 2009.

LEAD AND COPPER TEST RESULTS 2007						
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Reported Value	Range	Likely Source	Meets Regs
Copper	90% of homes tested must have copper levels less than 0.10mg/L	0 mg/L	90% of homes tested had copper levels less than 0.10 mg/L	None of the 20 homes tested had copper levels above 1.35mg/L	Household Plumbing systems	Yes
Lead	90% of homes tested must have lead levels less than .0155mg/L	0 mg/L	90% of homes tested had non-detect lead levels	None of the 20 homes tested had lead levels above .0155mg/L	Household Plumbing systems	Yes

Secondary contaminants do not have health impacts, and therefore, do not have MCL's.

Secondary parameters describe non-health related characteristics of drinking water.

Some customers may have experienced brown water. The brown water is caused by manganese which is a naturally occurring mineral in the raw water reservoirs. Manganese is listed by the EPA as a "secondary contaminant," and the city is adjusting the treatment process to remove it. For more information on manganese, visit the city's website at www.thecityofnewport.net.

Unregulated Volatile Organics Compounds (VOC)*	Reporting Limit	Results	Units
Bromodichlormethane **	0.0005	0.0082	mg/L
Chlorodibromomethane **	0.0005	0.0027	mg/L
Chloroform **	0.0005	0.0112	mg/L

* These VOC's are unregulated, but the city is required to report test results above 0.005 mg/L.

** Of the 42 different compounds for which tests were performed these are the 3 that were detected.

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants 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 (800-426-4791).

E! informe contiene informacion importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Stored Emergency Water: Every household is responsible for its own emergency preparedness and should have a supply of potable water. A good rule of thumb: Each household should store a minimum of one gallon of water per person per day for 14 days. Households with animals should add adequate stored water supplies for their pets. The American Red Cross has detailed information about potable water storage at their website www.redcross.org. An adequate emergency supply of drinking water in each household is a tremendous asset to the water system.

A reminder: Water is a valuable and precious resource. It is essential to all life. Of all of the earth's water, 97% is in the oceans, 2% is frozen and only 1% is available for drinking water. Water conservation benefits us all.

