

South Coast Water District takes great pride in providing you with high quality water that exceeds EPA Standards

Why am I receiving this report?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where does my water come from?

Providing a reliable source of drinking water is extremely important. We work diligently each year to maintain and enhance our drinking water system. In 2018, the water source intake for the South Coast Water District was removed from Siltcoos Lake and now resides in Woahink Lake. After the water is drawn from Woahink Lake it is then chlorinated and passed through a membrane filtration system that also includes a sediment removal and pH adjustment component. This water is then pumped to a series of storage tanks where it is gravity fed or pressurized, depending on the service line to which you are connected. The new water source provides clearer water to enter the treatment plant and allows faster production of quality water to be delivered. This system provides ample water in the winter time. Occasionally in the summer our water supply suffers due to higher usage. This can be alleviated by individuals irrigating on alternating days, irrigating when the temperature and winds are low, and washing cars at a car wash.

Source Water Assessment:

A Source Water Assessment for South Coast Water District was completed by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and Department of Human Services (DHS) in 2001 to identify the surface areas (and/or subsurface areas) that supply water to our public water system intake and to inventory the potential contaminant sources that may impact the water supply. A total of 19 potential contaminant sources were identified in South Coast Water Districts drinking water protection area. The potential contaminant sources identified in our watershed relate to agricultural/forest land uses, commercial/industrial land use, residential/municipal land use, and transportation. 17 potential contaminant sources are located in sensitive areas (14 of which are high-to-moderate risk sources). The sensitive areas within South Coast Water District include areas with high soil permeability, high soil erosion potential, high runoff potential, and areas within 1000' of rivers and streams. The sensitive areas are those where the potential contamination sources have a greater potential to impact the water supply. It is important to remember that the sites and areas identified are only potential sources of contamination to the drinking water and that water quality impacts are not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly. For a full copy of this assessment, please contact Tom Puttman at the number below.

For more info:

We, at South Coast Water District, understand the importance of providing you with a safe and dependable water supply. If you have any questions or concerns or would like more information on public participation opportunities, please call Tom Puttman at (503) 224-3454.

South Coast Water District

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Water Quality Report 2019



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Water Quality Data Table

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products				
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)				
Contaminants	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Sample Date	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	0.060	0.016	08/2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	0.75	05/2019	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppm)	.080	0.043	05/2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants				
Contaminants	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.99	12/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0.015	.002	12/2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	ND	02/2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Key Abbreviations Used in the Table:

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

MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water; are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. 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 it affecting their health.

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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 and are non-enforceable public health goals.

MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

mg/L-Milligrams per Liter: Equivalent to Parts per Million (ppm); Corresponds to one penny in \$10,000 or one minute in two years.

NA-Not Applicable: Information not applicable/not required for the water system or for that rule.

ND-Non-Detects: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

NR-Not Regulated: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards; Used by EPA to determine the occurrence of the unregulated contaminant.

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

TT-Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Basic Drinking Water Information:

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water? 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.

Is my water safe? In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA regulates over 100 contaminants. They set the testing requirements and frequencies as well as maximum contamination limits (MCL's) for these contaminants. South Coast completed all required testing in 2019. Results of that testing confirm the good quality and outstanding characteristics of the water we drink. South Coast easily meets most Oregon Health Division and EPA testing regulations. The chart on the opposite page details the items that we detected in the drinking water in 2019. It is important to note that the levels at which we detected these items fell within the limits set by the EPA.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violation:

A new disinfectant residual tracking system was implemented in April 2019 and was not providing accurate readings. The reports showed that the residual did not meet the required 0.2 mg/L from April 22nd - 26th, 2019. This is a violation of the Surface Water Treatment Rule. The data was entered on the required monthly report and submitted in error. The disinfectant in the water system did not actually drop below the required 0.2 mg/L level, it was simply reported on the required monthly data report in error. The equipment was immediately calibrated and has been reporting accurately since. Regular monthly bacteria testing has shown no bacteria present in the water system.

