

June 15, 2024

**RE: Annual Water Quality Report 2023
PWS #41-00302**

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 Company 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 wintertime. 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 Company 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 Company's 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 in sensitive areas (14 of which are high-to-moderate risk sources). The sensitive areas within South Coast Water Company 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.

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 2023. The 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 last page details the items that we detected in the drinking water in 2023. 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 healthcare 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).

Please contact our customer service team at (971) 703-4242 should you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
South Coast Water Company

Attachments:

- 1. Water Quality Data Table*

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	Your Water	Sample Date	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	0.060	0.00953	05/2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	0.72	04/2023	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppm)	.080	0.0362	05/2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants				
Contaminants	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.061	09/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	0.015	0.0010	09/2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	0.117	02/2023	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.

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.