

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018

Beverly Beach Water District

Is my water safe?

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. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. Our source water assessment has been completed and is available upon request. Our drinking water comes from an intake on Wade Creek with the area attributing water to this intake extending 5.1 miles toward the East and encompassing 2.3 square miles, the water is then filtered, treated for corrosivity and for taste, and is disinfected prior to entering the distribution system. These steps are used to further ensure a safe clean drinking water.

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. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. These may come from a variety of sources such as natural deposits, agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, residential uses, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791 or Oregon Health Authority Drinking Water Program: (971) 673-0405.

Beverly Beach Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018 or is the most recently available monitoring data. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents is not necessarily a health risk.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the board president or system operator. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility please call 541-265-8083 or go to www.beverlybeachwaterdistrict.org for more information, or attend our board meetings held every third Wednesday of the month 6pm at 11494 NE Beverly Drive.

Test Results Table For 2018 (contains the most recent monitoring done in compliance with the regulations)

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND		0	Presence of coliform in monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform/ E.coli	N	ND		0	Presence or absence	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfection Byproducts						
HAA5 - 2018	N	0.0116		0	0.06	Comes from chlorine disinfection
TTHM - 2018	N	0.0191	PCI/L	0	0.08	Comes from chlorine disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic - 2012	N	ND	ppm	n/a	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Copper - 2016	N	0.06	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - 2016	N	.0126	ppm	0	AL=0.0155	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural

Mercury (inorganic) 2012	N	ND	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; crops, refineries, factories, or landfills
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) 2017	N	0.572	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion
Sodium - 2012	N	34.9	ppm	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity - 2018	N	0.15	NTU	0.3	0.3	Naturally present and erosion
11 others tested for 2012	N	ND	ppb			Occur naturally and others are used in goods and services
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
32 tested for - 2016	N	ND	ppb			Herbicide and pesticides runoff and chemical company discharge
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
22 tested for - 2017	N	ND	ppb			Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

Terms and Abbreviations:

-100% of turbidity samples met the turbidity limits-

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present; **Parts per million (ppm)** or Milligrams per liter (mg/l); **Parts per billion (ppb)** or Micrograms per liter (µg/L); **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water; **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 required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water; **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - 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 (MCLG)** - 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.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. For this testing period **two** violations were found (we are well below all Maximum Contaminant Levels), our water comes from a safe and reliable source. The violations were for late or not reporting, this was an error on our part and for this we are sorry, we will return to compliance once we sample this year. Nitrate above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants and caretakers should seek physician advice, our water is well below this standard. Our water meets or exceeds all standards for drinking water.

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. Or if you are restricted to a low sodium diet or have sodium sensitivity. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional information for lead and arsenic

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Beverly Beach Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Tests have not detected arsenic in our drinking water.

We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call if you have questions.