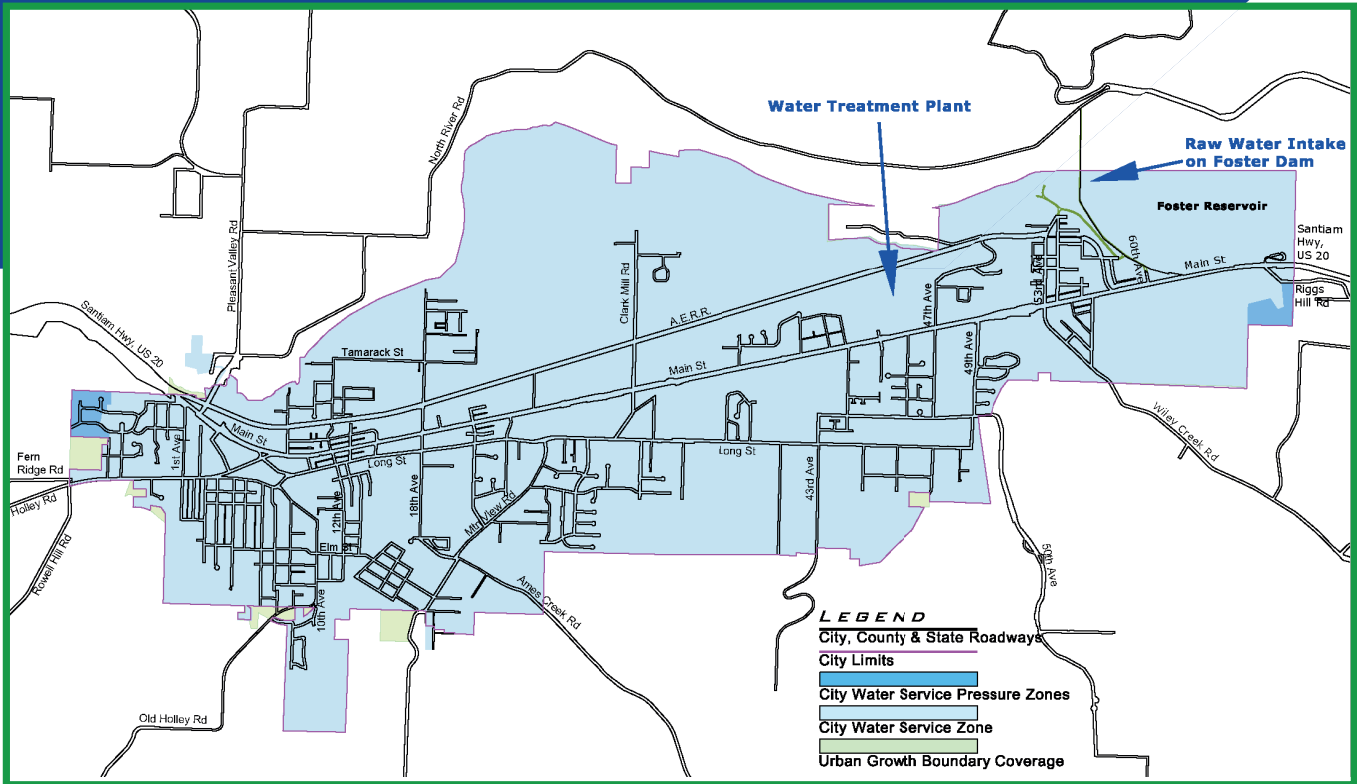




**2019**  
**WATER**  
**QUALITY**  
**REPORT**

# CITY WATER ZONES



## ABOUT THIS REPORT

The City of Sweet Home and Jacobs Inc. is 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.

*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

## YOUR DRINKING WATER

The source water for the Sweet Home Water Treatment Plant is Foster Lake. The City's intake is located in the face of Foster Dam in Sweet Home, Oregon. The Susceptibility Analysis of the water utility reveals that the utility is well maintained and operated, and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on an evaluation of the available information. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is high. The Source water assessment can be found here: <http://go.usa.gov/xvET8>

## HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

If you would like to get involved, the Sweet Home City Council meets the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM. The meetings are held at City Hall located at 3225 Main Street, Sweet Home, Oregon. City Council Agendas are available by the Friday prior to the Tuesday Council meeting. For more information visit:

<https://www.sweethomeor.gov/citycouncil>

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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1400 24<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
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(541) 367-6359

**City of Sweet Home Water Treatment Plant**  
*operated by Jacobs Engineering*  
1500 47<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Sweet Home, OR 97386  
(541) 367-4846

## LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

The City of Sweet Home is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components. 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. 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>.

## 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. Should you experience any of the above conditions, you 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.)

## SWEET HOME OR. FLUORIDE SMCL VIOLATION PUBLIC

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 mg/l of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis.)

The drinking water provided by your community water system, the City of Sweet Home, Oregon had a fluoride concentration of 2.42 mg/l on June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2019. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products.

Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. EPA's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call the Sweet Home Public Works at (541) 367-6359.

Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP

## WHAT THE EPA SAYS ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as farming, urban stormwater runoff and home or business use.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can occur naturally.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems and requires monitoring for these contaminants. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## DEFINITIONS

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

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL:** Maximum residual disinfectant level. The 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 disinfection 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.

**NA:** Not Applicable

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Unit of measure used to describe water clarity. The smaller the number the clearer the water.

**ppb:** Parts per billion. One ppb is equal to approximately one drop of water in a 22,000-gallon swimming pool.

**ppm:** Parts per million. One ppm is equal to approximately one drop of water in 22 gallons. One ppm is equivalent to one milligram per liter.

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

# WATER QUALITY DATA

## City of Sweet Home Drinking Water System PWS #4100851

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions listed on the prior page.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4	4	0.75	0.20	1.2	2019	No	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NA	TT	0.69	0.60	0.9	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	5.4	4.8	6	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	24.35	15.0	33.7	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.03	2.4	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Turbidity</b>								
Turbidity (NTU) (Conventional or Direct Function)	NA	<0.3 in 95% of samples/month	0.04	0.03	0.57	2019	No	Soil Runoff
<b>99% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.</b>								



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