

City of Monmouth

# water quality report

2019

[www.ci.monmouth.or.us](http://www.ci.monmouth.or.us)

# The City of Monmouth works hard to provide you high-quality water!



If left unprotected, the City of Monmouth's water sources would be highly susceptible to a few potential contaminant sources. Because of this threat, the City of Monmouth uses a multi-barrier approach to your drinking water's safety and reliability (i.e. source water protection, water treatment upgrades, certified system operators, active monitoring, and continued upgrades to the distribution system). This approach has successfully enabled the City to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water. A Source Water Assessment Report is available for customer's review at the Public Works Office.

The City of Monmouth currently has four water sources; Marion County #1 and #2 are the City's primary sources, wells #4 and #5 are the secondary. Combined these wells are able to produce more than 3.0 million gallons of water per day. Supplementary sources of water are continually being sought out and developed to ensure the residents of Monmouth have a continuous, affordable supply of safe drinking water now and into the future. The City has begun development on three additional wells South of Independence along the West side of the Willamette River. As you review the Water Quality Test Results Table you will see of the approximately 90 substances the City routinely tests for, few have been detected in our drinking water system.



## WATER CONSERVATION:

Water Conservation has become a new way of life. Water Conservation habits that are developed when there is ample snowpack will help sustain the water supply through growth and dry years. City of Monmouth Municipal Water suggests the continuation of the following water conservation habits:



Adjust watering frequency according to the weather and season.



Water your lawn between 6pm and 10am to help reduce evaporation.



Check and repair leaking pipes, hoses, sprinklers and toilets.



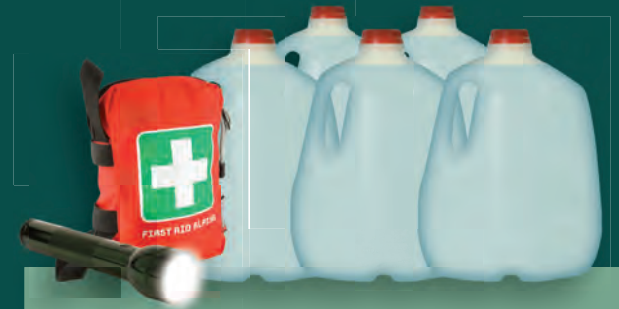
Install water saving shower heads and toilets.



Do not use toilets as a wastebasket. It's bad for the sewer system and it wastes water.



Use a broom to clean driveways and sidewalks instead of a hose.



## SAFE DRINKING WATER:

### Water Emergency Preparedness:

Water will keep you alive. If you have enough water, you can live on half of your normal food intake. Make sure to store at least one gallon of water per person per day. Store enough water to last two weeks. People in hot environments, children, nursing mothers and people who are ill should store more water. Rotate your water supply every six months.

### Preservation at Home in an Earthquake:

Your water heater can be a critical source of water in an emergency, but only if it's standing. Go to your home improvement store of choice and purchase a kit to secure the water heater to nearby studs. A falling water heater can break gas lines, water lines and spill your precious water.

### Other Sources of Water in Your Home:

Ice Cubes, Water Pipes and the Water Tank from your toilets.

## Emergency Preparedness Resources

### Oregon Office of Emergency Management

[www.oregon.gov/oem/hazardsprep/Pages/Individual-Preparedness.aspx](http://www.oregon.gov/oem/hazardsprep/Pages/Individual-Preparedness.aspx)

### Polk County Emergency Management

[www.co.polk.or.us/sheriff/em/emergency-management](http://www.co.polk.or.us/sheriff/em/emergency-management)

### Department of Homeland Security

[www.ready.gov/water](http://www.ready.gov/water)

# Water Quality Testing for 2019

PWSID# 4100537

Substance	Goal (MCLG)*	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)*	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Source of Substance	Violation?
-----------	--------------	------------------------------	------------------------	-------------	---------------------	------------

## INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS: Primary Contaminants-Directly related to the safety of the drinking water; regulated

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm*)	10	10	7.57	5/21/19	Runoff from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride (ppm*)		4	1.05	12/16/19	Added to water to promote strong teeth	NO
Asbestos (MFL*)	7	7	0.2	2014	Natural Sources and Asbestos Cement (AC) Pipe	NO

## DISINFECTION

CHLORINE (ppm*)	MRDLG* = 4.0	MRDLG* = 4.0	0.87	9/18/19	Added to prevent microbial contamination	NO
-----------------	--------------	--------------	------	---------	--	----

Substance	Goal (MCLG)*	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)*	Highest LRAA	Range of Samples Collected	Sample Date	Source of Substance	Violation?
-----------	--------------	------------------------------	--------------	----------------------------	-------------	---------------------	------------

## DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (mg/L)	MRL = 0.0005	0.08	.00521 Site #1	.00473-.00521**	8/13/19	Disinfection By-Products	NO
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (mg/L)	0.003	0.06	ND	ND	8/13/19	Disinfection By-Products	NO

Substance	Goal (MCLG)*	Action Level (AL)*	90th Percentile	Homes Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Source of Substance	Violation?
-----------	--------------	--------------------	-----------------	--------------------	-------------	---------------------	------------

## LEAD AND COPPER

Copper (ppm*)	1.3	1.35 AL*	0.282	0	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing	NO
Lead (ppm*)	0	0.0155 AL*	0.002	0	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing	NO

Substance	95% of all Samples Not to Exceed (MCL)	100% of all Samples Not to Exceed (MCL)	Highest Reading	Date	Source of Substance	Violation?
-----------	--	---	-----------------	------	---------------------	------------

## TURBIDITY

Turbidity	1 (NTU)	5 (NTU)	0.51 (NTU)	2/7/19	Erosion and Soil Runoff	NO
-----------	---------	---------	------------	--------	-------------------------	----

\* Terms and acronyms are defined to the right.

\*\* A range of all samples collected.



\*UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: **ppm** (Parts per Million), **ppb** (Parts per Billion), **mg/L** (Milligrams per Liter), **ug/L** (Micrograms per Liter), **pCi/L** (picoCurie per liter)

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

**LRAA** Locational Running Annual Average

**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.

**MFL** Million Fibers per Liter; fibers longer than 10 microns (micrometers)

**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.

**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.

**MRL** Method Reporting Limit

**MRDLG** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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.

**N/A** Not Applicable

**NR** Not Regulated by the EPA

**ND** Not Detected

**NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**TT** Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce a contaminant level in drinking water

## General Sources of Water

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, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Health Information About Drinking Water

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 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).

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/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. The City of Monmouth 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 drinking 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>.

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

## Your views are welcomed!

For questions or comments, please contact Russell Cooper, Public Works Director at (503) 838-2173. Citizens may speak with City Council at their regularly scheduled meetings held at 6:30 PM on the first and third Tuesday of each month in Volunteer Hall (144 Warren Street S)



Cross  
Connection  
at the Faucet



## Cross connections and you!

Did you know common hazards in and around your house can contaminate your drinking water as well as your neighbor's? These hazards are known as cross connections and can result in contaminated water backflowing into your home's drinking water without you even knowing it.

One simple way you can help to protect our drinking water is to be careful how you use your garden hose. Never fill a bucket of cleaning solution, a swimming pool, a landscape water feature, or a tank of weed killer by putting the hose inside the container when filling. This creates a direct cross connection that can contaminate your drinking water.

Common Cross Connections To Look Out For: landscape sprinkler systems, garden hose, swimming pools, hot tubs, chemical sprayers, landscape water features, ornamental fountains, utility sinks with threaded faucets. It is your responsibility to voluntarily identify and protect against potentially harmful cross connections in and around your house.

To find out more about identifying potentially harmful cross connections and how you can protect your drinking water, go to [www.ci.monmouth.or.us](http://www.ci.monmouth.or.us) (the public works page) and read more about our Cross Connection Program.

If you have any questions, please contact  
Matt Johnson, Cross Control Specialist at: 503-838-2173

