

# *City of Madras 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The City has three sources for our water. Deschutes Valley Water District is the main supplier of our water. We also have two wells in the City limits that are used for backup and emergencies. The wells draw water from the Lower Deschutes Drainage Basin.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Keith Bedell at (541) 475-7259. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings. They are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers.

The City of Madras routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** -one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** -one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level** -The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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** -The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

(9) Arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased **risk** of getting cancer.

(15) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(20) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

### City of Madras

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Arsenic [ppb]	0	10	0.0065	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Copper[ppb]	AL = 1.35	0	0.0032		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) [ppm]	10	10	ND	2012	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits, Naturally Occurring
SOC's Synthetic Organic Chemicals	2 sample periods were required in 2013. Only 1 was taken during the year. The second samples were taken in the beginning of the 2014 year and the system was returned to compliance on April 9, 2014.				Yes	- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

### Deschutes Valley Water District

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.175	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.024	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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 having the described health effect.

**Lead:** Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

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 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).

*Please call our office if you have questions.*

We at the City of Madras 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. **Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo etienda bien.**

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