

2017  
Kilchis Regional Water District / Bay City Water System  
Consumer Confidence Report

The Kilchis Regional Water District (Bay City Water System) wants to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year and is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the Calendar year 2017. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The water source for the KRWD is from two wells located along the banks of the Kilchis River that draws ground water from a large aquifer that naturally filters the water. We then add chlorine for disinfection of microbial contaminants that may be in the water.

A copy of the Source Water Assessment for the KRWD/ BCWS is available for review at the City Hall offices located at 5525 B Street, Bay City. Office hours are Monday thru Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (503) 377-2288

The KRWD / BCWS routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws in order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The EPA prescribes regulations which limits the concentration of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>

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 yearly reports may have data, though representative, more than one year old and you may find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you in this table.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the water during the calendar year 2017. Not all of our testing is required every year, the lead and copper for example is required every three years. Due to the previous few years of excellent results, as well as the radium combined test which we test for every 9 years. 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. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

The KRWD also tests monthly for Coliforms in the water. The presence of coliforms in drinking water is an indicator that there may be contaminants in the water and additional sampling is necessary.

The City of Bay City has been working on a future third water well. The City ran into an issue with trying to acquire State funding for this project. Because the Kilchis Regional Water District is not a legal taxed entity the state of Oregon could not dispense approved funding for this project as well as for future projects. The name of the water system was changed through legal council with the State of Oregon to the Bay City Water System with the City of Bay City as the legal entity.

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/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).

If lead is present, elevated levels 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. Kilchis Regional 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>.

If you have any questions or concerns please contact Brian Bettis at (503) 377-4121

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MRDL</u>		<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.631	NA		2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.010	NA		2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	NR	NA		2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<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	NR	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits 1	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	NR	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCLG	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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level