

2021  
Bay City Water System  
Consumer Confidence Report

The Bay City Water System (BCWS) 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 2021. 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 BCWS 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. We also add 25% sodium hydroxide to control the balance of the P.H. in the water that is regulated by the State.

A copy of the Source Water Assessment for the BCWS is available for review at the City Hall offices located at 5525 B Street, Bay City Oregon. Office hours are Monday thru Thursday from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (503) 377-2288

The 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, lakes, streams and ponds 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. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water agencies in order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detect for in the water during the calendar year 2021 Not all of our testing is required every year, the lead and copper for example is now only 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. I am pleased to say that all of the water testing this year were below all reporting levels.

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 in the table.

The BCWS 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. I am pleased to say that all coliform testing for the year was all negative for coliform contaminants.

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 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. BCWS 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 1 minute 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>

We hold regular meetings monthly for citizens to comment on our water system at city hall every second Tuesday of the month at our council meeting. If you would like to attend please contact City Hall at 503-377-2288, or you may find information on the cities website at [www.ci.bay-city.or.us](http://www.ci.bay-city.or.us).

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10.0	0.686	NA		2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10.0	NA	NA		2021	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	NA	NA		2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	NA	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits 1	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	0.015	NA	2020	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm/mg/l	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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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

