



2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Dayton, Oregon

(For the Period January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015)

***This report contains important information and should be translated
(Este reporte contiene informacion importante y debe ser traducida)***

This report has been developed in conformance with the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements for water utilities to provide water quality information to their customers every year.

This report was designed to provide you with important information about the quality of the 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 also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We work closely with various regulatory agencies to assure this water quality.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Dayton vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Steve Sagmiller, Public Works Director, at (503)864-2221. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?



Our water supply comes from wells and springs. About 74% of our water is produced from 2 wells at the base of the Red Hills of Dundee and the City's spring system. Additionally 5 wells in the Dayton Prairie, about 3 miles southwest of the City, produce about 26% of our water.

How Do We Protect Our Drinking Water?



Federal and state regulations set out procedures and schedules for monitoring water from the source, within the distribution system, and at the tap. The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) ensures that public water systems comply with all regulations, follow monitoring schedules, and report monitoring results.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 EPA's 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The City of Dayton routinely monitors for various contaminants in the drinking water. The tests for these substances are established by various Federal and State laws. Some of the required tests are performed twice a month, annually or every 3 to 9 years. In all, we test our water for 106 different contaminants. All testing is performed by independent certified laboratories.

The City of Dayton complies with safe drinking water regulations by disinfecting its drinking water with sodium hypochlorite. In addition, most of the well water is filtered as part of the treatment process.

Another important element of good water quality is the effective management of the water distribution system. The City has approximately 13 miles of distribution piping and three reservoirs that store almost 2.5 million gallons of water. It is important for water to remain fresh, so storage time in the reservoirs is limited. Each month, we analyze water samples within the distribution system for microbial content. We protect our water sources by limiting access to the areas and buildings by using fencing and locks. We follow up on customers' water quality concerns as quickly as possible.

Our staff strives to provide top quality water to every customer. We ask that all our customers help us to conserve and protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

What Has Been Detected In Our Water?

In the charts on pages 3 and 4 you will see the results of Dayton's testing for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants and disinfection by products in the water supply. During 2013 a slightly elevated Total Tri-Halomethanes (THM) level was reported. This higher than normal level lead to increased testing for this constituent. Contaminants that may be present in any source water include:



A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential use.

D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The chart below has many terms and abbreviations. To help you to read it, we have provided the following definitions:



AL - Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 treatment technology.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:

The goal 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.

N/A - Not Applicable:

This information is not applicable for this test.

ND - None-Detected:

Laboratory analysis indicates that this constituent is not present in the sample.

PPB-Parts Per Billion (or Micrograms per Liter):

To better visualize one PPB, think of one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000!

PPM-Parts Per Million [or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l)]:

To better visualize one PPM, think about one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000!

SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN DAYTON WATER SUPPLY							
Inorganic Contaminants							
CONTAMINANT	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	AL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION Y/N
Nitrate Entry A	1.27	mg/L	10.0	10.0		Erosion of natural deposits	N
Nitrate Entry B	0.03	mg/L	10.0	10.0		Erosion of natural deposits	N

SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN DAYTON WATER SUPPLY							
Disinfection By-Products							
CONTAMINANT	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	AL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION Y/N
TTHMs (Total Tri-Halomethanes) DBP-1 (tested 8/12/15)	.0009	ppb	80	N/A	None	By product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA5s (Total Halo-Acete Acid)* DBP-1 (tested 8/12/15)	ND	ppb	60	N/A	None	By product of drinking water disinfection	NO
TTHMs (Total Tri-Halomethanes) DBP-2 (tested 8/12/15)	ND	ppb	80	N/A	None	By product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA5s (Total Halo-Acete Acid)* DBP-2 (tested 8/12/15)	.0202	ppb	60	N/A	None	By product of drinking water chlorination	NO

Some people who drink water containing Tri-Halomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

CONTAMINANT	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
LEAD	.009	ppm	.015	Household plumbing	NO
COPPER	.139	ppm	1.35	Household plumbing	NO

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 Dayton 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 the 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>.

A complete list of all substances tested for in the Dayton drinking water supply is available at City Hall during normal business hours. Please stop by at 416 Ferry Street or call our office at (503)864-2221 if you have questions

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) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

INFORMATION RESULTS:

The following table is provided for your information only. It shows the results of our testing for coliform and *E. Coli*. These tests are usually of interest to most drinking water users. Testing is conducted twice a month throughout the year. During 2015 the City collected one sample that contained total coliform bacteria. Repeat sample at the initial site and sites upstream and downstream of the sample site came back absent for all bacteria

INFORMATION TEST RESULTS						
CONTAMINANT	Detected Y/N	UNIT		MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants: Tests done twice each month on 2 locations						
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	Y	P	P	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
FECAL COLIFORM AND/OR <i>E. COLI</i>	N	N	N	0	Routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste

HOW CAN I SHUT OFF MY WATER IF I NEED TO MAKE EMERGENCY REPAIRS?

First check in the meter box near the curb to see if there is a temporary shut-off valve. This valve does not require any special tools to activate, and a quarter turn of this valve will allow you to shut off the water while you make repairs. If you do not have one, you will need to call the City for assistance.

DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS (9 AM TO 5 PM) MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, call Dayton City Hall at (503) 864-2221. Describe your emergency and your street address and a public works employee will be dispatched as soon as possible to assist you.

IF YOUR EMERGENCY IS AFTER HOURS, call the YCOM non-emergency dispatch number (503) 434-6500. They will dispatch the on-call Public Works employee to your location. If your emergency is after hours, please understand that employees may not be immediately available, but they should be able to respond within 30-45 minutes.

IF YOU WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR WATER UTILITY, WE URGE YOU TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS OF THE DAYTON CITY COUNCIL. REGULAR MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, 6:30 PM, AT THE CITY HALL ANNEX (FORMERLY THE FIRE HALL), 408 FERRY STREET. YOUR MONTHLY WATER/SEWER BILL CONTAINS A REMINDER OF THESE MEETING DATES AND OTHER MEETINGS OF INTEREST.

WATER SAVING CONSERVATION PROGRAM, The City of Dayton is offering a \$50 credit (per household) on utility bills for those customers who purchase a new water saving appliance. Devices available for this program are water saving dish washers, clothes washers, and 1.28 gallons per flush toilets. Bring your receipt and the specifications from your appliance into Dayton City Hall to receive your credit.

CROSS CONNECTION

The City currently has an automatic backflow testing program for its water customers that have a backflow device installed. This program allows the City to contract with a certified Backflow Assembly Tester, at a reduced rate, to test assemblies and report directly to the City the results. At this time the cost to those that have signed up for the program is \$20.00 per device. The cost will then be added to your utility bill. This allows the cost to remain low, and relieve the pressure of finding a certified tester. If you are interested in joining this program call City Hall at 503-864-2221.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS AROUND THE HOUSE

- ☺ Check every faucet and toilet for leaks. Even a slow drip wastes a lot of water in a day.
- ☺ Turn off the water while you are brushing your teeth or washing your hands.
- ☺ Install water-saving shower heads or flow restrictors.
- ☺ Shorten your shower by a minute or two.
- ☺ When running a bath, plug the tub before turning the water on, then adjust the temperature as the tub fills up.
- ☺ Don't use your toilet as a trash can.
- ☺ Run the dishwasher and clothes washer only when you have a full load.
- ☺ Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrub them.
- ☺ Use the garbage disposal sparingly.
- ☺ Wash fruits and vegetables in a bowl instead of running water from the tap.
- ☺ Don't use running water to thaw food.
- ☺ Keep a container of drinking water in the refrigerator, then you won't have to let the water run to cool it.
- ☺ Insulate hot water pipes for more immediate hot water at the faucet and shower.



OUTSIDE WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- ☺ Water your lawn only when it needs it. One inch once per week is the recommended amount to keep your lawn green and healthy.
- ☺ Water your lawn and garden before 10:00 am or after 6:00 pm to minimize evaporation.
- ☺ Be careful to water the lawn, not the sidewalk or street.
- ☺ Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it.
- ☺ In hot weather, do not water in the heat of the day (12:00 am - 4:00 pm). As much as 50% of the water can be lost to evaporation.
- ☺ Check sprinklers and hoses for water leaks.
- ☺ Use sprinklers for large areas of grass. Water small patches by hand to avoid waste.
- ☺ Rather than following a set watering schedule, check soil moisture 2 to 3 inches below the surface before watering.
- ☺ Don't water your lawn on windy days when most of the water blows away or evaporates.
- ☺ Landscape your yard with drought-resistant trees and plants or those native to Oregon. Check your local library, garden center, or the Native Plant Society for ideas.
- ☺ Group plants with the same watering needs together.
- ☺ Reduce the amount of lawn in your yard by planting shrubs and ground covers appropriate to our region.
- ☺ Water your plants deeply but less frequently to encourage deep root growth.
- ☺ Adjust your lawn mower to a higher setting. A taller lawn holds soil moisture better.
- ☺ Don't forget to keep your pet's water bowl full and place it in a shady location. From time to time, add ice cubes to cool and freshen the water. Always empty the bowl on flowers or lawn.
- ☺ Do not use a hose to clean off the driveway, sidewalks or patio. A broom is better. It saves water and keeps oil, grease and engine coolant from contaminating our waterways.
- ☺ Install covers on pools and spas.
- ☺ Avoid recreational water toys that require a constant flow of water.
- ☺ Use a commercial car wash that recycles water.

