

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008

PWS ID# 41-00323

**City of Glendale
124 Third Street
PO Box 361
Glendale, OR. 97442**

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you everyday. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources are Cow Creek, Section Creek and Mill Creek. Our source water is pumped to the water treatment plant located at the end of 4th Street where it is filtered, chlorinated, tested and pumped into the holding reservoir. A reserve is kept at all times for possible fire fighting.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ned Dausel, Public Works Superintendent at City Hall 541-832-2106 or on-call operators at 541-226-6891. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, about the utility or any scheduled public meetings, please call the above contacts or our web site is www.cityofglendaleor.com. We want our water users to be informed about and the steps we take to keep the water safe and clean. Please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:PM at City Hall, 124 Third Street, Glendale.

The City of Glendale Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. 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. The purpose of water treatment is to remove 99% of water born diseases and 99.99% of viruses. Further information on this subject can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater on the Internet.

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 operation, 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 prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provides the same protection for public health. In this table 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

P/A – presence or absence of coliform bacteria.

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 quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) 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 - (mandatory language) 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.

Water Quality Testing

Water quality tests and conditions required by the State of Oregon during 2007 are as follows:

Bromobenzene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppm			
Volatile Organic Contaminants Continued							
54. Benzene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
55. Carbon tetrachloride	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
56. MonoChlorobenzene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
57. o-Dichlorobenzene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
58. p-Dichlorobenzene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
59. 1,2 – Dichloroethane	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
60. 1,1 – Dichloroethylene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
61. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical Factories
62. trans – 1,2 –Dichloroethylene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
63. Dichloromethane	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
64. 1,2-Dichloropropane	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
65. Ethylbenzene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
66. Styrene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
67. Tetrachloroethylene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
68. 1,2,4 –Trichlorobenzene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
69. 1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
70. 1,1,2 –Trichloroethane	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
71. Trichloroethylene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
72. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	7/30/08	N	0.0398	ppm	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
73. Toluene	7/30/08	N	ND	ppm	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
74. Vinyl Chloride	7/30/08	N	ND	ppb	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
75. Xylenes	7/30/08	N	ND	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Violations:

The City of Glendale Water Treatment System did not receive any violations during 2008.

Additional Drinking Water Information:

Total Organic Carbon removal from our source water average was 0.462 ppm. The results were 1.16 ppm on raw water – 0.698 ppm on finished water for a removal of 0.462 ppm or 3.85 pounds of organic carbon per million gallons of treated water were removed. A little information on this testing is found in Wikipedia, the free internet encyclopedia and reads: Since the early 1970's total organic carbon (TOC) has been recognized as an analytic technique to measure water quality during the drinking water purification process. TOC source water comes from decaying natural organic matter and from synthetic sources. Humic acid, folic acid, amines and urea are types of natural organic matter. Detergents, pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides, industrial chemicals and chlorinated organics are examples of synthetic sources. Before source water is treated for disinfection, TOC provides an important role in quantifying the amount of organic matter in the source water. In water treatment facilities, source water is subject to reaction with chloride containing disinfectants. When the raw water is chlorinated, active chlorine compounds react with the natural organic matter to produce chlorinated disinfection byproducts. Many researchers have determined that higher levels of natural organic matter in source water during the disinfection process will increase the amount of carcinogens in the processed drinking water.

In the fall of 2008 the Environmental Protection Agency applied the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule for Source Water Monitoring. Our system is required to collect E. coli samples according to our approved plan. Once all required source water monitoring samples have been collected and analyzed the EPA will calculate the annual mean of E.coli results and compare that to the E.coli trigger level for a flowing stream, to determine whether future sampling for Cryptosporidium will be required. This Rule may require future treatment for Cryptosporidium.

Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations. Arsenic levels above 25 ppb warrant public concern. No arsenic was detected in our system.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider. No nitrate was detected in our system.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. 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 of 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe drinking Water Hotline.

A statement about Lead in your drinking water:

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 Glendale 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.