City of Newport
2016 Water Quality Report
Quality on Tap

The City of Newport is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services the City delivers every day; our goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City makes every effort to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. This report is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act and is designed to increase public awareness of drinking water issues and to serve as a method for customers to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. If you have questions or would like more information, feel free to contact Steve Stewart, Plant Supervisor at the Water Treatment Plant at 541-574-5871, or Tim Gross City Engineer/Director of Public Works at the Public Works Office 541-574-3366.

Where do we get our water?
The City of Newport has two sources of surface water. They are the Big Creek Reservoir and the Siletz River. Water is used from the Siletz River to supplement supply in the summer. The City works with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Oregon Health Authority to complete a source water assessment which outlines and identifies any significant potential threats; it can be viewed at the Oregon Health Authority Drinking Water Program web site http://public.health.oregon.gov./HealthyEnviroments/DrinkingWater/Pages/index.aspx

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?
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 water poses 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).

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses; 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; and 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 that limit 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional information about lead
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 Newport is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations- None

Spanish (Espanol)
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

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: 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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances 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

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the City of Newport's water during the calendar year 2016. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done in the calendar year 2016. 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 change frequently, in those cases, the most recent test data are presented.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL, or, TT	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4		0.8	1.5	2016	No	Water additive used as disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60		0	23	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80		23	75	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								

Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2016	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) 100% of the samples were below the TT value of 1.0 A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation.						2016	No	Soil runoff

The highest single measurement was 0.14. Any measurement in excess of 5.0 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water in 2016.

Contaminants	Reporting Limit	Your Water *	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Bromodichloromethane	5 ppb	0.0081 ppm	No	Byproduct of disinfection process.
Chlorodibromomethane	5 ppb	0.0024 ppm	No	Byproduct of disinfection process.
Chloroform	5 ppb	0.0155 ppm	No	Byproduct of disinfection process.

*__Your Water__ data is in parts per million. To convert to parts per billion multiply by 1000. Updated 7/8/19

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected (ND), in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants					
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. Tested 2013
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits. Tested 2013
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Tested 2013
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints. Tested 2013
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. Tested 2013
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories. Tested 2013
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland. Tested 2013
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Tested 2016
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. Tested 2013
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories. Tested 2013
Radioactive Contaminants - Every 9 years (Tested 2013)					
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides. Every 3 years. (Tested 2014)					
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans/vegetables.
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use.
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use.
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide.

Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use.
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide.
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	0	500	ND	No	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals.
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	ND	No	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide use on cotton/cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants. Annually (Tested 2016)					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

Unit Descriptions

Term	**Definition**
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nano grams per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
positive samples/month	Positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.