



City of Newport

2019 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.

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 Department of Environmental Quality web site www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/swrpts.asp

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).

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 guidelines on appropriate mean to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the 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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

No Violations.

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

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>.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the drinking water during the calendar year. 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 of the report. 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. Test results can also be reviewed on the OHA website at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/> Our WS Number is 4100566.

	MCLG	MCL TT	Your Water	Range Low High	Tested	Violation	
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4	4		0.6 1.5	2019	No	Water additive used as disinfection

(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)

Stage 2 Disinfection By Products Locational Running Annual Average							
Sample Station	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	MCL 60 (ppb)	Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	MCL 80 (ppb)	Tested	Violation	Typical Source
8		11		75	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
14		13		49	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
10		14		58	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
1		11		58	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Microbiological Contaminants						
	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Tested	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform (positive Samples/month)	0	1	0	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) 100% of the samples we below the TT value of 1.0				2019	No	Soil runoff

A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation

The highest single measurement was 0.071. Any measurement in excess of 5.0 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.

Inorganic Contaminants						
	MCLG	AL	# Samples Exceeding AL	Tested	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper - action level at customer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead - action level at customer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Unregulated Contaminants					
	Entry Point		Tested	Violation	Typical Source
	Average (ppb)	Range (ppb)			
Cylindrospermospin	Non-Detected		2019	No	Naturally present in source water
Microcystins	Non-Detected		2019	No	Naturally present in source water

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.

Detected Contaminants					
	Reporting Limit (ppb)	Your Water	Tested	Violation	Typical Source
	Bromodichloromethane	5			
Chloroform	5	27.2	2019	No	By-product of disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	5	2.04	2019	No	By-product of disinfection.

Mandatory Testing

The contaminants we are currently required to monitor for are listed below. Only the ones listed above had detection levels.

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria
Fecal Coliform
Turbidity

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha
Combined Uranium
Combined Radium

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony
Arsenic
Barium
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Cyanide
Fluoride
Mercury (inorganic)
Nickel
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)
Selenium
Sodium
Thallium

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

2, 4-D
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)
Atrazine
Benzo(a)Pyrene
BCH-gamma (Lindane)
Carbofuran
Chlordane
Dalapon
Dibromochloropropane
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate
Di(2ethylhexyl)phthalate
Dinoseb

Diquat
Endothall
Endrin
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
Glyphosate
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Lasso (Alachlor)
Methoxychlor
Oxamyl (Vydate)
Pentachlorophenol
Picloram
Simazine
Total Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Toxaphene

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (Unregulated)

3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Aldicarb
Aldicarb Sulfone
Aldicarb Sulfoxide
Aldrin
Butachlora
Carbaryl
Dicamba
Dieldrin
Methomyl
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Propachlor

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane
1, 1-Dichloroethylene
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene

1, 2-Dichloroethane
1, 2-Dichloropropane
Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
Ethylbenzene
o-Dichlorobenzene
p-Dichlorobenzene
Styrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
trans-1, 2-Dichloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Chloride
Xylenes

Volatile Organic Contaminants (Unregulated)

1, 1-Dichloroethane
1, 1-Dichloropropane
1, 1, 1, 2-Tetrachloroethane
1, 1, 2, 2-Tetrachloroethane
1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane
1, 3-Dichloropropane
1, 3-Dichloropropene
2, 2-Dichloropropane
Bromobenzene
Bromoform
Bromomethane
Chloroethane
Chloromethane
Dibromomethane
m-Dichlorobenzene
Methy tert-butyl ether
o-Chlorotoluene
p-Chlorotoluene

Definitions

- **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** 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 or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Treatment Technique or TT:** Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level or AL:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **PPM:** Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- **PPB:** Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)
- **ND:** Non-Detected.
- **Turbidity:** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. The City monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the treatment process.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with the disinfection and provide a medium for micro growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processing and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Additional information

If you have questions or would like more information, please contact Steve Stewart, Plant Supervisor at the Water Treatment Facility at 541-574-5871, or Tim Gross City Engineer/Director of Public Works at the Public Works Office 541-574-3366.

Access to the 2019 Consumer Confidence report and previous year's Consumer Confidence reports are available electronically online at: www.newportoregon.gov/dept/pwk/waterquality.asp

Additional information can be obtained from these websites:

1. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater/
2. Oregon Health Authority/Drinking Water Services: www.healthoregon.org/dwp
3. Department of Environmental Quality: www.oregon.gov/deq/wq/Pages/default.aspx
4. American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org and www.drinktap.org