

K-GB-LB WATER DISTRICT Works Hard to Provide High Quality Water For You!

The District is pleased to provide you with its Water Quality report for calendar year 2018. Our continuing commitment is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The District's water comes from two sources; Drift Creek and an unnamed tributary we refer to as "Side Creek". The water intake galleries draw from Drift Creek near the point where the creek leaves an area known locally as the "Gorge." That area of the Gorge is protected owl habitat, so development is not allowed.

The treatment process is simply to allow the pumped water to pass through large, slow-sand filters. Naturally occurring organisms within the sand remove the bacteria and contaminants from the water before it is chlorinated. The treated water is then pumped into the District's distribution system. Our water requires a minimum amount of disinfection to maintain its excellent quality.



**KERNVILLE-GLENEDEN BEACH
LINCOLN BEACH WATER DISTRICT**
P.O. BOX 96 Gleneden Beach OR 97388

Please attend any of our District meetings held the 2nd Thursday of each month. Meetings begin at 5:00 p.m. at the District Office located at 6595 Gleneden Beach Loop.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:
Mike Bauman, Superintendent at 541-764-2475
or visit www.kgblwater.com.

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K-GB-LB WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018

K-GB-LB WATER DISTRICT 2018 WATER QUALITY DATA

PWSID# OR4100324

Disinfection By-Product Contaminants (in units of ppb *)

Contaminant	MCL (Standard)	MCLG (Health Goal)	Highest (LRAA)	Range (LRAA)	Violation?	Typical Source
Haloacetic acids	60	NA	24	12 - 24	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	80	NA	25	12 - 25	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Microbiological Contaminant (in units of NTU *)

Contaminant	MCL (Standard)	MCLG (Health Goal)	Maximum	Average	Violation?	Typical Source
Turbidity	1.49	0	0.9	0.05	No	Soil runoff

Inorganics (in units of ppm *)

Contaminant	MCL (Standard)	MCLG (Health Goal)	Measured Value	Violation?	Typical Source
Nitrate	10	10	0.55	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper (in units of ppb for lead and ppm for copper *) **

Contaminant	Action Level (Standard)	MCLG (Health Goal)	Your Water	Violation?	Typical Source
Copper	90% of homes tested are below 1.3	1.3	90% of homes tested were below 0.78	No	Corrosion of household plumbing and fixtures
Lead	90% of homes tested are below 15	0	90% of homes tested were 0 (non-detect)	No	Corrosion of household plumbing and fixtures

Synthetic Organic and Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Discussion of Standards	Results for Your Water	Violation?	Typical Source
Synthetic organics	32 separate contaminants are tested, with varying MCLs	No detections of any contaminants	No	Man-made contamination
Volatile organics	21 separate contaminants are tested, with varying MCLs	No detections of any contaminants	No	Man-made contamination

A growing concern in the water industry nationally, and more particularly in Oregon because of problems in the Salem system, caused many water utilities to begin monitoring for cyanotoxins in 2018. K-GB-LB Water District was among those. Although not required, the District conducted water quality sampling in the summer of 2018 to determine if cyanotoxins were an issue in our water. The test results were favorable – we found no indication of harmful algae blooms or the release of cyanotoxins. The State has since adopted permanent rules requiring monitoring if a system is considered susceptible to harmful algae blooms. It does not appear that the District will be placed in the susceptible category.

***UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: ppb** (parts per billion), **ppm** (parts per million), **NTU** (nephelometric turbidity unit), **pCi/L** (picoCuries per liter), **mg/L** (milligrams per liter)

** Lead and copper sampling last performed in 2016, per regulations. Next testing will be August 2019.

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

LRAA Locational Running Annual Average - Highest average for four consecutive samples at any one location

NA Not Applicable

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level - The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

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.

HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR 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.

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 means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The 90th percentile is the highest result found in 90% of the samples when they are listed in order from the lowest to the highest results. EPA requires testing for lead and copper at customer's taps most likely to contain these substances based on when the house was built. The EPA determined that if the sample results exceeded the Action Level (AL), the District must take action in reducing the risk of leaching of lead and or copper. As you can see by the table, your water was well below the level on our last round of testing. 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 K-GB-LB Water District 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 two 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

WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

The United States Congress has directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to require public water systems to report annually on the quality of the drinking water they serve. The K-GB-LB Water District provides this report to all households in our service area. This report is about your drinking water sources and the quality and regulations that protect your health. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state requirements.

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, in some cases, radio-active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Substances 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.