2013 WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF CARLTON, OR

PWSID#: 4100171

The City of Carlton is pleased to present our annual water quality report for testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2013. We are committed to providing you with a safe and dependable supply of high quality drinking water. A copy of this report can be viewed on the City's website – www.ci.carlton.or.us/ccr, or call City Hall at (503) 852-7575 to have a copy mailed to you. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Bryan Burnham, Public Works Director, at (503) 852-0068 or bburnham@ci.carlton.or.us.

Community Participation

You're invited to participate in City decisions that may affect water quality. City Council meetings are held at 191 E. Main Street, the second Monday of each month, at 7:00 pm. Find meeting agenda information at www.ci.carlton.or.us.

Where does my water come from?

Carlton gets its entire water supply of surface water from the Panther Creek Reservoir, located approximately 9 miles west of town off of Panther Creek Road. Carlton's water supply is filtered, treated and disinfected at the Water Treatment Plant which is a direct pressure filtration plant with a treatment capacity of up to 1.4 million gallons per day. The treatment plant design should be able to accommodate the City's current residents and projected growth through a population of 9,800. The treatment plant includes a 300,000 gallon clear well, which serves as a chlorine contact chamber. Following treatment, water is delivered to town through a pipeline down Panther Creek and Meadow Lake Road and is stored in two above ground reservoirs before being delivered to your tap.

Health Information About Your Water

Drinking water, including bottled, 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)426-4791 or at: www.epa.gov/drink. 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 for 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.

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 Carlton 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 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, livestock and wildlife; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from domestic wastewater discharge, mining or farming. 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 system.

Water Assessment Report

The state performed an assessment of our source water. A source water assessment identifies potential sources of contamination to the water that is used for your drinking water. The primary source of contamination is erosion. Please call us at (503) 852-7575 if you would like more information about this assessment.

Sampling Results

The City of Carlton routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. More information may be obtained at www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/dwp.

2013 DRINKING WATER TEST RESULTS

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and State requirements.

Regulated Substance	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Source of Substance	Violation
Regulated at the Treatment Plant					
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	1.0	Soil runoff	No
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Regulated in the Distribution System					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	71.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	15.9		No
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.2	Water additives used to control microbes	No
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	ND	Naturally present in the environment	No
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	0	0	ND	Human and animal fecal waste	No
Regulated at the Customer's Tap					
Lead (ppb) TESTED: 2013	0	AL=15	3.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Copper (ppm) TESTED: 2013	1.3	AL=1.3	ND		No
Unregulated Compounds					
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	11.2	By-products of drinking water chlorination	No
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	57.6		No
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.6		No

Abbreviations and Definitions:
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 = 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.
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.
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of 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 contamination.
AL = Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT = Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
N/A = Not applicable
ND = Not detected
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (measure of "cloudiness")
ppm = parts per million
ppb = parts per billion

FAQ's

Does the city add fluoride to the water? No, Carlton does not fluoridate our water.
Why does the taste and odor of my water sometimes differ? Water naturally varies in taste and odor at different times of the year. These changes can come from new or old pipes, plumbing fixtures or changes in raw water quality.
What can I do about chlorine odors? The odor is just chlorine doing its job. The simplest way to get rid of the odor is to fill a container with water and let it sit in the refrigerator. Overnight, the chlorine will have dissipated and the odor should be gone.

For more information: City of Carlton ~ 191 E. Main ST, Carlton, OR 97111 (503) 852-7575