

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of 2013 or within the last five years. The presence of contaminants in your water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA and/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. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or	Water	Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Average			Date		
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	6.14	--	--	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	NA	60	ND	--	--	2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	80	2.2	2.2	2.2	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	80	1.6	1.6	1.6	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	80	2.4	2.4	2.4	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0098	0.0065	0.016	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.18	0.16	0.20	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.87	0.31	1.6	2010/12	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Sodium (ppm)	--	--	8.46	7.9	8.8	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>								
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	--	--	2013	No	Discharge from rubber and/or chemical factories
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Ethyl Benzene (ppm)	0	0.70	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2013	No	Discharge from factories producing products such as inks, pesticides, and paints
Chlorobenzene (ppm)	0	0.10	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	2013	No	Discharge from rubber and/or chemical factories
Ethylene Dibromide (ppb)	0	.050	.02	.02	.02	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, soil fumigant

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Frequency	# of Samples	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	0%	>1	0	Monthly	10/Month	No	Naturally present in the environment

  

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.35	0.047	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	.0155	0.0016	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 nanograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
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: A 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.
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.

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

The City of Fairview invites all interested citizens to join them at City Council meetings, every first and third Wednesday of the month at 7:00 pm.  
 These meetings are held in the Fairview City Hall located at 1300 NE Village Street.  
 For more information, contact Devree Leymaster at (503) 674-6224.

**THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY AT [www.fairvieworegon.gov/2013ccr](http://www.fairvieworegon.gov/2013ccr), OR A COPY CAN BE MAILED TO YOU BY CALLING OUR OFFICE AT 503-665-9320.**

## Lead in Drinking Water

Every three years the City samples some of our resident's water for lead and copper. In 2012, twenty-three homes in Fairview were sampled. These homes were selected due to the age of the homes (typically 1982 or earlier) and the potential for lead and copper plumbing used during construction at that time. Sampling takes place inside the homes after the water has set in the pipes for at least six hours. The Oregon Drinking Water program requires that the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile sample for lead be less than 0.0155 mg/l and copper be less than 1.35 mg/l. Fairview's 90<sup>th</sup> percentile results for 2012 were below both of these standards.

The Safe Drinking Water Act addresses lead and copper since 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 household plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to your home but cannot control the variety of materials used in the residential 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Additional information is available on the City of Fairview's web site at [www.ci.fairview.or.us](http://www.ci.fairview.or.us).



# CITY OF FAIRVIEW

## Consumer Confidence Report

# Drinking Water Quality in 2013

The City of Fairview is pleased to present the Water Quality Report for 2013. This report is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and provides information on the latest results of Fairview's water quality tests. We are committed to providing high quality drinking water to all our users. We ask that you take the opportunity to keep informed by reading this report. ***Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.***

**In 2013, the City of Fairview took over 150 water samples for analysis. The results of these samples met all state and federal drinking water standards. The City vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system did not violate any maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.**



## Important Health Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some "contaminants". The presence of these does not necessarily indicate that the 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects or for information on the EPA 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) or [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/).

## Understanding This Report

Although this report may seem overwhelming, it contains valuable information for water users. In order to alleviate confusion and/or concern as you review the supplied information, terms and units have been defined.

The word "contaminant" is used throughout this document to describe anything detected in the drinking water supply. This term is commonly used in the drinking water industry and should not necessarily invite concern, as all drinking water contains trace amounts of minerals and other substances. The purpose of this report is to provide you with an understanding and perspective enabling you to make informed decisions about your drinking water.

Units used to measure contaminants in drinking water are parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). To gain perspective on this measurement, consider the following: one ppm is one second out of 12 days; one penny in \$10,000; or one inch in 16 miles. One ppb is one second out of 32 years; one penny in \$10,000,000; or one inch in 16,000 miles.

As you read this report, be sure and keep these figures and definitions in mind. This will assist you in interpreting what you are reading and empower you as a water customer.

### For More Information, Contact:

Derrick Yates – Fairview Public Works Water Quality Phone: 503-665-9320

EPA Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

Oregon Health Division: 503-731-4381