

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of 2010 or within the last five years. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA and/or the State require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water Average	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	5.96	--	--	2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	NA	60	ND	--	--	2008	No	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0163	0.0156	0.0169	2008/10	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppm)	0	0.010	0.001	--	0.001	2008/10	No	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.142	0.141	0.143	2008/10	No	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.40	0.140	3.48	2008/10	No	
Sodium (ppm)	--	--	9.32	9.25	9.39	2008/10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	--	--	2009/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	ND	--	--	2009/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	0	15	ND	--	--	2009/10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	3.61	1.59	4.60	2008/10	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethene (ppb)		5	0.51	--	0.51	2008/10	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Ethylene Dibromide (ppb)	0	.050	.054	.047	.060	2008/10	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, soil fumigant
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceed AL	Typical Source	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.35	0.0593	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	.0155	0.0040	2009	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Some of the above results reflect previous sampling completed on Well #6 which was not in service for the 2010 calendar year.

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

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 (ug/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
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 Christie Nunez (503) 674-6224.



# CITY OF FAIRVIEW

## Consumer Confidence Report

# Drinking Water Quality in 2010

The City of Fairview is pleased to present the Water Quality Report for 2010. 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 a high quality of 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 2010, the City of Fairview took over 250 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.**

### 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.

### Lead in Drinking Water

Every three years the City samples some of our resident's water for lead and copper. In 2009, twenty-two homes in the Historical Fairview Neighborhood (Old Town) 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 2009 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 home 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).



### 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 systems 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/).

#### 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



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