

# City of Sutherlin

## 2022

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

City of Sutherlin  
126 E. Central Ave.  
Sutherlin, OR 97479



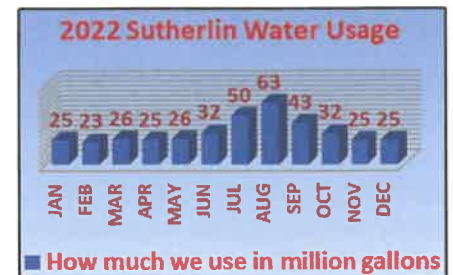
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Dear Customers,

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Sutherlin Public Works Dept.

## REMEMBER... Every Drop Counts, Help Conserve Water



The average American family uses more than 300 gallons of water per day at home. Roughly 70 percent of this use occurs indoors.

Nationally, outdoor water use accounts for 30 percent of household use yet can be much higher in drier parts of the country and in more water intensive landscapes.

For example, the arid West has some of the highest per capita residential water use because of landscape irrigation.

# CALAPOOYA SURFACE WATER LAB RESULTS

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATIONS Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	SAMPLE DATE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE CONTAMINATION
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	9 samples per month	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally Present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	N	ND	9 samples per month	0	Any one sample from a total coliform that is fecal or E.coli	Human & animal fecal waste
Turbidity (NTU)	N	0.27	1/5/2022	0	TT=1.0	Soil runoff
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Lead	N	6.0 ppb	7/21/2022	0	Action Level 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	N	.388 ppm	7/21/2022	1.3	Action Level 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS</b>						
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes	N	21.7 ppb	6/14/2022	N/A	80	Byproduct of Drinking water disinfection
HAAs5 Haloacetic Acids	N	13.7 ppb	6/14/2022	N/A	60	Byproduct of Drinking water disinfection
TOC - Total Organic Carbon	N	.68 ppm	Quarterly	N/A	None	Naturally Present in the environment
Chlorine	N	1.7 ppm	Daily	4	4	Water additive to control microorganisms

## WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

Our water source is surface water from Calapooya Creek and from Cooper Creek Reservoir. Here is a quick look at existing potential sources of contamination from our source water assessment on the Calapooya and the Cooper Creek Water sheds. For Calapooya Creek, there have been 8 potential contaminant sources. These include rural homesteads, Red Rock Road, grazing animals, non-irrigated crops, clear-cuts, road density, stream crossings and areas of slope instability. For the Cooper Creek watershed, there are 9 potential contaminant sources. These include managed forest lands, recreation areas (parks), large capacity septic systems, a storm water outfall and retention basin, an area of grazing animals, and a rural residential area.

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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 easily pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

***We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.***

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality, water this year. In order to maintain a safe dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding. If you have any questions please call Alan Taylor at 541-459-5768.

If you want to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings held on the second Monday of each month.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. *More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*

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 some 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

Microbial Contaminants	Inorganic Contaminants	Pesticides & Herbicides	Organic Chemical Contaminants	Radioactive Contaminants
Such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic plants, agriculture livestock operations of wildlife.	Such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from an urban storm drain runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.	This may come from a variety of sources such as, agricultural runoff, forestry runoff, urban runoff, and residential uses	Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and storm water runoff, and septic systems.	This can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**To help you better understand here are some key acronyms 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ND	Non-detect: Not detected at an established minimum reporting level or using current monitoring equipment or methods.
PPM	Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.
PPB	Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l) corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000.
TT	Treatment Technique: Is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: A measure of water clarity.

## COOPER CREEK SURFACE WATER LAB RESULTS

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATIONS Y/N	LEVEL DETECTED	SAMPLE DATE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE CONTAMINATION
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	9 samples per month	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally Present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	N	ND	9 samples per month	0	Any one sample from a total coliform that is fecal or E.coli	Human & animal fecal waste
Turbidity (NTU)	N	0.17	8/3/2022	0	TT=1.0	Soil runoff
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Lead	N	6.0 ppb	7/21/2022	0	Action Level 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	N	.388 ppm	7/21/2022	1.3	Action Level 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS</b>						
TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes	N	63.2 ppb	6/14/2022	N/A	80	Byproduct of Drinking water disinfection
HAAs5 Haloacetic Acids	N	41.5 ppb	6/14/2022	N/A	60	Byproduct of Drinking water disinfection
TOC - Total Organic Carbon	N	2.14 ppm	Quarterly	N/A	None	Naturally Present in the environment
Chlorine	N	1.8 ppm	Daily	4	4	Water additive to control microorganisms

# SAVING WATER AT HOME

- FIXING HOUSEHOLD LEAKS RIGHT AWAY SAVES UP TO 20 GALLONS A DAY** (Icon: faucet)
- WASHING ONLY FULL LOADS OF DISHES AND LAUNDRY SAVES UP TO 50 GALLONS PER WEEK** (Icon: dishes and laundry)
- SPENDING ONLY 5 MINUTES IN THE SHOWER SAVES UP TO 8 GALLONS EACH TIME** (Icon: shower head)
- TURNING OFF WATER WHILE BRUSHING YOUR TEETH SAVES UP TO 2.5 GALLONS A MINUTE** (Icon: toothbrush)
- BUYING WATER-SAVING DEVICES LIKE HIGH-EFFICIENCY WASHING MACHINES OR TOILETS SAVES MANY GALLONS A DAY** (Icon: washing machine)
- USING A BROOM INSTEAD OF A HOSE TO CLEAN YOUR DRIVEWAY SAVES UP TO 150 GALLONS EACH TIME** (Icon: broom)
- CUTTING DOWN ON WATERING YOUR LAWN TO 1-2 DAYS A WEEK SAVES UP TO 840 GALLONS** (Icon: lawn)
- WATERING YOUR PLANTS IN THE EARLY MORNING OR EVENING TO REDUCE EVAPORATION SAVE UP TO 25 GALLONS EACH TIME** (Icon: watering can)
- CHECKING YOUR SPRINKLERS FOR LEAKS AND REPAIRING QUICKLY SAVES UP TO 500 GALLONS PER MONTH** (Icon: target with water spray)
- INSTALLING A SMART SPRINKLER CONTROLLER THAT ADJUSTS WATERING BASED ON WEATHER SAVES UP TO 40 GALLONS A DAY** (Icon: smart sprinkler)

## The Water Treatment Process

Water drawn from surface water is injected with small amounts of coagulant to form floc with particles suspended in the water. Then water enters a sedimentation basin and onto a mixed media filter. Water is then disinfected with chlorine and sent out into the distribution system, storage reservoirs, and into your tap.

*We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water with over 10,000 laboratory tests a year according to Federal and State laws.*

## How to reduce lead exposures in your drinking water

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 Sutherlin 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, 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).**

### Reduce Your Exposure To Lead

- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. *Boiling water does not remove lead from water.*
- Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).
- Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.
- Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, **have your water tested.**

### Replace Your Lead Service Line

- Water systems are required to replace lead service lines if a water system cannot meet EPA's Lead Action Level through optimized corrosion control treatment.
- Replacement of the lead service line is often the responsibility of both the utility and homeowner.
- Homeowners can contact their water system to learn about how to remove the lead service line.

**Other sources of LEAD in drinking water...** **FAUCETS:** Fixtures inside your home may contain lead. • **GALVANIZE PIPE:** Lead particles can attach to the surface of galvanized pipes. Over time, the particles can enter your drinking water, causing elevated lead levels. • **LEAD SERVICE LINE:** Pipe that runs from the water main to the home's internal plumbing. Lead service lines can be a major source of lead contamination in water. • **LEAD GOOSE NECKS:** Goose necks and pigtails are shorter pipes that connect the lead service line to the main water line. • **COPPER PIPE WITH LEAD SOLDER:** Solder made or installed before 1986 contained high lead levels.

**LEAD CAN COME FROM OTHER SOURCES OTHER THAN WATER:** For homes built before 1978, you may want to have your paint tested for lead. Consider contacting your doctor to have your children tested if you are concerned about lead exposure.