

# 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. At the City we consider ourselves stewards of our community's water system and work diligently to maintain the level of quality and service our customers have come to expect.

## Where does my water come from?

Jetty Creek is a surface water source located a few miles North of town, which has been in use by the city since 1968. Ground water sources include two wells located within the Nedonna Beach aquifer and a third at Manhattan Beach.

## Current events and upgrades:

Over the past year, the City of Rockaway Beach has prioritized the maintenance and improvement of our water treatment infrastructure. Efforts included upgrading our internet connectivity to Starlink, which offers a more reliable connection in our remote location, where frequent power outages are common. As part of our Capital Improvement Plan, we upgraded the SCADA system and telemetry at the McMillan Reservoir and Jetty Creek Treatment Facility to provide more efficient and reliable operations. Additionally, the city was awarded a Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Project (SIPP) grant for leak detection. This project is scheduled for completion during the 2025-206 budget year.

## Source water assessment and its availability.

A source water assessment has been completed and is available from City Hall upon request, or online at the City's website at: [https://corb.us/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/USWA\\_00708RockawayBeach.pdf](https://corb.us/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/USWA_00708RockawayBeach.pdf)

## A message from the EPA:

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals, such as those 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA.

## Lead service line inventory:

A service line inventory has been completed and is available for review at: <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/leadcopper.php?pwsno=00708&tab=sli>. The pipe materials were identified through the method of visual inspections at the meter box. The results indicate that no lead was found in any of the tested service lines.

## Lead contamination warning.

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 Rockaway Beach Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot

control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Public Works Superintendent Dan Emerson at 503-457-1752. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 radioactive 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, that may come from 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, domestic wastewater discharges, 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; And radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### **How can I get involved?**

If you have any questions concerning this report or the water system, please contact Public Works Superintendent, Dan Emerson at 503-374-0586 or email [publicworks@corb.us](mailto:publicworks@corb.us). You may also address issues at any of the regularly scheduled City Council meetings held on the second Wednesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at Rockaway Beach City Hall, 276 S. Hwy 101.

Thank you,

*Dan Emerson*

Public Works Superintendent  
City of Rockaway Beach

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT,</u> or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
2024								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (mg/L)	NA	.060	0.00925	0.0055	0.0161	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination due to the reaction of organics with the chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (mg/L)	NA	.080	0.0373	0.0270	0.0620	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection due to the reaction of organics with chlorination.
2024								
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA	0.015	ND	ND	ND	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (mg/L)	10	10	0.393	0.393	0.393	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	MPL	10.1	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
2024								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	ND	ND	ND	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	< 0.3	1	0.03	0.02	0.07	2024	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 1. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.15. Any measurement in excess of 5 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	.015	.003	2022	0	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures. Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.089	2022	0	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures. Erosion of natural deposits	
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> or <u>MRDL</u> <u>L</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>		<u>Typical Source</u>		
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from timber lands.		
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	No		Decay of asbestos-cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	ND	No		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)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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