CITY OF COQUILLE

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019

Coquille Water Customer:

This is your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, for the calendar year of 2019. The EPA requires community water systems to deliver this report to their customers each year, in order to provide Americans with information about their local drinking water quality. **No action is required. This is an informational notice**.

Information About the Source of Your Water

Your water is taken from two sources, the Rink Creek Reservoir and the Coquille River, depending on the season. Generally, the reservoir is used in the winter and the river is used in the summer.

Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	Goal Level (MCLG, MRDLG)	Allowable Level (MCL, MRDL, AL)	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60 ppb	24.4	7	27	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80 ppb	35.5	13.4	48.7	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	N/A - Treatment Technique	53%	NA	NA	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10 ppm	10 ppm	2.1	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)*	0.03	0.3	—	.03	3.3	2019	Yes	Soil runoff

Contaminant	Goal Level (MCLG)	Action Level	Your Water	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3	0.43	0	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0 ppb	15	2.0	0	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

ppm — parts per million or milligrams/liter (mg/l)
ppb — parts per billion or micrograms/liter (ug/l)
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.
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.
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 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 contamination.
NTU — Nephelometric Turbidity Units

About EPA Regulation of Water Treatment

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426¬4791).

The table above includes all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report (2019).

Turbidity in Rink Creek in 2019 & Boil Water Notice

You may recall we issued a Boil Water Notice in March of 2019. We included this information in last years Consumer Confidence Report as well, although it didn't occur during the 2018 reporting period. Turbdity is cloudiness in your water. In that case, it was caused by silt in the Rink Creek Reservoir, where the City gets its water in the Winter. We test for turbidity every four hours during water treatment. In March of 2019, the City began to see turbidity levels in excess of the 0.3 parts per million threshold. We issued a Boil Water Notice on March 15, 2019 and held a public meeting on March 20, 2019. The notice was lifted on March 22, 2019. We have not had turbidity in excess of 0.3 since this event.

Additional Information for Immuno-Compromised Persons

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. 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).

Additional Information Regarding Lead and Lead Pipes

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 Coquille 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.09kl.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Coquille. State Water System ID#: 00213. Date distributed: September X, 2020.

For more information, please contact the City of Coquille at 541-396-2115 or 851 N. Central Blvd.

The City of Coquille Source water assessment is available at the Public Works Office located at City Hall, 851 N. Central Blvd., Coquille, OR 97423.