



## City of Mosier 2022 Water Quality Report Water System ID: 4100543

### Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información.

### Your Water is Safe to Drink

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 designed 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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you have any questions about this report or about your water utility, please contact Oscar Farris at 541-298-1779.

### Drinking Water Sources

Mosier City water comes from the Priest Rapid aquifers and is chlorinated at our wells before the water is sent into the distribution system. Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

### Source Water Assessment

In 2003, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and Oregon Health Authority (OHA) performed a source water assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. For more information, please contact OHA.

### Public Participation Opportunities

City Council meetings are held the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month at Mosier Senior Center, 500 East Second Ave., at 6:30 p.m.

### Contaminants in Water

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 800-426-4791.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- *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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides & herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential use.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross-connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact City of Mosier so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- *Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)*
- *Underground lawn sprinkler system*
- *Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)*
- *Additional source(s) of water on the property*
- *Decorative pond*
- *Watering trough*

### Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- *Take short showers - a 5- minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.*
- *Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.*
- *Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.*
- *Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.*
- *Water plants only when necessary.*
- *Fix leaky toilets and faucets. More efficient models can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.*
- *Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.*
- *Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.*
- *Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.*

### Lead-Specific Information

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 Mosier 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 two 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Water Quality Data

The table in this report, which can be found below, lists all the drinking water contaminants we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2022. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

### Terms & Abbreviations

- **MCL** - Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.
- **MCLG** - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.
- **MRDL** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

- **MRDLG** - Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, or 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.
- **NA** – Not applicable
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** – explained as a relation to time and money as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **AVG** - Annual Average

**Table of Detected Contaminants**

Substance	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	Our Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.04	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.4	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	18.9	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>							
(There is convincing evidence that that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.5 (AVG)	0.2 – 0.9	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.2	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### Special Population Advisory

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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on how to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791