



PCJWSA ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

June 2001

Volume 2, Issue 1

CALENDAR YEAR 2000 REPORT

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DID YOU KNOW?

The Pacific City Joint Water-Sanitary Authority Board of Directors meets the first Tuesday of every month at 5:00 PM in the Authority's office located at 34005 Cape Kiwanda Dr. Pacific City, Oregon. The public is invited to attend!

Call Tony Owen at 503-965-6636 with any questions you may have.

PCJWSA Directors:

Doug Kellow – Chair

Doug Olson – Vice Chair

George Baumgardner – Secretary

Dick Carter —Director

Robert Rissel—Director

As you will notice in the following pages, our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements. We have attempted to make this report as straight forward, easy to read and understandable as possible while still complying with Federal requirements for this report. The water quality test results in the following tables reflect the latest data available from testing performed in July 1999. At this time, regulations require PCJWSA to monitor for most of these contaminants once every 4 years. PCJWSA tests 2 water samples each month for total coliform. Annually, we test for lead/copper and nitrates. Asbestos, which was not detected in our water, is tested once every nine years. In June of 2000 we tested our water for the presence of radioactive constituents as required by Federal Regulations. There were no detectable amounts of radioactivity in the drinking water.

PCJWSA draws its water from two separate well fields that we refer to as the "dune wells" and the "spit wells". So named because the "dune wells" are at the base of a large sand dune north of our office on Cape Kiwanda Drive, and "spit wells" because they are on the Nestucca State Spit at

the end of Sunset Drive. "Spit" refers to a peninsula.

The two sites have 3 wells each, for a total of 6 wells. Each well produces water at the rate of about 100 gallons per minute. Well water is also referred to as groundwater.

During a power outage, PCJWSA has an emergency generator that can be connected to either of these two sites to ensure that water continues to flow to your tap and to the reservoirs.

Speaking of reservoirs, construction of the long awaited 600,000-gallon reservoir was completed and delivering water to our customers in late winter 2000/2001. The PCJWSA Board of Directors and staff members wish to thank all the Pacific City Heights residents for their patience and understanding during the construction.

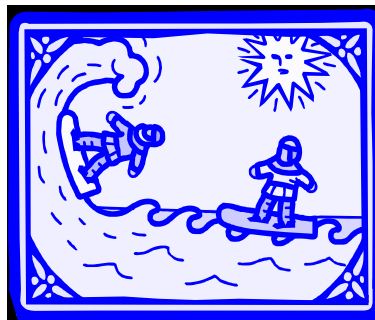
As with all of you, PCJWSA is expecting dramatic increases in the cost of power

during the coming year. Tillamook People's Utility District (TPUD) has advised PCJWSA to budget for a 100% increase in electrical costs to take affect sometime in the fall of 2001.

If the electrical rate increase of 100% does in fact take place, PCJWSA will need to raise water and sewer rates to meet the increased power costs. What that means to you is an increase of about \$1.16 per month on both water and sewer fees for a total monthly increase of \$2.32.

This amount may be adjusted up or down depending upon the final increase passed on to PCJWSA by TPUD. We hope to have final figures from TPUD by late June 2001.

If you have additional questions regarding this report, please contact PCJWSA at 503-965-6636. If you know of someone who did not receive a copy of this report and would like to, please let them know that they may pick one up at our office. We will also have additional copies available at the Post Office, Library and Kiwanda Community Center. If you have questions about this report that we cannot adequately address, we will refer you to the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. ♦♦♦♦♦



FUN IN THE SUN AT PC!

DEFINITIONS

In the following tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Pacific City Joint Water-Sanitary Authority is pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all standards set for quality and safety.

As you will see from the tables on the following pages, PCJWSA tests for a lot of different constituents in your drinking water. Almost 80 in all. We've shown only the results for those constituents that were detected in laboratory testing. If you would like to see the full range of lab results, please contact Tony Owen at 503-965-6636.

During 2000, PCJWSA tested water from 10 homes for lead and copper levels in the drinking water. One home had copper above the Action Level of 1.3 PPM. PCJWSA is in compliance with the lead and copper rule for the calendar year 2000. However, because there was a violation of the lead and copper rule in

1999, the Oregon Health Division may require PCJWSA to take steps to correct any corrosiveness associated with the water. No homes exceeded the lead Action Level of 15.0 PPB.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead/copper in drinking water than the general public. It is possible that lead/copper levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead or copper levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes

before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead/copper exposure. All potential sources of lead/copper in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

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 mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained

by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many constituents, 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. Through our testing and monitoring we have learned that some constituents do exist in our drinking water. However, your drinking water meets or exceeds all State and Federal requirements. Your drinking water is SAFE at the reported levels. ◆◆◆◆

PACIFIC CITY JOINT WATER-SANITARY AUTHORITY

From July 1999

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

except as noted

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source(s) of Contamination
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>						
<i>Antimony</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><1</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder</i>
<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</i>
<i>Barium</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.1</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Beryllium</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.20</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries</i>
<i>Cadmium</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><2.0</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints</i>
<i>Chromium</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><10</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Cyanide</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><20</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories</i>
<i>Fluoride</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.1</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</i>
<i>Mercury (inorganic)</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><1.0</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland</i>

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Violation Y/N</i>	<i>Level Detected</i>	<i>Unit Measure</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Likely Source(s) of Contamination</i>
<i>Nitrite</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.01</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Selenium</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><2.0</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines</i>
<i>Thallium</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><1.0</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories</i>
<i>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</i>						
<i>Benzene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills</i>
<i>Carbon Tetrachloride</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities</i>
<i>Chlorobenzene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories</i>
<i>o-Dichlorobenzene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>Discharge from industrial chemical factories</i>
<i>p-Dichlorobenzene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>Discharge from industrial chemical factories</i>
<i>1,2 - Dichloroethane</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Discharge from industrial chemical factories</i>
<i>1,1 - Dichloroethylene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Discharge from industrial chemical factories</i>
<i>cis-1,2 - Dichloroethylene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>Discharge from industrial chemical factories</i>
<i>trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Discharge from industrial chemical factories</i>
<i>Dichloromethane</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories</i>
<i>1,2 - Dichloropropane</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Discharge from industrial chemical factories</i>
<i>Ethylbenzene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>Discharge from petroleum refineries</i>
<i>Styrene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills</i>
<i>Tetrachloroethylene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners</i>
<i>1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>Discharge from textile-finishing factories</i>
<i>1,1,1, - Trichloroethane</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories</i>
<i>1,1,2 - Trichloroethane</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories</i>

	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Unit</i>			<i>Likely Source(s) of Contamination</i>
<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Y/N</i>	<i>Detected</i>	<i>Measure</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	
<i>Trichloroethylene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Discharge from metal degreasing and other factories</i>
<i>Toluene</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.005</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Discharge from petroleum factories</i>
<i>Vinyl Chloride</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.5</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Leaching from PVC Piping; discharge from plastics factories</i>
<i>Xylenes</i>	<i>N</i>	<i><0.0005</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Discharge from petroleum factories discharge from chemical factories</i>

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING							
			<i>Action</i>	<i>90th</i>	<i>Homes Exceeding</i>	<i>Complies</i>	<i>Source of</i>
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Level(AL)</i>	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Action Level</i>	<i>?</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>
<i>Copper</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.815</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing</i>
<i>Lead</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing</i>

The 90th percentile is the highest result found in 90% of the samples when they are listed in order from the lowest to the highest. EPA requires testing for lead and copper at customers' taps most likely to contain these substances based on when the house was built. The EPA determined that if the sample results exceeded the Action Level (AL), cities must take action in reducing the risk of leaching of lead and copper. As you can see by the table above, one home exceeded the action level during testing performed in 2000, but overall your water was well below the action level. Our next testing is scheduled for summer of 2001.

Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficiencies in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Sodium— EPA does not have a MCL for sodium in drinking water, but EPA does issue a recommended level of 20 PPM. The analysis for sodium at the Dune Wells showed levels at 34 PPM and at the Spit Wells, 36 PPM. People on low sodium diets may need to make adjustments to their diet in order to compensate for the sodium levels in their drinking water.

Sulfate—The MCL for sulfate is 250 PPM. Sulfate at the Dune Wells was 5.3 PPM. Spit Wells—3.5 PPM.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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 for 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.

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***THE PACIFIC CITY JOINT WATER-SANITARY
AUTHORITY ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT***

