CITY OF MYRTLE POINT

2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

We're pleased to present you with our Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. Within this report you will find results of tests performed during the January 1st to December 31st, 2023 calendar year.

The City is pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. Our surface water source is the North Fork of the Coquille River. The water is then pumped some 2000 feet to the Water Treatment Plant where it is treated and distributed.

Important Health Information

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminates. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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 (800-426-4791).

UNDERSTANDING THIS REPORT

Although this report may seem overwhelming, it contains valuable information. With-in this report there are terms that must be defined to alleviate confusion or concern.

Contaminant is a word used throughout this document. This is a commonly used term in the drinking water industry and the use of this term should not invite concern. All drinking water is subject to some quantity of contaminants.

In measuring contaminants in drinking water, the units used to describe the quantity of contaminants found are recorded as either parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). To understand this measurement better, remember parts per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years and parts per billion 1 minute in 2000 years.

MYRTLE POINT CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS

BE INVOLVED WITH YOUR CITY!

The City of Myrtle Point City Council Meetings occur monthly on the 1st and/or 3rd Mondays at 6:30p.m. Meetings are held at the Library Meeting Room, 435 5th Street.
Call 541-572-2626 for more information.

FOR MORE INFORMATION,
CONTACT: Ryan Sherman
City of Myrtle Point
(541)572-2589
mpwaterplant@gmail.com
OHA-Drinking Water Program:
971-673-0405
EPA Hotline: 800-426-4791
https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The City of Myrtle Point routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonable expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

ACTION LEVEL (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs 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.

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.

ND: Non-Detects: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

PPB: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	YOUR WATER	RANGE LOW - HIGH	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	Typical Source
Microbiological Contaminants							
Fecal coliform (90% of samples must have 20 or fewer colonies per 100 milliliters of water)	0	(90% of samples must have 20 or fewer colonies per 100 milliliters of water)	0	0	**2023**	No	Animal fecal waste
Total Coliform (number of Monthly positive samples)	0	1	0	0	**2023**	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.03	0.02 - 0.09	**2023**	No	Soil Runoff
Lead	0	0.0150 PPM	0	All Tests Resulted in No detection of Lead	**2022**	No	Pipe Fittings, Faucets, Service Connection Lines, Solder, House Plumbing
Copper	1.3 Ppm	1.30 PPM	0.0139	0-0.0334	**2022**	No	Pipe Fittings, Faucets, Service Connection Lines, House Plumbing

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY REPORT

What is a Source Water Assessment?
The Source Water Assessment was recently completed by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Division (OHD) to identify the surface areas (and/or subsurface areas) that supply water to Myrtle Point's public water system intake and to inventory the potential contaminant sources that may impact the water supply.

Why was it completed?
The Source water Assessment was completed to Provide information so that Myrtle Point's Public water system staff/operator, consumers, and community citizens can begin developing strategies to protect the source of their drinking water, and to minimize future public expenditures for drinking water treatment. The assessment was prepared under the requirements and guidelines of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

What areas are included in Myrtle Point's drinking water protection area?
The drinking water for the City of Myrtle Point is supplied by an intake on the North Fork Coquille River. This public water system serves approximately 2,715 citizens. The intake is located in the North Fork Coquille River/East Fork Coquille River Watershed in the Coquille Sub-Basin of the Southern Oregon Coastal Basin. The drinking water intake for the City of Coquille is located on the Coquille River downstream of Myrtle Point's intake. Activities and impacts in the Myrtle Point drinking water protection area have the potential to also impact downstream users.

The geographic area providing water to Myrtle Point's intake (the drinking water protection area) extends upstream approximately 541 miles in an easterly direction and encompasses a total area of 282 square miles. Included in this area are a number of tributaries to the main stem, including Middle Creek and East Fork Coquille River. The protection area within an 8-hour travel time from the intake is estimated to extend approximately 16 miles upstream of the Myrtle Point intake.

What are the potential sources of contamination to Myrtle Point's public drinking water supply?
The primary intent of this inventory was to identify and locate significant potential sources of contaminants of concern. The delineated drinking water protection area is primarily dominated by managed forestlands and agricultural land uses. The potential contaminant sources identified in the watershed include rural homesteads, grazing animals, non-irrigated crops, a gas station, river recreation, clear cuts, stream crossings, road density, transmission lines, stream bank erosion, and quarries. This provides a quick look at the existing potential sources of contamination that could, if improperly managed or released, impact the water quality in the water shed.

What are the risks for our system?
A total of eleven potential contaminate sources were identified in Myrtle Point's drinking water protection area. Ten of these are located in the sensitive area and nine are high to moderate risk sources within "sensitive areas". The sensitive areas within the Myrtle point drinking water protection area include areas with high soil permeability, high soil erosion potential, high runoff potential and areas within 1000' from the river/streams. The sensitive areas are those where the potential contamination sources, if present, have a greater potential to impact the water supply. The information in this assessment provides a basis for prioritizing areas in and around our community that are most vulnerable to potential impacts and can be used by the Myrtle Point community to develop a voluntary Drinking Water Protection Plan.

Need More Information?
Myrtle Point's Source Water Assessment Report provides additional details on the methodology and results of this assessment. The full report is available for review at:

City Hall 424 5th St.
541-572-2626

Flora M. Laird Memorial Library
435 5th St.
541-572-2591

Future Reports may be available on the City Website. Located at: http://www.ci.myrtlepoint.or.us/ will inform when available.

Contact the City staff if you would like additional information on Myrtle Point's Source Water Assessment results.

Additional Information on Lead

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 Myrtle Point 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 adequate to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulates established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

City of Myrtle Point
424 Fifth Street
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