



**THE CITY OF SILVERTON**

**306 S WATER STREET**

**SILVERTON, OR**

**97381**

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Drinking Water Quality

For the year ending December 2016

**It is extremely important to The City of Silverton** to provide its citizens with drinking water that meets all of the standards set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Oregon Department of Human Services. This report is a snapshot of last year's drinking water quality. Every year a similar report is provided to citizens of Silverton.

**Water Sources:** The majority of the water that Silverton uses comes from Abiqua Creek at a point about 7 miles upstream of Silverton. The Abiqua basin drains approximately 80 square miles of mostly privately-owned land. Abiqua Creek is 30 miles long and originates at the 3600' level in the Western Cascade foothills in Marion County near the Clackamas County line. After traveling by gravity through a 21" ductile iron pipe to Norway Street where it transitions to a 14" steel pipeline, the water enters the City's Water Treatment Plant at the corner of Ames and East Main Streets.

Water is also drawn from Silver Creek and pumped from an intake station by the Community Swimming Pool to the Water Treatment Plant. In order to ensure an adequate supply of water is available for pumping, the City stores 1,300 acre-feet (about 423 million gallons) in the Silverton Reservoir.

**Source Water Assessment:** A Source Water Assessment for the City of Silverton's surface water from Abiqua Creek was completed in 2000 and the report for the Silverton Reservoir was completed in 2002. The assessment consists of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection area, (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection area, (3) determination of the susceptibility or relative risk to the surface water from those sources. Copies of the reports are on file with the City of Silverton Public Works Department at Silverton City Hall.

**Public Participation Opportunity**

The City of Silverton Public Works Department invites all interested citizens to join them at City Council meetings which provide opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water. Meetings are held on the 1st working Monday of each month at the Community Center Council Chambers, 421 S Water Street, Silverton, Oregon.

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**If you have questions regarding this report or would like additional information, please contact Steve Starner, Water Quality Division Supervisor at (503) 873-5439 or [ssstarner@silverton.or.us](mailto:ssstarner@silverton.or.us).**

| <b>Results of Monitoring<br/>Byproducts of Water Chlorination<br/>2016</b> |   |                               |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Variable   | Haloacetic Acids<br>mg/L                  | Total Trihalomethanes<br>mg/L |
| Minimum Amt Detected   | N/D                                       | N/D                           |
| Max Amt Detected   | 0.007                                     | 0.01                          |
| EPA Limit  | ≤ 0.06                                    | ≤ 0.08                        |
| MRL*   | 0.003                                     | 0.003                         |
| Source of Contaminant  | Byproducts of drinking water disinfection |                               |
| In Compliance  | YES                                       | YES                           |

The City of Silverton routinely monitors for contaminants in drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. In 2016, drinking water delivered to citizens of Silverton met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. As certified by independent testing laboratories, the water from the Water Treatment Plant received no drinking water quality violations.

| WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS 2016                    |             |                              |                                   |                    |                  |   |            |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|------------|
| Substance  | Goal (MCLG) | Highest Level Allowed (MCL)* | Range Detected or Overall Results |                    | Sample Date      | Source of Substance   | Violation? |
| <b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b> (every three years)     |             |                              |                                   |                    |                  |   |            |
| Barium ppm*  | N/D         | 2.0                          | N/D                               |                    | 2016             | Discharge of drilling wastes<br>Erosion of natural deposits   | No         |
| Sodium ppm*  | N/A         | 25.0                         | 6.94                              |                    | 2016             | Naturally present in the environment  | No         |
| Silver Creek<br>Nitrate ppm*                       | 10.0        | 10.0                         | 0.6                               |                    | 2016             | Runoff from fertilizer use;<br>Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;<br>Erosion from natural deposits | No         |
| Abiqua Creek                                       |             |                              | N/D                               |                    |                  |   |            |
| Fluoride ppm*                                      | 2.0         | 4.0                          | 0.4—0.9                           |                    | 2016             | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth                             | No         |
| <b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>                             |             |                              |                                   |                    |                  |   |            |
| Turbidity NTU                                      | N/A         | 0.3                          | 0.03—0.18                         |                    | Every 15 minutes | Erosion and soil runoffs  | No         |
| <b>COPPER AND LEAD TESTING</b> (every three years) |             |                              |                                   |                    |                  |   |            |
| Substance  | Goal (MCLG) | Action Level (AL)*           | 90th Percentile                   | Homes Exceeding AL | Sample Date      | Source of Substance   | Violation? |
| Copper ppm*  | 1.3         | 1.3                          | <0.1                              | 0                  | 9-18-2014        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems   | No         |
| Lead ppb*  | 0           | 1.5                          | <0.002                            | 0                  | 9-18-2014        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems   | No         |

\*Unit Descriptions: ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), mg/L (milligrams per liter)

AL: Action Level— The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level— The highest level of a contaminant 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— 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.

MRL: Test Method Reporting Limit

N/A: Not Applicable

N/D: No Detection

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

### 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, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife. *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses. *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farming. *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial

processes and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems. *Radioactive contaminants* which can be naturally occurring.

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.

### Important Health Information from the EPA

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 Silverton 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>.

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 provider. 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, 1-800-426-4791.