

CITY OF PORT ORFORD

Drinking Water Quality Report

For the year 2022

Phone Numbers

City Offices

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WHY AM I RECEIVING THIS REPORT?

In 1996, Congress passed amendments to the Safe Water Drinking Act that require drinking water providers to give their customers important information about their water, including where it comes from, what is in the water, and how our water quality compares with federal standards.

The City of Port Orford Public Works Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and Oregon State laws. This report covers the period of January 1st to December 31st 2022

WHAT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT MY WATER?

This report describes our water quality, and explains what the various laboratory test results mean to our customers. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Public Works Department at City Hall, 555 20th St., Port Orford, Oregon 97465. You may also call the Department at 541-332-3681. You may attend any of the regular City Council meetings, which are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 5:30pm in the City Council Chambers, 555 W. 20th St., Port Orford.



DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 of Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from: the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at

800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater/

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Port Orford obtains its drinking water from the North Fork of Hubbard Creek, which is a surface water source about 1.5 miles east of town. An additional parcel of land just above the City owned reservoir helps to ensure the quantity and quality of our drink-

ing water. Copies of the Source Water Assessment of the Hubbard Creek Watershed, which identifies the drinking water protection area, are available at City Hall.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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, 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, that 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 by-products 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 safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

DEFINITIONS

In the following table 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:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) 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 (MCLG) 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.

MG/L Milligrams per liter

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

ND: Not detected at the minimum reporting level

IS MY WATER SAFE?

Last year Port Orford water system had no violations.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source. One way of helping is to get involved with the Port Orford Watershed Council. The Watershed Council works with the City of Port Orford to protect and enhance City watersheds and wetlands. The Port Orford Watershed meets on the third Wednesday of the month at 6:30 pm in the City Council Chambers.

CONTAMINANT LEVELS

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCL	Year Detected	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	No	0.2140	MG/L	1.3	(Last Tested) 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	.0000	MG/L	.015	2021	
Arsenic	No	ND	MG/L	.010000	(Last Tested) 2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Nitrate	No	ND	MG/L	10.00000	(Last Tested) 2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Copper and Lead are tested for every three years. This will be tested for again in 2023. Arsenic is tested for every nine years. This will be tested again in 2028.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

1. Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
2. Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
3. Collect the water you use for rinsing fruits and vegetables, then reuse it to water houseplants.
5. When cleaning out fish tanks, give the nutrient-rich water to your plants.
6. Listen for dripping faucets and running toilets. Fixing a leak can save 300 gallons a month or more.
7. Know where your master water shut-off valve is located. This could save water and prevent damage to your home.

CURRENT CITY OF PORT

Pat Cox:	Mayor	
Ann Vileisis:	Councilor	
Brett Webb:	Councilor	
Perri Rask:	Councilor	
Tim Pogwizd:	Councilor	
Gregory Tidey:	Councilor	
Gary Burns:	Councilor	
Shala Kudlac:	City Attorney	
John Huttl:	City Administrator	
<i>Vacant:</i>	<i>Accountant</i>	
Deana Lang:	Accountant Assistant	
Keely Perry:	Utilities/Court Clerk	
Joseph Harrison:	Recorder/Planning	

John Isadore:		Director
Brett Rookhuizen:		Utility
Kurt Franceschine:	Water Plant Operator	
Wade Phillips:		Utility
Crystal Roy		Utility
Michael Maynard		Utility
Hank Hobart:		Police Chief
Andrew Perry:		Police Officer
RJ Aryanfard:		Police Officer
James Partee:		Police Officer
Mark Brennan:		Police Officer
Crystal Shoji:	Planning Director	
Scotti Mclain:	Janitorial	

CITY OF PORT ORFORD

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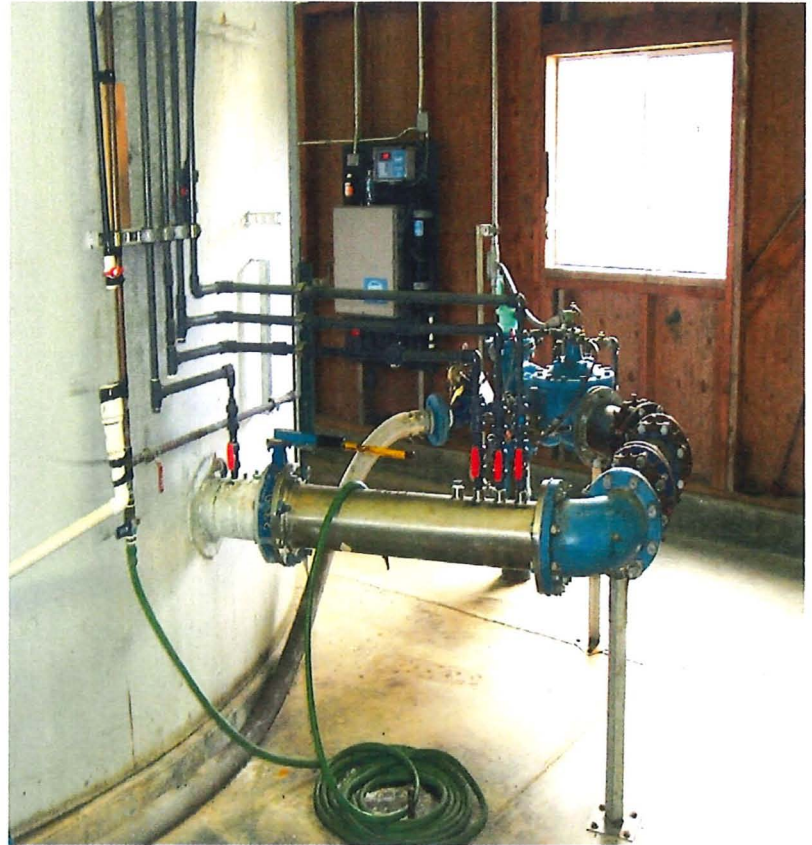
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Fax: 877-281-5307
Email: kperry@portorford.org
Web site: www.portorford.org



**Oldest Town site on
the Oregon Coast**

1851

2021



WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Are you using more water than you thought? Take a look at your bill. The average daily water use in most areas is between 50 and 200 gallons per person per day. You'd be surprised at how much water you are using and money you can save by following conservation tips.

1. Only run the dishwasher with a full load.
2. Scrape your dishes clean instead of rinsing them before washing.
3. Use your garbage disposal sparingly.
4. Install low-flow showerheads.
5. Use a toilet tank displacement device: these devices will reduce the volume of water in the tank but still provide enough water for flushing.
6. Keep a bottle of cold tap water in the refrigerator.
7. Wash only a full load when using an automatic washing machine.
8. Use cold water as often as possible.
9. Use a bucket and sponge to wash car instead of hose.

