We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is *Willamina Creek* surface water. The City's intake is located approximately one-quarter of a mile west of Willamina Lumber. This water source is treated in accordance with current regulations. Water is discharged into the distribution system, which includes three reservoirs with the capacity of 1.65 million gallons. Water customers withdraw water from a distribution system grid comprised of 1-inch through 12-inch diameter pipelines. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. *The City of Willamina* 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, 2009.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Unit Measurement	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	Zero Positives	Presence of Coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	100 mls	0	No	Naturally present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	Zero Positives	A routine sample and repeat sample are total Coliform positive, and one is also fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	100 mls	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity (highest monthly Average)	N/A	TT	NTU	.052	No	Soil Runoff

	MCI C or	MCL,	Vaur	Ran	ige	Sample Date	Violation	
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High			Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	18.3ppb	NA		2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	,559	.404	2.39	2009	No	Naturally present in the environment
(% Removal)			53.4%	Treated	Raw			
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	NA	80	44.2ppb	NA		2009	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

		Range		
Name	Reported Level	Low	High	
Disinfectant Residual 1st User (Water Plant)	0.82 mg/l Average	0.20	1.45	

In this 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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

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.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000.

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

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – 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

Water Conservation

As the summer is here, remember that 1" per week is sufficient to keep your lawn green during the summer. We recommend using a tuna can to measure 1" of water from a sprinkler. Place your tuna can next to your sprinkler and wait until it fills up and that's it!

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

The City of Willamina must report any violations. The city had 3 late reporting violations for monthly reports. The city has a contracted DRC (Directly Responsible Person in Charge) who is the only person who can sign monthly reports. These violations do not affect your water.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

What the EPA says about drinking water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. A contaminant is any substance found in water; however, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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. 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).

Contaminants that may be present in **untreated** source water include microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants that are by-products of industrial activities, and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production. Since household chemicals may eventually enter our rivers and streams, **please do not pour used motor oil**, **antifreeze**, **degreaser**, **or any other chemicals into street drains**.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

QUESTIONS about drinking water quality? Please contact Oregon Health Division, Drinking Water Program, (503) 731-4010, or OHD web page: http://www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/cehs.dwp; or EPA web page: http://www.epa.gov/OW.

The Mayor, Willamina City Council and City Staff work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. The City of Willamina would ask all service users to help in protecting our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please do not hesitate to contact the City of Willamina at 503-876-2242 or Matt Griffith, Water Treatment Operator, at 503-437-7003. The City wants its valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council Meetings held on the second Thursday of each month, beginning at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at Willamina City Hall located at 411 N.E. "C" Street.