



**ROBERTS CREEK
WATER DISTRICT**

2010 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Dear Valued Customers:

Roberts Creek Water District presents our Annual Water Quality Report for 2010. Our District provides a consistently reliable supply of drinking water that meets all state and federal water quality requirements. The District's main source of water is the South Umpqua River, along with 750 acre-feet of water annually reserved from Ben Irving Reservoir. In the event of an extreme water emergency, the District has inter-ties with the City of Roseburg and Winston-Dillard Water District.

This Consumer Confidence Report report meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirement that all community water systems provide their customers with an annual report on the quality of their drinking water. It contains information on the source of our water, its constituents and the health risk associated with any contaminants. It is designed to educate, inform and open a line of communication with our customers. A Source Water Assessment has been completed by the State and is available for review at the District office. It will soon be online at our new website www.rcwaterdistrict.com.

For more information about this report or any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Doyle Tankersley, District Superintendent, at (541) 679-6321.

Sincerely,

**Board of Commissioners
Robert Creek Water District**



HELP US PROTECT OUR CLEAN DRINKING WATER

As a public water system, Roberts Creek Water District is required by the Oregon Department of Human Services Drinking Water Program to establish a cross-connection control program to protect public drinking water. The purpose of this program is to educate customers on how to prevent situations that could create a "cross connection" which occurs when a drinking water supply comes in contact with substances that might not be safe to drink. The problem with these types of connections or situations is that if the water reverses its normal flow of direction due to a back-siphonage or backpressure condition, that substance (hot tub water, livestock water, insecticide, etc.) could be pulled or pushed into a customer's home plumbing system or out into the public water supply. When drinking water is permanently connected to a system (such as an underground sprinkler system) that is potentially unsafe to drink from, a cross-connection device is required to prevent this reversal of flow and ensure safe drinking water. Each device must be tested annually by a certified tester. A list of certified testers is available in our District office.

Most residences have, or should have, a pressure-reducing valve. If you are experiencing water pressure problems, you may want to check this valve to make sure it is working properly. This valve is located on the customer's side of the meter, and is the responsibility of the customer to purchase, install and maintain.



Tap or Bottle??

About 25% of commercial bottled water is actually just bottled tap water (as much as 40% according to some government estimates.)

The FDA is responsible for regulating bottled water, but their rules allow less rigorous testing & purity standards than those required by the EPA for community tap water!

Treatment Plant Upgrade Update!!!



Utilizing ongoing revenues from a 2008-09 rate increase, RCWD continues its \$7,000,000 plant upgrade that will significantly increase our capacity to serve a growing community and also allow the District to implement the necessary equipment & procedures to ensure that it operates within the ever-changing State and Federal guidelines for quality drinking water. The anticipated completion date is December 2011. View the progress at www.rcwaterdistrict.com.

"Water is one of the most neglected nutrients in our diet... and perhaps the most vital"

Kelly Barton

2010 WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

All public water systems in Oregon, no matter what their size, must comply with State monitoring regulations and meet safe drinking water standards. Roberts Creek Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. A complete listing of all testing is available at the District office. In order to simplify this Consumer Confidence Report, the Oregon State Health Department requests that only certain contaminants and violations be listed. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, the EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE**. We are proud that your drinking water still meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Contaminant	Period Tested	Unit Measure Criteria	Maximum Detected	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) @ PPM	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Sources of Contaminants	Violation
Lead	2008	ppm	None Detected	Action Level: .0155	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Late/ Non-reporting Now in Compliance
Copper	2008	ppm	.064	Action Level: 1.35	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leeching from wood preservatives	Late/ Non-reporting Now in Compliance
Total Coliform Bacteria	2010	Absent or Positive	Absent	Presence of Coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Absent	Naturally present in the environment	Late/ Non-reporting Now in Compliance
Total E. Coli / Fecal Coliform Bacteria	2010	Absent or Positive	Absent	Presence of Coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Absent	Human and animal fecal waste	Late/ Non-reporting Now in Compliance
Total Trihalomethane	Oct. 2010	ppm	0.148	0.08	None	By-product of chlorinated water	Alert
Total Haloacetic Acid HAA5	Oct. 2010	ppm	0.05	0.06	None	By-product of the disinfection and chlorination of drinking water	Alert
Nitrate	August 2010	ppm	0.17	10.0	None	Naturally-occurring oxide of nitrogen	Late/ Non-reporting Now in Compliance
Arsenic	August 2010	ppm	None Detected	0.10	None	Naturally present in the environment	Late/ Non-reporting Now in Compliance
Benzene	April 2009	ppm	0.0009000	0.005000	None	By-product of fuels	Alert
Volatile Organic Chemicals	July 2010	ppm	0.0086	0.006	None	By-products of industrial solvents	Alert

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

The MCLG is the level of any contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. The maximum allowed 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

AL = Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which the water treatment system must follow

PPM = Parts per Million

One part per million is equivalent to ½ of an aspirin tablet dissolved in a bathtub of water

PPB = Parts per Billion

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000

DBP: Disinfection By-Products

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS:

Microbial contaminants such as bacteria and viruses can come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems wildlife, and agricultural livestock operations.

Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Fecal coliform / E.Coli: Fecal Coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television, or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system. The District is required to take 7 samples per month.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS:

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a *relatively short amount 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.

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. Roberts Creek Water District 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 to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Nitrates: In 2010, Roberts Creek Water District received a late/non-reporting. For the previous eight-year period from 2003-2009, testing showed ND (none detected) for Nitrates, a chemical that can cause "blue baby syndrome" in infants under one year of age when the level is greater than the 10 milligrams per liter maximum that is considered safe. Results are reported as milligrams per liter of water, which is equivalent to parts per million.

Arsenic: In 2010, Roberts Creek Water District received a late/non-reporting. Testing from the previous twenty-year period from 1989-2009, showed ND (none detected) for Arsenic. In low doses, Arsenic may cause acute nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Over a long period, low-dose Arsenic may cause skin/lung/colon/bladder cancers. Prolonged use of Arsenic-rich water for irrigation may prove harmful to plants, animals and humans.

Volatile Organic Chemicals: This is a group of 41 compounds that mainly includes industrial solvents like Trichlorethylene, Tetrachloroethylene, Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, and Toluene. Results are reported as milligrams per liter of water, which is equivalent to parts per million. Although our test results for Benzene did not exceed the MCL for Benzene, we did have a sample come back for review. Therefore, testing will be done for the next four quarters to make sure it does not go above the Maximum Contaminant Level. Benzene may enter ground water from gas or oil spills on the surface, or from leaking fuel tanks underground. Its presence may cause central nervous system depression and can be irritating to the skin upon contact. The District also received an alert on a DI (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate which came back for review. We have tested quarterly since, with all samples showing None Detected. VOCs in drinking water can enter the body through absorption or vapor inhalation, may be harmful to human health and can produce a sweet, pleasant odor that evaporates or vaporizes readily. VOCs are present in one-fifth of the nation's water supplies.

Disinfectant By-Products (DBP) are formed when chemical disinfectants react with organic compounds.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised the federal regulations affecting the monitoring of unregulated contaminants in public water systems. The purpose of monitoring for unregulated contaminants in drinking water is to provide data to support the EPA's decision concerning whether or not to regulate these contaminants in the future. Our water system is one of eleven in Oregon selected by EPA for monitoring. The results of the monitoring are available by contacting our District office at 541-679-6451. More information can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency'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 those undergoing chemotherapy, those 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 from their health care providers regarding their drinking water.



OUR WATER TESTING IS PERFORMED BY:
UMPQUA RESEARCH CO.
of MYRTLE CREEK, OR.





ROBERTS CREEK WATER DISTRICT

4336 Old Highway 99 South
Roseburg, OR 97471

PRESORT STD.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ROSEBURG, OR
PERMIT No. 171

CURRENT RESIDENT OR

OFFICE: 4336 Old Hwy 99 S., Roseburg, OR 97471 **PHONE:** 541-679-6451
PLANT: 5585 Grange Road, Roseburg, OR 97471 **PHONE:** 541-679-6321

This report may be viewed on our website: www.rcwaterdistrict.com

ROBERTS CREEK WATER DISTRICT STATISTICS

No. Connections: *Approximately 3057, which includes larger meters that serve mobile home parks, RV parks, schools, churches and several Industrial and commercial sites in the District*

Service Area: *9 Square Miles ----- Service Elevation: 686 feet*

Peak Demand: *2.7 MGD (million gallons per day) ---- Average Demand: 1.12 MGD*

Pressure: *Gravity-fed pressure varies from 20 PSI-150 PSI depending upon elevation*

Hardness: *32 milligrams per liter (medium hardness)*

Roberts Creek Water District has 10 full-time employees.

Our five Board of Commissioners members are elected officials and hold 4-year terms.

You are invited to attend any regularly-scheduled Board of Commissioners meeting held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at our District office located at 4336 Old Highway 99 South, Roseburg, 97471