



2017 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Treated Water test results from January 1st to December 31st, 2017

The Board of Commissioners of Roberts Creek Water District is pleased to present the Annual Water Quality Report for 2017. Our District is committed to maintaining and ensuring the quality of your water. The Board and Staff continuously strive to improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Our primary water source is the South Umpqua River. We also have 750 acre-ft. of water reserved annually from Ben Irving Reservoir and have emergency inter-ties with the City of Roseburg and Winston-Dillard Water District. We supply water to approximately 3070 services, many of which include larger meters that serve mobile home parks, RV parks, schools, churches and several community and commercial sites within the District. RCWD covers approximately 9 sq. miles and serves the Green District and outlying areas such as the Roberts Creek and Glengary areas, as well as the area around McClain Avenue. With the plant upgrade completed in 2011, our treatment facility can produce 3.75 million gallons of treated water per day (MGD). Average daily demand is 1.12 MGD. Water lines are gravity fed and pressure averages 20-150 PSI depending on elevation. Our water hardness is considered “medium” at 32 milligrams per liter.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. However the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Roberts Creek Water District routinely monitors for these in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, and the EPA has determined that your water is safe. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. The table below shows that we had no contaminant violations. Our District and its employees are proud that your drinking water consistently meets and often exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

How to Read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances not detected are not included in the table.

Contaminant & Date of Last Required Test	EPA's Action Level	Maximum Detected	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminants	Violation
Lead 7/26/2017	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	None Detected	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
Copper* 7/26/2017	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	.0450 ppm	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
Total Trihalomethanes ** 10/11/2017	.08 ppb	.03825 ppb	None	By-product of chlorinated water	No
Total Haloacetic Acid HAA5 10/11/2017	.06 ppb	.0354 ppb	None	By-product of disinfection and chlorination of drinking water	No
Nitrate 2/14/2017	10.0 ppm	.12 ppm	None	Fertilizer runoff, leaching from sewage or septic tank; erosion of natural deposits	No
Bacteria in Tap Water & Date of Last Required Test	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Monthly Number of Samples With Total Coliform Present	MCLG	Typical Sources of Bacteria	Violation
Total Coliform Bacteria 12/27/2017	1 sample contains total coliform	0	0	Naturally present in the environment	No
Total E. Coli / Fecal Coliform Bacteria 12/27/2017	1 sample contains total coliform	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	No

MCLG: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL: 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 LEVELS: 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 treatment technology available.

ACTION LEVEL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment action or some other requirement which the water treatment system must follow.

PPM= PARTS PER MILLION: equals 1 drop in 1 million gallons **PPB = PARTS PER BILLION:** equals 1 drop in 1 billion gallons

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 you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 physician. Some people who drink water containing *trihalomethanes** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

It is important to note that 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 at 800-426-4791.

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 (also known as "backflow") to protect public drinking water. The program's purpose 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 issue with these 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 the reversal of flow and ensure safe drinking water. The State of Oregon mandates that devices be tested annually by a state-certified tester. A list of the state-certified testers in our area is available online at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/backflow.php?county=Douglas> or in the Yellow Pages under "Backflow Prevention".

Grange Road Treatment Facility



For more information about this report, the Source Water Assessment, tours of our water treatment facility, or any other questions regarding your drinking water, please contact our plant operator Jeremy Wolford at 541-679-6321.