

Consumer Confidence Report



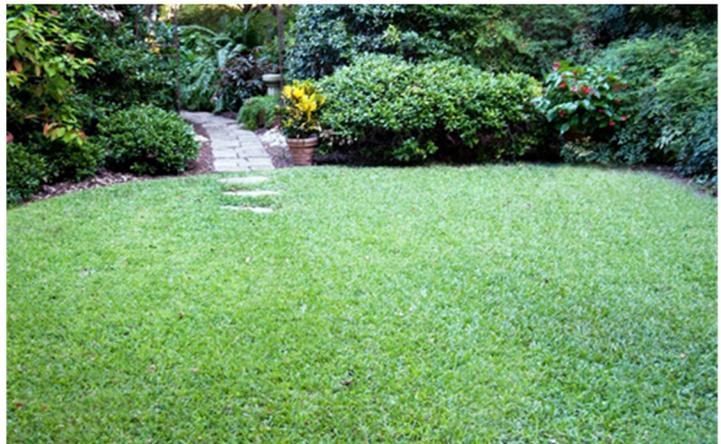
Drinking Water Quality in 2021

The City of Fairview is pleased to present the Water Quality Report for 2021. This report is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and provides information on the latest results of Fairview's water quality tests. We are committed to providing high quality drinking water to all our users. We ask that you take the opportunity to keep informed by reading this report. Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúzcolo o hable con un amigo quien lo entiende bien.

Water-Wise Lawn Care

If you have a yard, you know the drill: by July, your lawn needs frequent water or it quickly turns brown. The most eco-friendly way to deal with this is to simply let it go dormant—and that's a great option. But if you want to keep your grass green in the summer, there are still ways to save water through better irrigation and maintenance.

Most lawns in our area only need about 1 inch of water per week—that's less than you may think. Use a lawn watering gauge to measure how much water your grass is getting. (There's one included in the free outdoor water conservation kits available at City Hall!) A deep watering once or twice a week keeps grass healthier than a light daily sprinkle. It's best to water in the early morning or late evening, rather than in the middle of a hot day when most of the water will evaporate.



A great way to save water is to set your lawnmower blades to a height that allows taller grass. Taller grass shades the soil and encourages a stronger, deeper root system that can retain more moisture so you don't need to water as often. Leaving grass clippings on the lawn is an easy way to mulch and provide nutrients. Aerating the soil in the spring and fall allows water to soak down into the soil more easily and promotes robust root growth.

Alternatives to Grass

There are many eye-catching low-maintenance plants that are beautiful replacements for lawns. Selecting native plants for your landscaping is a great way to reduce water use since they are adapted to our climate and need little to no water once established. If you're not ready to ditch your grass altogether, focus on the areas that are harder to water: narrow strips and steep slopes. Replacing turf with a drought-tolerant groundcover in these areas can save water and prevent wasteful runoff.

For More Information: Randy Lauer – Fairview Public Works Water Quality **Phone:** 503-665-9320

EPA Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

Oregon Health Authority: 503-731-4381

Understanding This Report

Although this report may seem over-whelming, it contains valuable information for water users. In order to alleviate confusion and/or concern as you review the supplied information, terms and units have been defined. As you read this report, be sure and keep these figures and definitions in mind. This will assist you in interpreting what you are reading and empower you as a water customer.

The word "contaminant" is used throughout this document to describe anything detected in the drinking water supply. This term is commonly used in the drinking water industry and should not necessarily invite concern, as all drinking water contains trace amounts of minerals and other substances. The purpose of this report is to provide you with an understanding and perspective enabling you to make informed decisions about your drinking water.

Units used to measure contaminants in drinking water are parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb). To gain perspective on this measurement, consider the following: one ppm is one second out of 12 days; one penny in \$10,000; or one inch in 16 miles. One ppb is one second out of 32 years; one penny in \$10,000,000; or one inch in 16,000 miles.

Drinking Water Definitions	
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: Not applicable
N/D	ND: Not detected
MCLG	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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of 2021 or within the last five years. The presence of contaminants in your water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA and/or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water Average	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	9.2	9.2	9.2	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	NA	60	N/D	N/D	N/D	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.67	N/D	1.35	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0116	0.0070	0.0163	2020	No	
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.03	N/D	0.06	2020	No	Discharge of drilling waste, or metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppm) - <i>Unregulated. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard.</i>	—	0.1	0.0025	N/D	0.005	2020	No	Leaching from pipes/fittings in drinking water and/or be present in some minerals commonly found in rock formations.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	0	5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2021	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

Lead in Drinking Water

Every three years the City samples some of our resident's water for lead and copper. In 2021, twenty homes in Fairview were sampled. These homes were selected due to the age of the homes (typically 1982 or earlier) and the potential for leaded solder used in copper plumbing during construction at that time. Sampling takes place inside the homes after the water has set in the pipes for at least six hours. The Oregon Drinking Water program requires that the 90th percentile sample for lead be less than 0.0155 mg/l and copper be less than 1.35 mg/l.

The Safe Drinking Water Act addresses lead and copper since 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 household plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to your home but cannot control the variety of materials used in the residential 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Multnomah County Leadline also has information at 503-988-4000 or at their website www.multco.us/health/lead-poisoning-prevention.

<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>	90th Percentile	Number of sites Exceeding the Action Level	MCGL	Lead and Copper Rule Exceedance	Action Level Reached	<u>Typical Source</u>
Copper (ppm)	0.084	0% of samples (0 out of 20) exceeded the copper action level of 1.3 ppm	1.3	More than 10% of the homes tested have levels about 1.3 ppm	No	Corrosion of household and commercial plumbing
Lead (ppm)	0.031	15% of samples (3 out of 20) exceeded the lead action level of 0.0155 ppm	0.0	More than 10% of the homes tested have levels about 0.0155 ppm	Yes	Corrosion of household and commercial plumbing

* These sites were resampled and results were well below the action level for lead.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Frequency</u>	<u># of Samples</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	0%	>1	0	Monthly	10/Month	No	Naturally present in the environment

Important Health Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some "contaminants". The presence of these does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 systems 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or www.epa.gov/safewater/.

THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY AT www.fairvieworegon.gov/2021ccr OR A COPY CAN BE MAILED TO YOU BY CALLING OUR OFFICE AT 503-665-9320.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

The City of Fairview invites all interested citizens to City Council meetings, every first and third Wednesday of the month at 7:00 pm. More information can be found on our website at fairvieworegon.gov.

Free Water Conservation Kits Available

The City is offering **FREE** kits to help you save water. Here's what's inside:

A watering gauge to see how much water your lawn is getting.

Most lawns only need about 1 inch of water per week unless it has been very hot and dry.

A soil moisture reader that lets you know when it's time to water and when your plants have had enough.

A hose nozzle so you can shut off the water while walking between plants.

A water-efficient showerhead that uses only 1.5 gallons per minute, which can save you 5 gallons every time you shower.

A 5-minute shower timer to help you maximize water savings.

One kitchen and one bathroom faucet aerator to help you use less water without losing water pressure.

Stop by City Hall to get yours and watch the water savings add up!



It's especially important to conserve water during the hot and dry summer months!

Frequently Asked Questions

What causes high levels of lead in drinking water? Lead can enter drinking water when pipes that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has a low pH or is more acidic. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures with lead solder, from which significant amounts of lead can enter into the water, especially hot water.

How can I get my water tested? There are laboratories in our area that perform water testing at a reasonable cost, call us for more information.

Is fluoride added to my drinking water? No, fluoride is not added to our drinking water. It is a naturally occurring trace element in our groundwater.

Is my water hard or soft? Our water is considered moderate on the hardness scale. The tested pH range of our water is 7.8 to 8.1 which is within the recommended levels set by the EPA of 6.5 to 8.5.

Do you add chlorine to the water? We do add chlorine at each of our 3 well sites. The free chlorine range within our water system is 0.75 - 1.20 parts per million. This is well below the maximum level allowed by the EPA of 4.0 ppm.

Why is my water discolored at times? The change in color may have to do with our seasonal water system flushing. It is normal to see a slight color change when this is occurring. Flushing may stir up sediment, resulting in temporarily discolored water. Turn on each cold water faucet and allow the water to run until it is clear again. Call us if you have concerns.

Who can I call about water quality or pressure concerns? The City can answer your questions and concerns, call us at 503-665-9320. We are available Monday through Friday 8:30am to 4:30pm.