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Information regarding your drinking water

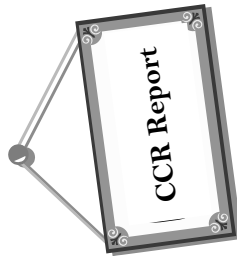
This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water. This report was prepared by the City of Brookings Water Department.

The City of Brookings Water Department is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We routinely test our water and submit reports to the Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Division. They monitor our compliance with the many regulatory standards and testing required to assure that your water is safe to drink.

If you have any questions please call us: Water Billing (541) 469-2163 or Ray Page at the Water Department (541) 412-0424. We will gladly furnish you with a more detailed report of our water test results.

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above that part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our well(s), (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and (3) determining the susceptibility or relative risk to the well from those sources.

The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with information they need to develop a strategy to protect their drinking water resources if they choose. The respective Drinking Water Programs of the Departments of Human Services and Environmental Quality have completed the assessment for our system. A copy of the report is on file at the Water Department (541) 412-0424. A summary of that report is included in this Consumer Confidence Report.



City Of Brookings
898 Elk Drive
Brookings, OR 97415

WATER QUALITY REPORT YEAR 2010



Published June 2011

The city is committed to providing a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of trace contaminants within EPA's Drinking Water Standards does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Brookings City water pre-filtered naturally

Brookings City water comes from the Chetco River Drainage Basin and is withdrawn from below the Chetco River through our Ranney Collector intake facility. The Ranney intake facility is located about four miles up the Chetco River. Water is pre-filtered naturally through many layers of sand as the water is withdrawn and then pumped to the City's Water Treatment Plant (WTP) located about two miles up the Chetco River.

Brookings water is considered a ground water source by the State of Oregon because our Ranney Collector is just like a well. With this designation we are allowed to bypass our WTP and add only chlorine to the water, or we can run it through our WTP. The City has chosen to run most or all of our water through the WTP to have the added treatment that our WTP provides. Our WTP removes any possible contaminants from Cryptosporidium or Giardia cysts that may be in the water. We can treat up to 2.6 million gallons of water per day through our WTP which is more than enough to supply the entire City with water most days. As our population increases we will supplement what water we produce through our WTP with some water directly from the Ranney facility on a few of the hottest summer days when water demands are the highest.

The City of Brookings had zero detectable traces of contaminants except for the Inorganic Contaminants listed. Detection of chemicals must register above a certain threshold - anything greater than 0 for the Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) groups; and greater than half the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for the Inorganic Compounds (IOC) group. A single detection does not mean that a problem exists -- some reasons for single detections include the use of solvents in the area (WD40 for example), gasoline operated machines, deodorant blocs/devices in restrooms, or painting in the vicinity while the sample was collected. The tests for the SOC and VOC groups are very sensitive and can have a detection from something wafting in the air.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcala
ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Year 2010 testing has great results!

Our water is tested to assure that it is safe and healthy. The table below shows the latest testing results for the year 2010.

Column headed MCL refers to: Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The Detected column shows the highest test results during the year. Major Sources shows where this substance usually originates.

City of Brookings Test Results				
Contaminant	Unit	MCL	Detected	Major Sources
Inorganic Contaminates				
Nitrate—2010	ppm	10	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Arsenic—2010	ppm	0.010	ND	Natural occurrences
Copper—2010	ppm	1.35	0.0690	Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead—2010	ppm	0.0155	0.0016	
Volatile Organic Contaminants, Regulated and Unregulated				
Although we ran many tests, all substances tested <i>none detected</i> .				
Synthetic Organic Chemicals-Pesticides and Herbicides-Regulated and Unregulated				
We test for pesticides and herbicides. All tested <i>none detected</i> .				
ppm = parts per million		ND = Non-detected		MCL = Maximum Contaminant Levels
Test results table footnotes: Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all well below the MCL allowed.				

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. The City of Brookings 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, 800-426-4791** or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Some people who drink water containing fluoride well in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones and children may get mottled teeth. Fluoride is a natural substance found in many areas of the country, however required testing shows *levels well below MCL* in Brookings water. We do not add fluoride to City of Brookings water.

Facts about drinking water

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 radio-active material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminates that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic, wastewater discharges, oil & gas products, mining & wildlife.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production and can also be from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Many substances and microscopic organisms found in water may be a concern if they occur at high concentrations; however maximum safe levels have not been set for them because we do not know if they pose a health risk, because we do not have a good way of detecting them, or because they are rarely found in treated water. In addition to the testing we are required to perform we voluntarily test our water system for additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality.

If you are interested in a more detailed report, please contact Ray Page at the City of Brookings Water Treatment Division, (541) 412-0424.

Source water assessment report

The aquifer supplying the drinking water for the City of Brookings consists of water, sand and gravel (alluvium) of the Chetco River and the North Fork of the Chetco River. The aquifer occurs in a depth of less than 10 feet to more than 50 feet. Assessment results indicate that the water system would be moderately to highly susceptible to a contamination event inside the identified Drinking Water Protection Area as well as within the North Fork watershed. The presence of a high risk potential contaminant source (traffic along the highway) within the protection area was confirmed through a potential contaminant source inventory. Under a "worst case" scenario, where it is assumed that nothing is being done to protect groundwater quality at the identified potential contaminant sources, the assessment results indicate that the water system would be highly susceptible to this identified potential contaminant source. In addition, the assessment results indicate that, at this time, the water system **is not considered susceptible to viral contamination**.

Cross connection control program

The City will not permit any unprotected cross connection per the requirements of OAR 333-61-070 and will discontinue service to any premises where an unprotected cross connection or a potential cross connection exists. City water customers need to maintain a pressure relief valve and/or a thermal expansion tank on their water system for protection against thermal expansion. For more information please contact Richard Christensen at 469-1152.

Water Conservation Rebate & Incentive Program

Get paid to save water and reduce your water bill at the same time. Think you might have a water leak on your property? For more information and applications on the rebate/incentive program and free leak detection inspections contact Brookings City Hall at 469-1125.