

## **Annual Consumer Confidence Reports – City Water Quality**

- *2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*
- *2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*
- *2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*
- *2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

## **2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Umatilla**

*We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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. In 2009, The City of Umatilla's second water treatment went on line. At water treatment plant one, our water source is pulled from the Floridian aquifer then aerated to reduce hydrogen sulfide then chlorinated to disinfect and finally fluoride is added. At water treatment plant two, our water source is pulled from the Floridian aquifer then treated with chlorine for basic disinfection and finally fluoride is added.*

*"In 2009 the Department of Environmental Protection performed a Source Water Assessment on our system and a search of the data sources indicated 2 potential sources of contamination with moderate concern levels near our wells. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at [www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp)."*

- *This report shows our water quality results and what they mean.*

*If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Kenneth White at 352-669-1539**. We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of every month**.*

***The City of Umatilla** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup> 2009.*

*"As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for organic contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old."*

*In the table below, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:*

*Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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 or MCLG: 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.*

*Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*

*Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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.*

*Non-Applicable – (N/A): Does not apply*

*“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.*

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.*

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*

*Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.*

TEST RESULTS TABLE							
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	4/2008 3/2009	No	3.4	1.7 – 3.4	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	4/2008 3/2009	No	1.7	1.2 – 1.7	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	4/2008 3/2009	No	0.0235	0.017 – 0.0235	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	4/2008	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2008	No	.838	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm

Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	3/2009	No	1.1	N/A	n/a	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	3/2009	No	1.0	N/A	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3/2009	No	0.472	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	3/2009	No	2.2	N/A	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Sodium (ppm)	4/2008 3/2009	No	6.33	3.61 – 6.33	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
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### **TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants**

- For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Halo acetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/2008-12/2008	N	0.87	0.3-1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Halo acetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2008	N	30.1	N/A	NA	MCL = 60	Bu-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/2008	N	42.4	N/A	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	90th Percentile Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Lead and Copper (Tap Water)</b>							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	8/2009	No	0	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	8/2009	No	0	1	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

*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 Umatilla 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

*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.*

*Contaminants 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 and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.*
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.*
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions and can, also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

*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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.*

*Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*

*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 (800-426-4791).*

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<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	4/2008	No	1.7	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)	4/2008	No	1.2	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	4/2008	No	0.0235	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	4/2008	No	3.0	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4/2008	No	.838	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	4/2008	No	6.33	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

## TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants

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Chlorine (ppm)	1/2008-12/2008	N	0.84	0.3-1.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Halo acetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2008	N	30.1	N/A	NA	MCL = 60	Bu-product of drinking water disinfection
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## **2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Umatilla**

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<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
<b>Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)</b>	<b>01/2002 03/2003</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits</b>
<b>Gross Alpha (pCi/l)</b>	<b>01/2002</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits</b>
<b>Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)</b>	<b>3/2003</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits</b>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
<b>Barium (ppm)</b>	<b>01/2005</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</b>
<b>Chromium (ppb)</b>	<b>01/2005</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits</b>
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b>	<b>01/2005</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm</b>

Sodium (ppm)	01/2005	No	6.54	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
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*Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*

*Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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.*

*Non Applicable – (N/A): Does not apply*

*“ND” means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.*

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.*

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) – one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.*

*Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) - measure of the radioactivity in water.*

<b>TEST RESULTS TABLE</b>									
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>									
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly Percentage/Number	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination			
Total Coliform Bacteria	09/06 10/06	Y	3	0	For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 1 sample collected during a month.	Naturally present in the environment			
Contaminant and Unit of Measurement			Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>									
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)			01/2002 03/2003	No	2.9	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)			01/2002	No	2.6	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 or combined radium (pCi/l)			3/2003	No	0.3	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Barium (ppm)			01/2005	No	0.026	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)			01/2005	No	5	N/A	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	01/2005	No	1.2	N/A	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm
Sodium (ppm)	01/2005	No	6.54	N/A	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

### TTHMs and Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants

- For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the annual average of the quarterly averages: Bromate, Chloramines, Chlorine, Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites.

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/2006-12/2006	N	1.1	1.0-1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	8/2005	N	3.32	N/A	NA	MCL = 60	Bu-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	8/2005	N	40.4	N/A	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*Total 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. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems*

*We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Our water system was in violation of federal and state water quality standards for Total Coliform from 09/01/06 through 09/31/06 and 10/01/2006 through 10/31/2006. Our system corrected the violation by performing repeat samples for Total Coliform and the results were satisfactory.*

*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.*

*Contaminants 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 and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.*
- (C) *Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.*
- (D) *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*
- (E) *Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

*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. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.*

*Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.*

*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 (800-426-4791).*

Please call our office if you have any questions.