



SWLCWPUD
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OHA-PWS 4100925

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Reporting drinking water quality for calendar year 2025

➤ Is my water safe?

Yes! During the year of 2025 we conducted 36 routine bacteriologic analysis tests and **ALL** sample results were **negative** for Coliform bacteria. Our water system, classified as a Community Water System by Oregon Health Authority (OHA), meets or exceeds all State and Federal water quality standards set by EPA and OHA. We have provided a detailed table with all our sample results from the past year.

This report is a snapshot of last year's, 2025, water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies (EPA & OHA).

We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. *Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.*

To request a paper copy, please contact the District office (541) 547-3315, Monday through Friday, 8am – 4pm.

➤ Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from three (3) surface water streams within the Siuslaw National Forest: Dicks Fork, Big Creek and Starr Creek. We also have a surface stream diversion on private land from Vingie Creek, the drainage area for Vingie Creek is mostly within the Siuslaw National Forest. We have raw water intakes at each of these four streams. The raw water from Dicks Fork flows to our Dicks Fork Treatment Plant.

The raw water from Big Creek, Vingie Creek and Starr Creek flows to our Blodgett Treatment Plant. A source assessment is included in our 2019 Master Plan.

➤ **Watershed protection plan**

SWLCWPUD has a Watershed Protection Plan. The PUD is dedicated to the protection of the drinking water. The PUD will perform an update to source water assessment and developing a source water protection plan in the coming years.

➤ **Treatment process**

Our Dicks Fork and Blodgett Treatment Plants both utilize the same treatment process. The treatment process utilizes a conventional treatment process: coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration. Coagulation involves the addition of a polymer and alum to encourage the clumping of contaminants in the water. The coagulant settles out of the water and the water is then filtered through a mixed media of progressively smaller sand. Next, we add a minimal amount of chlorine and soda ash to the water to adjust the pH. Adjusting the pH provides corrosion control in the distribution system. The finished water is pumped to an enclosed storage reservoir before distribution to our customers.

➤ **Does SWLCWPUD add fluoride to the water?**

No. Fluoride naturally occurs in water at very low levels. You may want to ask your dentist or doctor about supplemental fluoride for preventing tooth decay. This is especially important for young children.

➤ **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

➤ **Why could there be contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 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).

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;

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

➤ **Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations**

In 2025, SWLCWPUD received violations for missing a monthly routine sampling and the associated reporting. Within 30 days of the violation, the samples were submitted and reported, and the water system was returned to compliance. These violations were due to internal scheduling conflicts and were not a result of any contamination or unsafe drinking water.

➤ **Additional Information for Lead**

Lead can enter drinking water when plumbing materials that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead services lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes

built before 1986. Among homes without lead service lines, the most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and plumbing with lead solder.

SWLCWPUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your homes. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and take steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Contact SWLCWPUD's main office at (541) 547-3315.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

➤ **Lead Service Line Inventory:**

A service line inventory has been completed, which confirmed no lead service lines are in our system. More info is available on our website under "Resources" and you can view our test results at: yourwater.oregon.gov/servicelines.php

➤ **Additional information for Nitrate**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Typical sources for nitrate are runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tank sewage and erosion of natural deposits.

➤ **How Can I Get Involved?**

The Southwest Lincoln County Water PUD Board of Directors holds a monthly meeting on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 10:00 A.M. in our office located at: 7740 Hwy 101 N., Yachats, OR 97394 Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Your input is important to us!

Data Table Key: Unit Definitions

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: 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.

Action Level

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

Pesticide

Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Herbicide

Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Contaminant

Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

N: None

Some contaminants do not have a health-based level or goal defined by the EPA.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity unit

A unit for measuring the turbidity, or cloudiness, of a water sample.

ND: Non-detected

ppm: parts per million

Water providers use ppm to describe a small amount of a substance within the water. In terms of time, one part per million is about 32 seconds out of one year.

ppb: parts per billion

Water providers use ppb to describe a very small amount of a substance within the water. In terms of time, one part per billion is about 3 seconds out of 100 years.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter

Picocurie is a measurement of radioactivity.

TT: treatment technique

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

For More Information Please Contact:

Angela Vogl – District Manager

(541) 547-3315

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Regulated Contaminant	Level Detected		EPA Standard		Sources of Contamination	
	Minimum	Maxium	MCL or TT	MCLG		
Treated Drinking Water						
Total Coliform Bacteria (% >20 colonies/100 mL in 6 months)	ND	ND	0	0	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminats						
Alpha emitters pCi/L Last test 2017 Next test 2026	N	ND	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Beta/photon emitters pCi/L Last test 2017 Next test 2026	N	ND	4	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Combined radium pCi/L Last test 2017 Next test 2026	N	ND	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Asbestos (MFL) Last test 2017 Next test 2026	N	ND	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	
Arsenic (ppm) Last test 2017 Next test 2026 Blodgett TP Dicks Fork TP			0.010	0.005	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
	N	ND				
	N	ND				
Sodium (ppm) Last test 2017 Next test 2026 Blodgett TP Dicks Fork TP			NA	NA	Rain water; Chemicals used in treatment process	
	N	10.7				
	N	10.3				
Sulfate (ppm) Last test 2017 Next test 2026 Blodgett TP Dicks Fork TP			250	NA	Chemicals used in treatment process	
	N	5.54				
	N	6				
Nitrate (ppm) Last test 2022 Blodgett TP Dicks Fork TP			10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
	N	0.268				
	N	0..271				
Lead & Copper Last Test Sept 27, 2023 Next Test 2026 Sample Count: 10					Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leeching from wood preservatives (copper only)	
	N	ND	NA	NA		

Regulated Contaminant	Level Detected		EPA Standard		Sources of Contamination	
	Minimum	Maxium	MCL or TT	MCLG		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
All SOC's (ppb) Last test 2025	N	ND	70	70		
Volitle Organic Contaminants						
All regulated VOC's Last test 2024	N	ND				
Unregulated VOC Chloroform (ppm) Last test 2024					Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
	Blodgett TP	N	ND			
	Dicks Fork TP	N	ND			
Unregulated VOC Dibromochloro-methane (ppm) Last test 2023					Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
	Blodgett TP	N	ND			
	Dicks Fork TP	N	ND			
Unregulated VOC Bromodichloro-methane (ppm) Last test 2024					Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
	Blodgett TP	N	0.007			
	Dicks Fork TP	N	0.005			
TTHM (ppm)	N	0.0386	0.080	0	Byproduct of drinking water	
Haloacetic Acids (Haa5) (ppm)	N	0.0116	0.060	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
Microbiological						
Turbidity - Both WTPs	0.05	0.137	TT	NA	Soil runoff	
Total Coliform	0	0	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment	

*Sampling frequency for Lead & Copper is every three (3) years. Every three (3) years, 10 samples are collected for analysis.

*Sampling frequency for coliform bacteria is 3 samples per month.