Fairview Water District
2023 Consumer Confidence Report

The Fairview Water District is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report for the calendar year 2023. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services that the district delivers to you each day, as our goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

FAIRVIEW'S WATER SOURCES AND WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORT: The Fairview Water District receives its water from 3 wells located in the Fairview area of Tillamook County. These wells are located at the District office, on the grounds of the Tillamook Bay Community College Main Campus, and on District property located on Brookfield Avenue. Our assessment report is available at the District's office, located at 403 Marolf Loop Road in Tillamook, Oregon. The assessment consists of identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and determining the susceptibility or relative risk to the District's wells from those sources.

WATER TESTING AND MONITORING: The Fairview Water District routinely tests for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink. The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the level of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily occurs from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Fairview Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in both attention span and learning capabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: For more information about Fairview Water District's drinking water, contact us by telephone at (503) 842-4333, via email at *office@fairviewwater.com*, or visit our website at www.fairviewwater.com. We encourage all members of the public to attend the regular monthly meetings of the Fairview Water District Board of Commissioners, which occur on the last Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AND YOUR WATER: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than others. Immunocompromised individuals undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly individuals and infants can be particularly at risk from infections and should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and are available on the EPA's website at www.epa.gov. Please read this report carefully, and if you have questions, call the resource numbers supplied.

REPORT CONTINUES ON BACK

ALERTS, CITATIONS AND VIOLATIONS: The Fairview Water District received 2 alerts for the presence of total Coliforms and 1 alert for E. coli during the calendar year 2023. **A Level 2 investigation was completed in compliance with Oregon state procedures, and all concurrent tests were absent of bacterial contamination**.

Coliform bacteria are commonly found in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present, or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Escherichia coli (E. coli) is a type of fecal coliform bacteria that is found in the intestines of animals and humans. E. coli in water is a strong indicator of sewage or animal waste contamination. If found, we are required to conduct investigations to identify problems and to correct any problems that were find during the investigation.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE: The table below lists all the contaminants that were detected in 2023.

Arsenic (ARS)	MCL	Analysis	Sample Date	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	0.050 mg/L	ND	2022	No	Naturally occurring in some rocks and soils Tested every 3 years
Bacterial	**MCL**	**Analysis**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
Coliform	Present	Confirmed Presence	01/2023 06/2023	Yes	Naturally occurring in the environment
E. Coli	Present	Confirmed Presence	06/2023	Yes	Human or animal waste contamination
Inorganic Chemicals (SOCs)	**MCL**	**Analysis**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
All Analyzed Compounds	Varies	ND	2023	No	Naturally occurring, derived from manmade sources, or found in home plumbing
Nitrates (NO3)	**MCL**	**Analysis**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
Nitrate	10 mg/L	2.21-3.60 mg/L	2023	No	Naturally occurring in the environment or runoff from fertilizer
Lead and Copper Sampling (LCR)	**MCL**	**Analysis**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
Lead	0.015 mg/L	0.001-0.002 mg/L	2022	No	Service lines and home plumbing Tested every 3 years
Copper	1.3 mg/L	0.052-0.127mg/L	2022	No	Service lines and home plumbing Tested every 3 years
Radiologic Contaminants (RADs)	**MCL**	**Analysis**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
All Analyzed Compounds	Varies	ND	2023	No	Naturally occurring or a result of oil, gas, or mining operations.
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)	**MCL**	**Analysis**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
All Analyzed Compounds	Varies	ND	2023	No	High industry or urban development
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	**MCL**	**Analysis**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources in Drinking Water**
All Analyzed Compounds	Varies	ND	2023	No	High industry or urban development

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Level 1 Coliform Investigation: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system.
Level 2 Coliform Investigation: Required after exceeding E. coli MCL or second level 1 coliform investigation in a 12-month period.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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.
ng/L: Nanograms per liter. A measure of the concentration by weight of a substance per unit volume.
mg/L: Milligrams per liter. A measure of the concentration by weight of a substance per unit volume.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 contamination.
N/A: Not Applicable. No maximum contaminant level goal has been set for disinfection by-products.
ND: No amount detected.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measurement of the water turbidity. Turbidity greater than 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.
PPB: Parts per billion. A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water.
PPM: Parts per million. A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water.
TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.