



Wilson River Water District

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Wilson River's Water Sources and Water Source Assessment Report. The Wilson River Water District receives its water from a well located just over 1,000 feet from the Wilson River and in emergency situations from the City of Bay City (Bay City Water System).

In 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. 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 well water from those sources. The assessment is to provide water systems with the information they need to develop a strategy to protect their drinking water resources.

The respective Drinking Water Programs of the Department of Human Services and Environmental Quality have completed a Water Source Assessment Report for the Wilson River Water District and it can be viewed at the district's office at 403 Marolf Loop Road, Tillamook Monday-Friday, 8:00 am-4:30 pm (Closed Noon-1:00pm).

Water Testing and Monitoring: The Wilson River Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws in order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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 constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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 (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 is primarily 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. 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 (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 attention span and learning abilities. 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 as a result 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 and it is recommended that you flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water.

Additional Information: For more information about Wilson River’s drinking water, you can contact David Pace at 503-842-4333 or by email at davidpace@fairviewwater.com or go to the districts website at www.fairviewwater.com. We encourage the public to attend the monthly Board meetings of the Fairview Water District which occur on the third Monday of each month at the Districts office at 403 Marolf Loop Road, Tillamook at 5:00 p.m.

Health Conditions and Your Water: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Please read this report carefully, and if you have questions, call the resource numbers supplied.

Alerts, Citations and Violations: The Wilson River Water District did not receive any Citations or Violations in 2020.

Water Quality Data Table: The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for in the water during the calendar year 2020.

INORGANIC CHEMICALS	MCL	ANALYSIS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	Sources in Drinking Water
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10 MG/L	3.45	2020	NO	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	MCL	Positive's	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform (2 samples per month)	1 sample	0	2020	NO	Naturally present in the environment

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm: Parts per million. A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water. One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000.

TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.