Benton County
OREGON

ALSEA COUNTY SERVICE DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - 2022

Why We Provide This Report…

In accordance with the 1996 passage of the Safe Drinking Water Act, all public water systems are required to provide an annual water quality report to each of its customers. The intent of this report is to increase public awareness and to provide critical information on water quality and potential health risks associated with individual water systems. Specific requirements of the report includes information on detected levels of contaminants and the potential health risks, treatment processes, water source and general system information. Some of the information in this report is redundant from previous reports; however, the district is required to inform and educate users of potential risks from drinking water and part of the language is mandated.

This is the 26th Annual Consumer Confidence Report and again we are pleased to inform you that the Alsea County Service District test results indicate that the water meets all state and federal monitoring and testing requirements. Not only is the district satisfying all requirements, the test results indicate that the water provided to your community exceeds the established water quality standards and requirements.

Photo by Christin Hume – unsplash.com

STATE OF OREGON DRINKING WATER WEBSITE

Oregon State Drinking Water Services website can be found at

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/DRINKINGWATER/pages/index.aspx

Select "online data" then search by WS Name Look up, Alsea County Service District, PWS # 41-00978 for full system data.

Service District Contacts

Governing Body

- Pat Malone - Chair
- Xanthippe Augerot – Vice Chair
- Nancy Wyse - County Commissioner

Citizens Advisory & Budget Committee

- Cheryl VanLeuven - Advisory & Budget
- (VACANT) - Advisory & Budget
- (VACANT) - Advisory & Budget

County Public Works

- Gary Stockhoff - Director
- Jon Tompkins - System Operator

Alsea County Service District
360 SW Avery Avenue
Corvallis, Oregon 97333
541-766-6821

Operations

The Alsea County Service District is operated and maintained by the Benton County Public Works Department, Utilities Division. The system is managed under the direction of a Governing Body, made up of the Benton County Board of Commissioners. A Citizens Advisory Committee reviews policy issues and makes recommendations to the Governing Body. In partnership with the Public Works Department, each of these groups are responsible for the direction, operation, and compliance of the water system. Each of these groups play a major role in identifying and setting system parameters, goals, rate structures, and evaluating system improvements to maintain system efficiency and water quality.

The Citizen Advisory & Budget Committee and Governing Body meet during the annual budget preparation, usually in May of each year, and as special requests or issues come forward. If you would like additional information, please contact your citizen members or Benton County Public Works.

How would I know about a problem with the water supply?

Benton County Public Works keeps a close watch on your water supply. Law requires that you be informed if there is a problem with your water. Potential sources for this news are the radio, television, newspapers, Benton County Environmental Health Department, Oregon Health Authority, or directly from Benton County Public Works

Photo by Justus Menke – unsplash.com

System Update

Once again, the Alsea County Service District has completed another successful year with no Oregon Water Resources Department Violations. The system has been in compliance meeting all state water system requirements.

In anticipation of potential water shortages, the district staff will be emphasize water conservation and prudent water use.

As part of our water curtailment and water management plan, the system was monitored diligently throughout the dry season. No wells went below the maximum 25’ draw down level for static water. Therefore, no mandatory actions were required for water conservation and curtailment as mandated in the plan. This indicates that your water supply performed well during the summer season and reflects a reliable water source.

Overall, the system continues to meet customer demands due to the diligence and conservation efforts of the homeowners. The county worked with several residents to track down and repair small leaks within their service lines. This continues to be a service that Benton County offers to mitigate system leaks and preserve our precious water resources.

District's Water Source

The Alsea County Service District draws its water from a well field located approximately 1,500 feet east of the Alsea School. The district maintains a water right to pump 64,800 gallons per day from these wells. These wells were constructed in 1986, and are approximately 120-140 feet deep. Required testing for surface water impacts on wells has revealed that these wells are not directly influenced by surface water (Alsea River) and therefore, do not require additional testing and monitoring for surface water organisms.

The water is chlorinated near the well heads, metered, and transmitted to two 30,000 gallon plus reservoirs located on a hill just North of Highway 34, about 1,500 feet East of town. The water is then gravity fed to the community through a series of ductile iron and PVC (plastic) distribution lines.

In addition to the well sources, the district still maintains a water right to draw surface water from the Alsea River as a back-up source. This source has not been used since the well field was installed because of the additional costs for treating and monitoring surface water sources and low summer flows.

2022 System Upgrades

- Continue Meter replacement program at 3-5 meters per year until complete.
- Continue upgrades to the chlorination system.
- Make more improvements to the well house and well site.

ALTHOUGH WATER FLOWS FROM OUR FAUCETS THROUGHOUT THE DAY, WE OFTEN TAKE THE AMOUNT OF FRESH WATER AVAILABLE ON EARTH FOR GRANTED. AS THE WORLD'S POPULATION INCREASES, WATER CONSUMPTION INCREASES. PREVENTING WATER POLLUTION AND CONSERVING WATER ARE IMPORTANT TO ASSURE A CONTINUING ABUNDANCE OF WATER THAT IS SAFE TO USE FOR OURSELVES AND FUTURE GENERATIONS TO COME.

Photo from Benton County Public Works

Treatment

Drinking water, tap as well as bottle water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of mineral contaminates. The presence of these contaminates 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Although your water comes from a groundwater source, some naturally occurring minerals and other substances can be picked up and introduced into the water system. In an effort to provide you with the safest possible product, your water source is currently treated with a chlorine solution prior to storage in the water reservoir. This treatment is monitored on a daily basis and is metered to provide sufficient contact time and residual value to ensure disinfecting of viruses and bacteria.

Some individuals may be more susceptible or vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Individuals that are immune compromised, elderly and/or infants can be at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, as well as potential health effects, are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Photos from Benton County Public Works

Monitoring/Reporting

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which 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.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC): Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals, (SOC): Chemicals containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. Such as insecticides and herbicides.

Volatile Organic Chemicals, (VOC): Naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen that are more volatile. Chemicals such as petroleum-based chemicals, industrial by-products and solvents.

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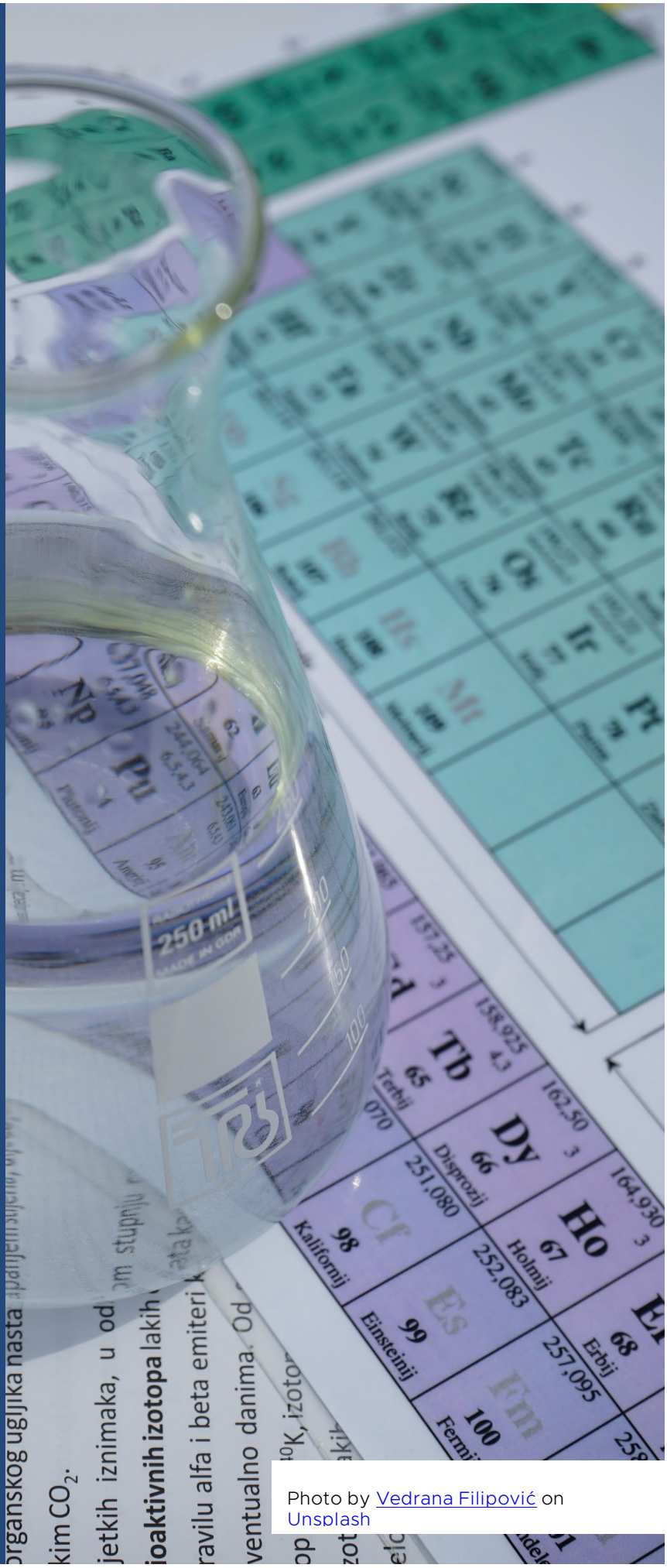

Photo by Vedrana Filipović on Unsplash

The following is a comprehensive list of contaminates that were tested for in the Alsea Water System samples, but not detected:

Inorganic Chemicals			
Antimony	Chromium	Mercury	Selenium
Arsenic	Cyanide	Nickel	Thallium
Beryllium	Fluoride	Nitrate	
Cadmium	Lead	Nitrite	
Synthetic Organic Chemicals			
Pentachloorophenol	Aldrin		
2,4,5-TP Silvex	Doqiat	Phthalates	Butachlor
Adipates	Endothall	Picloram	Carbaryl
Alachlor (Lasso)	Endrin	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Dicamba
Atrazine	Ethylene Dibromide	Simazine	Dieldrin
Benzo(A)Pyrene	Glyphosate	Toxaphene	Methomyl
BHC-gamma (Lindane)	Heptachlor Epoxide	Vydate	Metolachlor
Carbofuran	Heptachlor	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Metribuzin
Chlordane	Hexachlorobenzene	Aldicarb	Propachlor
Dalapon	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	
Dibromochloropropane	Methoxychlor	Aldicarb Sulfone	
Volatile Organic Chemicals:			
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Styrene	2,2-Dichloropropane	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethylene	Bromobenzene	Bromochloromethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Toluene	Bromodicloromethane	Isopropylbenzene
1,2-Dichloroehtane	Total Xylenes	Bromoform	n-Propylbenzene
1,2-Dichloropropane	Tans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Fromomethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Trichloroethylene	Chloroethane	Tert-Butylbenzene
Benzene	Vinyl Chloride	Chloroform	Sec-Butylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,1-Dichloroethane	Chloromethane	p-isopropyitoluene
Cis-1,2-Dichioroethylene	1,1-Dichloropropene	Dibromochloromethane	n-Butylbenzene
Dichloromethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dibromomethane	Naphthalene
Ethylbenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene
Monochlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	O-Chlorotoluene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
O-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	P-Chlorotoluene	
P-Kichlorobenzene	1,3-Dicloropropene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
Microbiological:			
E. coili bacteria			
Radiological:			
Dichloromethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dibromomethane	Naphthalene

Test Results

There were no regulated contaminates detected in your water system for the year 2022. Often minerals, such as iron or carbonates, may be present but are not considered a health risk. The complete list of contaminates that were tested for are listed above.

In accordance with the "Safe Drinking Water Act" all detected chemicals must be identified including the MCL, MCLG, level detected, typical sources of the contaminate and any potential health affects for individuals that may have been exposed to that specific contaminate.

https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00978