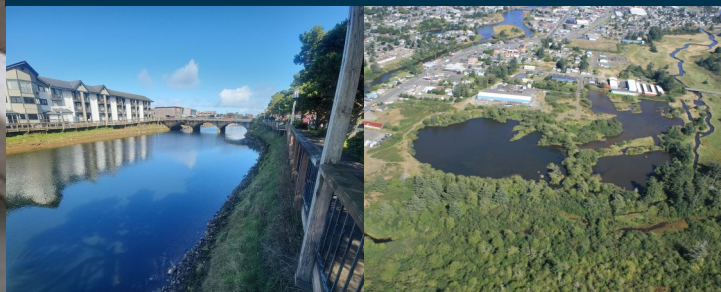




CITY OF SEASIDE

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023



WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

The source 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and or human activity.

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 bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Therefore, the City of Seaside proudly produces a water quality report each year, so residents can learn about the health information of our water.

East Hills Water Reservoir



What You Need to Know About Your Water

It's important to flush your water pipes after being absent from your home.

If your home was built before 1987, lead solder may have been used to connect your copper pipes. The longer water sits in pipes, the better the chance you may develop lead and copper in your water. Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking. Anytime water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours, flush the tap by running the cold water faucet until the water is noticeably colder, usually about 15-30 seconds. Toilet flushing or showering flush water through a portion of your home's plumbing systems, you will still need to flush water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking.

No one knows more about your water supply than the City of Seaside Water Department. For more information, visit www.cityofseaside.us or call (503)738-5112.

CDC—Lead in Drinking Water—The U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention has information on lead's health effects and tips for protection from water and other common sources of exposure.

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

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.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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 Seaside 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

*IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

PPM (Parts per Million), **PPB** (Parts per Billion), **MG/L** (Milligrams per Liter), **NA** (Not Applicable), **ND** (Not Detected), **NR** (Monitoring not required)

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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
pCi/L	Pico Curies per Liter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
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.
Turbidity	Turbidity is a measurement of suspended particles in the finished water that is used to measure filter performance in the water treatment process.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS 2023*

PWS #4100799

Contaminant	MCLG Health	MCL EPA’S Limits	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
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RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Gross Alpha (pC/L)	0	15	ND	Single Sample	NO	2018	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226-228 (pC/L)	0	5	NDN	Single Sample	NO	2018	Erosion of Natural Deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT/never more than 1 NTU and less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples	0.085 Highest Single Sample	95% Below 0.30	NO	2023	Soil Runoff
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INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (IC)

Copper (ppm)**	1.3	1.3 = AL	0.199	ND-0.121	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
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ALL SITES BELOW AL

Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.11	0.7-1.12	NO	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)**	0	15 = AL	0.012	ND-0.0041	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

ALL SITES BELOW AL: VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (VOC)

Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG	MRDL	1.24	0.42-1.3mg/l	NO	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA) (ppm)	0	0.060	.0103	NA	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppm)	0	0.080	.0477	NA	NO	2023	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

** The most recent collection dates for lead and copper samples were August 2022

SEASIDE WATER TREATMENT PLANT FINISH WATER

Substance	Average Level Detected	Year ¹ Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination	Substance	Average Level Detected	Year ¹ Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Alkalinity (ppm)	27.75	2023	Natural and industrial waste.	Nitrate (ppm)	ND	2023	Naturally occurring, runoff from fertilizer use.
Mercury (ppm)	ND	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.	Trichloroethylene	ND	2023	Industrial Solvent.
Nitrite (as N)	ND	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.	Nickel (ppb)	ND	2020	Petroleum based product.
Arsenic (ppm)	ND	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.	Coliform Bacteria	0 Positive	2023	Improper disinfection.
pH (ppm)	7.5	2023	Measure of corrosiveness of water.				