



2020 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Dayton, Oregon
(For the Period January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020)

***This report contains important information and should be translated.
(Este reporte contiene informacion importante y debe ser traducida).***

This report has been developed in conformance with the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements for water utilities to provide water quality information to their customers every year.

This report was designed to provide you with important information about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We also want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We work closely with various regulatory agencies to assure this water quality.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The City of Dayton vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Steve Sagmiller, Public Works Director, at (503)864-2221. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our water supply comes from wells and springs. About 74% of our water is produced from 2 wells at the base of the Red Hills of Dundee and the City's spring system. Additionally 5 wells in the Dayton Prairie, about 3 miles southwest of the City, produce about 26% of our water.



How Do We Protect Our Drinking Water?



Federal and state regulations set out procedures and schedules for monitoring water from the source, within the distribution system, and at the tap. The Oregon Health

Authority (OHA) ensures that public water systems comply with all regulations, follow monitoring schedules, and report monitoring results.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.



All 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 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). 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The City of Dayton routinely monitors for various contaminants in the drinking water. The tests for these substances are established by various Federal and State laws. Some of the required tests are performed twice a month, annually or every 3 to 9 years. In all, we test our water for 106 different contaminants. All testing is performed by independent certified laboratories.

The City of Dayton complies with safe drinking water regulations by disinfecting its drinking water with sodium hypochlorite. In addition, the well water from the joint well field is filtered as part of the treatment process.

Another important element of good water quality is the effective management of the water distribution system. The City has approximately 13 miles of distribution piping and three reservoirs that store almost 2.5 million gallons of water. It is important for water to remain fresh, so storage time in the reservoirs is limited. Each month, we analyze water samples within the distribution system for microbial content. We protect our water sources by limiting access to the areas and buildings by using fencing and locks. We follow up on customers' water quality concerns as quickly as possible.

Our staff strives to provide top quality water to every customer. We ask that all our customers help us to conserve and protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

What Has Been Detected In Our Water?

In the charts on pages 3 and 4 you will see the results of Dayton's testing for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants and disinfection by products in the water supply. Contaminants that may be present in any source water include:

A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential use.

D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The chart below has many terms and abbreviations. To help you to read it, we have provided the following definitions:



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 treatment technology.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The goal is 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.

N/A - Not Applicable: This information is not applicable for this test.

ND - None-Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates that this constituent is not present in the sample.

PPB - Parts Per Billion (or Micrograms per Liter): To better visualize one PPB, think of one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000!

PPM - Parts Per Million [or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l)]: To better visualize one PPM, think about one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000!



SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN DAYTON WATER SUPPLY							
Inorganic Contaminants							
CONTAMINANT	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	AL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION Y/N
Nitrate - Nitrite Entry A	1.54	mg/L	10.0	10.0		Erosion of natural deposits	N
Nitrate Entry A	.0006	mg/L	10.0	10.0		Erosion of natural deposits	N

SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN DAYTON WATER SUPPLY							
Disinfection By-Products							
CONTAMINANT	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	AL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION Y/N
TTHMs (Total Tri-Halomethanes) DBP-1 (tested 8/19/20)	.0013	ppb	.080	N/A	None	By product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA5s (Total Halo-Acete Acid)* DBP-1 (tested 8/19/20)	0	ppb	.060	N/A	None	By product of drinking water disinfection	NO

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Sampled in 2018

CONTAMINANT	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
LEAD	ND	ppm	.015	Household plumbing	NO
COPPER	.268	ppm	1.35	Household plumbing	NO

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 Dayton 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 the 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A complete list of all substances tested for in the Dayton drinking water supply is available at City Hall during normal business hours. Please stop by at 416 Ferry Street or call our office at (503)864-2221 if you have questions

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 (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**.

INFORMATION RESULTS

The following table is provided for your information only. It shows the results of our testing for coliform and *E. Coli*. These tests are usually of interest to most drinking water users. Testing is conducted three times a month throughout the year.

INFORMATION TEST RESULTS						
CONTAMINANT	Detected Y/N	UNIT		MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants: Tests done twice each month on 3 locations						
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	N	P	P	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
FECAL COLIFORM AND/OR <i>E. COLI</i>	N	N	N	0	Routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	Human and animal fecal waste

HOW CAN I SHUT OFF MY WATER IF I NEED TO MAKE EMERGENCY REPAIRS?

First check in the meter box near the curb to see if there is a temporary shut-off valve. This valve does not require any special tools to activate, and will allow you to shut off the water while you make repairs. If you do not have one, you will need to call the City for assistance.

DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS (9 AM TO 4 PM) MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, call Dayton City Hall at (503)864-2221. Describe your emergency and your street address and a public works employee will be dispatched as soon as possible to assist you. If you live in one of the newer subdivisions, you may have an emergency shut off handle on your side of the meter. A quarter turn of this handle clockwise will shut off the meter.

IF YOUR EMERGENCY IS AFTER HOURS, call the YCOM non-emergency dispatch number (503)434-6500. They will dispatch the on-call Public Works employee to your location. If your emergency is after hours, please understand that employees may not be immediately available, but they should be able to respond within 30-45 minutes.

IF YOU WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR WATER UTILITY, WE URGE YOU TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS OF THE DAYTON CITY COUNCIL. REGULAR MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, 6:30 PM, AT THE CITY HALL ANNEX (FORMERLY THE FIRE HALL), 408 FERRY STREET. YOUR MONTHLY WATER/SEWER BILL CONTAINS A REMINDER OF THESE MEETING DATES AND OTHER MEETINGS OF INTEREST.

CROSS CONNECTION

The City currently has a program for its citizens that have a backflow device. This program allows the City to contract with a certified Backflow Assembly Tester, at a reduced rate, to test assemblies and report directly to the City the results. At this time the cost to those that have signed up for the program is \$20.00 per device. The cost will then be added to your utility bill. This allows the cost to remain low, and relieve the pressure of finding a certified tester. If you are interested in joining the program call City Hall at 503-864-2221.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

For water conservation tips visit our website at www.ci.dayton.or.us or download our App from the App Store or Google Play.



WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

For Every Room in the House With Plumbing

- Repair leaky faucets, indoors and out.
- Consider replacing old equipment (like toilets, dishwashers and laundry machines).

In the Kitchen

- When cooking, peel and clean vegetables in a large bowl of water instead of under running water.
- Fill your sink or basin when washing and rinsing dishes.
- Only run the dishwasher when it's full.
- When buying a dishwasher, select one with a "light-wash" option.
- Only use the garbage disposal when necessary (composting is a great alternative).
- Install faucet aerators.

In the Bathroom

- Take short showers instead of baths.
- Turn off the water to brush teeth, shave and soap up in the shower. Fill the sink to shave.
- Repair leaky toilets. Add 12 drops of food coloring into the tank, and if color appears in the bowl one hour later, your toilet is leaking.
- Install a toilet dam, faucet aerators and low-flow showerheads.

Laundry

- Run full loads of laundry.
- When purchasing a new washing machine, buy a water saving model that can adjust to load size.

Outdoors

- Maximize the use of natural vegetation and establish smaller lawns. For portions of your lot where a lawn and landscaping are desired, ask your local nursery for tips about plants and grasses with low water demand (such as creeping fescue). Consider planting more trees, shrubs, ground covers, and less grass. Shrubs and ground covers provide greenery for much of the year and usually demand less water. Use native plants in flower beds. Native plants have adapted to rainfall conditions in New England and often provide good wildlife habitat. Cluster plants that require extra care together to minimize time and save water.
- When mowing your lawn, set the mower blades to 2-3 inches high. Longer grass shades the soil improving moisture retention, has more leaf surface to take in sunlight, allowing it to grow thicker and develop a deeper root system. This helps grass survive drought, tolerate insect damage and fend off disease.
- Only water the lawn when necessary. If you water your lawn and garden, only do it once a week, if rainfall isn't sufficient. Avoid watering on windy and hot days. Water the lawn and garden in the morning or late in the evening to maximize the amount of water which reaches the plant roots (otherwise most of the water will evaporate). Use soaker hoses to water gardens and flower beds. If sprinklers are used, take care to be sure they don't water walkways and buildings. When you water, put down no more than 1 inch (set out an empty can to determine how long it takes to water 1 inch) each week. This watering pattern will encourage more healthy, deep grass roots. Over-watering is wasteful, encourages fungal growth and disease, and results in the growth of shallow, compacted root systems that are more susceptible to drought and foot traffic. If an automatic lawn irrigation system is used, be sure it has been properly installed, is programmed to deliver the appropriate amount and rate of water, and has rain shut-off capability.
- Apply mulch around shrubs and flower beds to reduce evaporation, promote plant growth and control weeds.
- Add compost or an organic matter to soil as necessary, to improve soil conditions and water retention.
- Collect rainfall for irrigation in a screened container (to prevent mosquito larvae growth).
- When washing a car, wet it quickly, then use a bucket of water to wash the car. Turn on the hose to final rinse (or let mother nature wash your car when it rains).
- Always use a broom to clean walkways, driveways, decks and porches, rather than hosing off these areas.