

Weslinn Water Company
2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PWS #4100230

This report is intended to inform our customers about the water system, water quality, and services we provide through-out the year. The operation of Weslinn Water Company is overseen by a board of elected residents who monitor activities and set guidelines for the water system. Our goal is to provide you with a safe, dependable, and economical drinking water supply. We are working to improve the water system in an effort to minimize service interruptions, address taste and odor issues, and provide safe, cost effective drinking water. In 2024, the water system continued with a yearly sample at the wellhead for bacteria. The test was required to meet the EPA's ground water protection regulations. No bacteria were detected in any of the well samples or system samples taken in 2024. We continue to monitor for and fix leaks when we find them.

In 2016 elevated levels of copper were detected above the action level of 1.3 mg/L in 1 of the 5 samples that were collected. This triggered additional sampling that was performed throughout 2017. The board looked at many treatment options and after much consideration decided to explore the option of Aeration for corrosion control instead of chemical treatment. After completing a pilot study in 2018 to test the effects of aeration on the water we were able to get a conditional approval from the Oregon Health Authority. The board hired HBH Consulting Engineers to design and install the aeration equipment which was installed in April of 2020. We are now maintaining a pH of 7.0 or higher which should alleviate the elevated copper levels. Since the installation of the Aeration system all Copper sampling results have come back under the Maximum Contaminate Level.

Weslinn drinking water is safe and meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements. This report will explain where your water comes from, most recent chemicals detections, and how those detections compare to EPA guidelines. If you have any questions about this report, concerning water quality, or are interested in serving the water system, please contact Joe Anthony, Operator, at (541) 990-9835, or David Fry, President, at (808) 372-2574. As a consumer, you should be informed about the quality of the water you are drinking.

Weslinn has a 130 gallon per minute well, a pump house, and a 100,000 gallon redwood storage tank located on common property on Pheasant Avenue. Water is pumped from the well, chlorinated, and goes directly to the reservoir. Three pumps and a pressure tank located in the pump house maintain water pressure to the 60 households on the system. State and federal guidelines require the water system to chlorinate its water when using a redwood tank for storage.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances (contaminants) such as inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances and microbes. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these elements. It is 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead and copper in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Weslinn 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 and copper 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 safe drinking water hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons (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 from their health care providers about the risks posed by some contaminants in the water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-479).

What types of contaminants are tested and regulated?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA established regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water supplied by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) established similar limits for bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. These regulations include the following types of contaminants:

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Microbiologic contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which can come from a variety of sources such as agriculture urban storm waters runoff and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities
- Disinfection Byproducts, which are produced when substances in the water react with chlorine used for disinfection.

Weslinn Water Company routinely monitors for more than 90 contaminants in your drinking water. These contaminants are chosen based on their potential hazard to the population. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 (or from most recent test results, as indicated). You can also access all testing results at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov>

	Units	MCL	MCLG	Weslinn Water Results	Sample Date(s)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppm	0.80	N/A	0.00813	6/14/22	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppm	0.60	N/A	ND	6/14/22	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Chemicals							
Nitrate	ppm	10	0	3.38	7/31/24	NO	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	0	0.0163	11/20/12	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries Erosion from natural deposits.
Sodium	ppm	none	none	24.6	11/20/12	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
		AL	N/A				
<u>Copper</u>	ppm	1.3		0.9	6/23/23	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
<u>Lead</u>	ppm	0.015		ND	6/23/23	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

HEALTH EFFECTS:

1. HAA5, & TTHM. Chemicals formed when Disinfectants react with organic chemicals in the water to form chemicals which may cause cancer, or create liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems.

2. Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress.

Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

3. Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. (As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrate in the water supply.

4. Barium. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

5. Sodium. Naturally occurring in most groundwater. Sodium occurs in such low levels in groundwater it is generally considered to be an insignificant source. Can cause hypertension in some people. People on a low sodium diet might consider consulting with their physician to determine if this level sodium presents a health risk.

Definition of terms and abbreviations used in this report:

ppm or *mg/L* (Parts Per Million or Milligrams per Liter) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000

ppb or (*Jlg/L* lilon or Micrograms per Liter) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - the "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

CDC Center for Disease Control

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

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level 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.

MCL's for these chemicals are set at very stringent levels. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.