

*City of  
Milton-Freewater, Oregon*

Annual Drinking Water Report  
Calendar Year 2015

Public Works Department - 501 Lamb Street - PO Box 6 - Milton-Freewater, OR 97862



www.mfcity.com

Dear City Water Customer,


We are pleased to provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report. It is important to us that we keep you informed about the excellent water quality and services we have provided to you over the past year. Our goal is and has always been to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our City water source comes from a total of four (4) well fields, which consist of seven (7) deep basalt wells. **WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE AND MEETS FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS.**

As water travels over the land or underground, it can acquire 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.

The City of Milton-Freewater routinely monitors your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring samples for the period of January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015

***What's in YOUR City water?***

JANUARY 1, 2015 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2015 TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Measurement Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Copper	N	0.089	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	N	0.260	ppm	4.0	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead	N	0.000	ppb	0.0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.000	ppm	10.0	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	N	0.023	ppb	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits and mining.

You may find many terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with in the table above. We have provided the definitions to help you better understand these terms on the reverse side. 

**ppb - Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**TT - Treatment Technique** – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** – The “Goal” (MCLG) 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.

**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 “Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

## Test Result Summary -

As you can see by the table, our water system did not have any violations this past year. We are proud to provide drinking water that meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and sampling that some constituents have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that **OUR WATER IS SAFE** at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or you can visit their website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>.

## What we do -

The City collects at least eight (8) drinking water samples per month from various pre-determined locations throughout town as well as source coliform and nitrate samples from each well (7 wells).

This past year we were able to locate and repair several leaking services and water mains helping to reduce our water “loss”. This was in part due to our automated water meter program that detects uninterrupted water usage for at least two (2) hours as well as discovery of leaks in the field by staff and customers. We continue to perform routine maintenance on our wells as well as water distribution system such as valve exercising, hydrant flushing and ensuring our equipment from well pumps to meters is in great working condition in order to provide uninterrupted quality water service year round.

The City of Milton-Freewater works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

El “Consumer Confidence Report” es disponible en Espanol en la oficina de Milton-Freewater si usted lo quiere.

If you have any questions about this report please contact David Bradshaw at 541-938-8272. We want you, our valued customer, to be informed about the quality of your water utility.

Sincerely,  
*David L. Bradshaw*  
Public Works Superintendent

## Your Health Matters!

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are also available from the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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 Milton-Freewater 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 two 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 on the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline or website.



**Public Works Department**  
501 Lamb Street, PO Box 6  
Milton-Freewater, OR 97862  
PH: 541-938-8270, 8272, 8274  
Fax: 541-938-8289