COOS BAY-NORTH BEND WATER BOARD

2024

Drinking Water Quality

Consumer Confidence Report

Spillway at Upper Pony Creek Reservoir

We are pleased to present the 2024 Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed consumers are important to our success.

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board is once again proud to report that our system met all water quality standards for 2024.

How can I get involved?

The Directors of the Water Board regularly meet the first and third Thursday of every month. The meetings are held in the Board Room at 2305 Ocean Boulevard at 7:00 am and the public is invited to attend. For more information call Reshma Parrish at 541-267-3128 or visit our website at www.cbnbh2o.com

Clean water starts at the source

Where does my water come from?

There are two surface water reservoirs upstream from the Pony Creek Treatment Plant, Upper Pony Creek and Merritt Reservoirs. The larger Upper Pony Creek Reservoir can hold 2 billion gallons of water; and Merritt Reservoir can hold 125 million gallons. A third source of surface water is the Joe Ney Reservoir which can store another 90 million gallons.
The Water Board also has the use of a ground water source in the Dunes National Recreation Area in the way of 19 wells. These wells can produce untreated water for industrial needs or up to 1 million gallons per day of treated water for municipal use.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment was completed by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon Department of Health Services to identify the land surface areas (and or subsurface areas) that supply water to Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board's Pony Creek system. The study also inventoried the potential contaminant sources that may impact the water supply. The study can be reviewed by those interested at the Coos Bay Public Library, North Bend Public Library, or the Water Board Office.

2024 REGULATED CONTAMINANT RESULTS

Your water met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water health standards
The following regulated contaminants were detected in the water

TEST	MCL	MCLG	RESULT	PROBABLE SOURCE	IN COMPLIANCE
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	25	Disinfection byproduct	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	15	Disinfection byproduct	Yes
LRAA for TTHMs = 24 PPB, LRAA for Haloaectic Acids = 15 PPB LRAA is the locational running annual average					
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.64	Naturally present in the environment	Yes
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	3.0	Added to disinfect water	Yes
Inorganics					
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.71	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive	Yes
Nitrate (ppm))	10	10	0.31	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits	Yes
Microbiological					
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT=<0.3 NTU 95% of the time	Highest result - 0.090	Soil runoff	Yes
Total Coliform (% Positive/Month)	0	5% in any month	0 positive samples out of 480 samples collected in 2024	Naturally present in the environment	Yes

Unit Descriptions

ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units a measure of cloudiness in the water
% positive samples/month	percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
ND	not detected
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
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, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

In 2024 we sampled Lithium as well as 29 PFAS contaminants each quarter to comply with EPA's 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). The EPA uses data collected on the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in our drinking water. The EPA uses UCMR data to develop new regulations for contaminants in the public drinking water supply. The Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board did not detect Lithium or PFAS in our drinking water. For more information about this rule visit www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

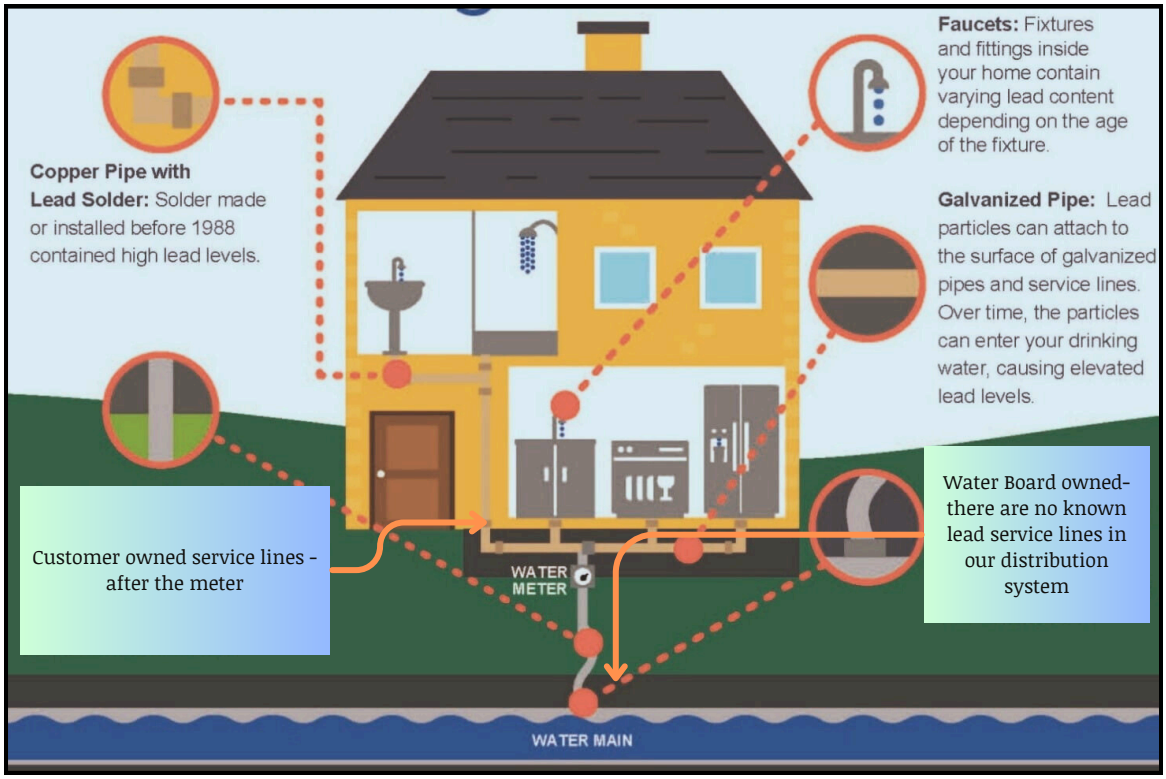
COPPER AND LEAD SAMPLING RESULTS

The State requires the Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board to collect samples from 30 high-risk residential water taps once every three years. The following results represents the latest sample testing results from 2023.

TEST	MCL	MCLG	RESULT	PROBABLE SOURCE	IN COMPLIANCE
Lead-at consumer tap (ppm)	0	AL 0.015	Average 0.0034	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits	Yes-Action Limit was not violated
Copper-at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	AL 1.3	Average 0.066	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits	Yes-Action Limit was not violated

HOW CAN LEAD GET INTO YOUR HOUSEHOLD DRINKING WATER

The main source of lead in customers tap water is from old household plumbing. Household plumbing is the homeowner's portion of the service line which is after the meter and into your home.
Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board uses lead-free meters and there are no known lead service lines in our distribution system.



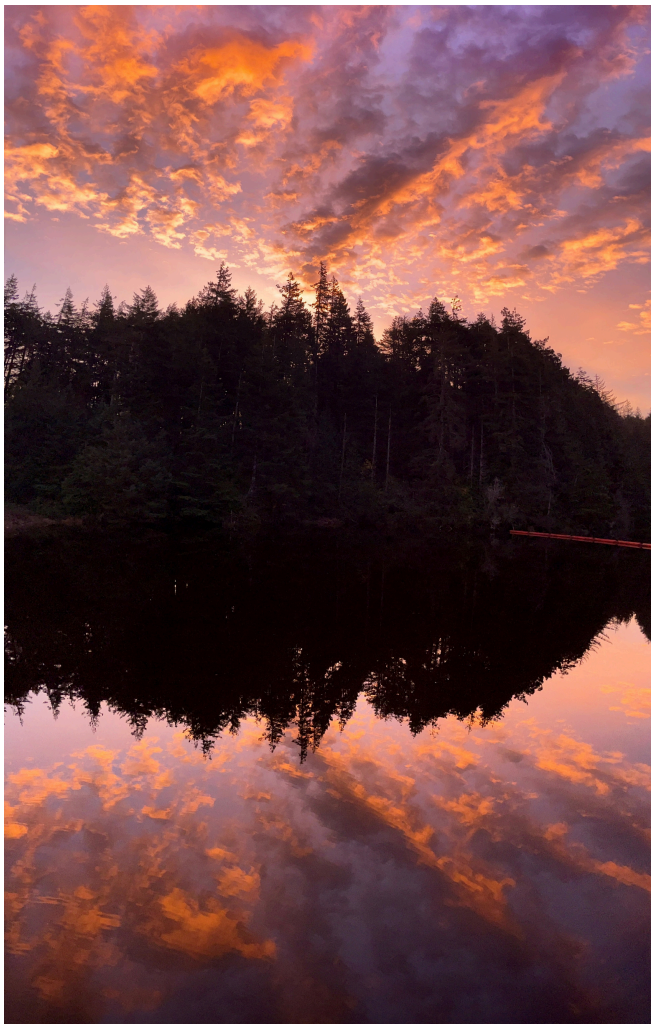
Lead in drinking water is commonly associated with materials and components in service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children.
The Water Board is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to your meter but is unable to control the materials used in plumbing components once water leaves our service lines.

In 2024 Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board completed inventory of hundreds of miles of service line to comply with a new rule form the Oregon Health Authority. No lead service lines were found.
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 your exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 at 1-800-426-4791.
The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants in drinking water sources may include:

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as farming and forestry activities, stormwater runoff, and home or business uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and also can come from gas station, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wildlife or septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can occur naturally or can result from oil and gas production and mining activities.



The Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board consistently meets all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Ensuring safe drinking water for you is our highest priority.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Information on Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board's Detected Contaminants

Chlorine
The Water Board adds chlorine during the disinfection process to protect against microbes such as giardia and e.coli.

Total Organic Carbon
Naturally occurring organic matter in our source water.

Nitrate
In our source water nitrate mainly occurs from natural erosion.

Turbidity
The cloudiness of the water which can interfere with disinfection. Our filtration process is effective in the removal of turbidity.

Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)
DBPs are necessary to ensure safe drinking water. The presence of DBPs in essential for killing harmful pathogens.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water conservation tips

Did you know that the average bay area household uses 4,500 gallons of water per month? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference.

- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons of water for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, and easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Fixing or replacing leaky toilets or faucets with a new more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information on water conservation.

This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. Please call (541) 267-3128 or email Reshma Parrish at reshma_parrish@cbnbh2o.com if you would like a paper copy of this report delivered to your home.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre el origen y la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor llame al (541) 267-3128 o Reshma Parrish en un correo electrónico a: reshma_parrish@cbnbh2o.com si desea una copia impresa de este informe, entregado a su hogar.