



2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Port of Tillamook Bay prepared this annual report to inform you of your drinking waters quality and where your water comes from. The Port of Tillamook Bay (POTB) purchases water, fully treated by the City of Tillamook, and then redistributes the water to Port of Tillamook Bay’s customers. The Port of Tillamook Bay does not provide any additional treatment to water before redistribution to our customers. The information contained within the City of Tillamook Water Department 2024 Annual Water Quality Report covers information on water that you receive along with this report. Please find the included copy of the City of Tillamook Water Departments 2024 Annual Water Quality Report.

In addition to the City of Tillamook’s testing, the Port of Tillamook Bay also completes weekly, monthly, and annual testing to assure compliance with water quality standards. The Port of Tillamook Bay collects monthly routine coliform and E. coli samples for analysis. During the 2024 year, the Port received all “Absent or ND” test results for routine coliform and E. coli samples collected from within the Ports water system. The Port also completes testing water for Free Chlorine residual three times a week to assure that water is compliant with safe drinking water standards.

During the year 2024, annual disinfection by-product samples were collected and analyzed from our water system in addition to testing completed by the City of Tillamook. These results are listed on the table below. The Port of Tillamook Bay also completed testing for lead and copper levels during 2024 as a state requirement to be completed every three years, from five different sites, within our distribution system. The following charts show that we are within the limits set by the state for safe drinking water.

Disinfection By-Products 2024	MCL mg/l	POTB Test Results mg/l	Typical Source
Officers Mess Hall (Building#5) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.0800	0.0174	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Officers Mess Hall (Building#5) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	0.0600	0.0050	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	MCL mg/l	POTB Test Results mg/l	Typical Source
Lead 90 th Percentile	0.0150	0.0006	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90 th Percentile	1.3000	0.0222	



Drinking Water Definitions and Abbreviations		
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.
mg/l	milligrams per liter	same as parts per million
ppm	parts per million	same as milligrams per liter
ND	non-detect	contaminant not detected by test
<	less than	

Lead Educational Statement

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 Port of Tillamook Bay is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The Port of Tillamook Bay Utilities Supervisor at 503-354-8056. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminant Health Effect Statement

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Port of Tillamook Bay Statement on Lead Service Line Inventory

The Port of Tillamook Bay has completed a Lead Service Line inventory for the Port of Tillamook Bay's water system. The result of the inventory showed that the Port of Tillamook Bay does not have any lead lines within our system. The Port of Tillamook Bay's water service line materials were identified during normal operations including water meter readings, water meter replacements, and water main repairs. In addition, information was also obtained by review of the following information and methodologies:

- Visual inspections. The Port utilized small excavation at/in the meter boxes to examine piping material types to gather line information for this inventory.



- Service line size. Any service line with a diameter of 2-inches or greater can be categorized as non-lead.
- Water system records, including distribution maps, historical records on each service connection and meter installation records.
- Installation date. Any piping installed after January 1, 1986, can be categorized as non-lead.

A copy of Lead Service Line Inventory is available to view online at:

<https://www.potb.org/utilities-water-wastewater-stormwater>

Do you wish to get more involved with your water?

The Port of Tillamook Bay holds regularly scheduled monthly board meetings. The time and date of these meetings are posted prior to meetings at the following locations:

1. Online at <https://www.potb.org/board-meetings>
2. Port of Tillamook Bay (Main office lobby)
4000 Blimp Blvd.
Tillamook, OR 97141
3. Tillamook County Library
1716 3rd St.
Tillamook, OR 97141
4. Tillamook County Court House
201 Laurel Ave.
Tillamook, OR 97141

The Port of Tillamook Bay hopes that you will find this information helpful and reassuring in understanding your water's quality. If you have any questions about your water quality, please feel free to contact us.

Port of Tillamook Bay
Michael Christie, Utilities Supervisor
4000 Blimp Blvd. Suite 100
Tillamook, OR 97141
Office Phone: (503)842-2413
Direct Phone: (503)354-8056
Email: mchristie@potb.org

City of Tillamook
Water Department
2024 Annual
Water Quality Report



Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

Oregon Health Authority
Drinking Water Program
(971) 673-0405

Tillamook City Utility Department
(503) 842-2343

Important information concerning your drinking water.

This report is for your information and has been designed to conform with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirements for annual notification of your water quality.

Esto es una informacion importante. Por favor, silo pueden traducirlo.

The City of Tillamook is pleased to present to you this year's *Annual Water Quality Report*. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment and distribution processes and protect your water resources. Our team is committed to ensuring the quality of your water. **Tillamook City Utility Department** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Included in this document you will find tables that show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. **All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents.**

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) Identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above that part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our well(s), (2) Identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and (3) Determining the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from those sources. The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with the information they need to develop a strategy to protect their drinking water resource if they choose. An environmental quality assessment for our system has been completed. A copy of the report is on file at the water system's office.

We have a **Sanitary Survey Report** on file from Oregon Health Authority. We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Public Works Director, Shawn Burge, Water Distribution Supervisor AJ Harmon, or Water Treatment Supervisor Levi Beachy. The Utility Office is located at Tillamook City Hall 210 Laurel Avenue, or you may call 842-2343. Our office hours are 7:30 am – 5:30 pm, Monday thru Thursday. City Council meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month, you are welcome to attend, they begin at 7:00 pm.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it is necessary to make continuing improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements are reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments are necessary in order to address these improvements. Thank you for understanding. We work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, the heart of the community.

For security reasons the locations of your water supply will not be discussed in this document. Your water supply is supported by both surface and ground water sources which are located in restricted access zones. Water quality parameters are monitored closely, 365 days a year. Water quality and security are top priority.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)- 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)- 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.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

NITRATES: As a precaution we always notify the Health Department in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

LEAD: 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 Tillamook Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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 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, 1-800-426-4791, or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

TEST RESULTS

Radionuclide Monitoring (Radionuclides)

		DETECTED		MCLG	MCL	
Gross Alpha	EP-A	0.6	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	EP-C	1.30	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	EP-D	2.00	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	EP-A	N.D.	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	EP-C	N.D.	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	EP-D	1.1	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined uranium	EP-A	N.D.	mg/L	0	0.03	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined uranium	EP-C	N.D.	mg/L	0	0.03	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined uranium	EP-D	N.D.	mg/L	0	0.03	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfection Residuals (DBP's)

	mg/L.	MCL	
Total Trihalomethanes		0.080	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
City Hall Site	0.0115		
101 N. Site	0.0129		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		0.060	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
City Hall Site	ND		
101 N. Site	ND		

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants (Lead & Copper / Nitrate)

DETECTED _____ mg/L MCL _____

Copper,90th. Percentile	0.0.		AL=1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90th Percentile	0.0		AL=.015 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
EP-A Nitrate	0.523	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
EP-A Nitrite	ND	10	Raw water sample.
EP-C Nitrate	0.426	10	Raw water sample.
EP-C Nitrite	N.D	10	Raw water sample.
EP-D Nitrate	2.63	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
EP-D Nitrite	N.D	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

WATER CONSERVATION IS A GREAT IDEA!

TIPS FOR CONSERVING WATER

Please Conserve Water it is a valuable resource for all of us!

Check for leaks: Read your water meter, write down the number and don't use the water for a couple of hours. Read the meter again. Compare the reads if they are different you have a leak.

Check for toilet tank leaks: Pour some beet juice or dye into the tank. If the toilet is leaking color will appear in the toilet bowl in about 15 to 20 minutes. If leaking have repairs done.

Take shorter showers: Long showers use lots of water.

Repair dripping faucets: If your faucet is dripping at a rate of one drop per second, you can expect to waste 2,700 gallons per year. This adds to the cost of water and sewer utilities, or can strain your septic system.

Refrigerate drinking water: This will help prevent running the tap for long periods waiting for cold water.

Lawn and Garden watering: Water in the cool of the day only using the amount recommended by your gardener or garden supply center.

IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

If you have an irrigation system for lawn and gardening purposes you must have an approved back-flow preventing device installed. The purpose of such a device is to prevent the water system from being contaminated by any chemical or fertilizer back-flow accident. If you have any questions about back-flow prevention please contact your water supplier.

Microbiological Contaminants
Note: We tested for Total Coliform Bacteria and Fecal Coliform with No Detections

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Arsenic (Arsenic)

Note: We tested for Arsenic with No Detections.

**THERE WERE NO DETECTIONS OF UNREGULATED VOC;s OR SOC;s
(Under "Chemical group summary"-VOC)
in either the ground water or surface water sources**

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS

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 2 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.

City of Tillamook Water Department
210 Laurel Ave.
Tillamook, Oregon 97141

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Note: If you are a landlord who pays for the tenants monthly water bill, please provide your tenant with a copy of this report.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

DOES TILLAMOOK ADD FLUORIDE TO THE WATER?

No! Tillamook does not add fluoride to the water. Parents of young children may want to consult their dentist about fluoride treatment.

WHAT IS THE pH OF OUR WATER?

Generally the pH is around 6.7 to 7.0. (RAW): pH 7.2-7.8 (FINISHED WATER)

IS OUR WATER HARD OR SOFT?

Tillamook water is soft, averaging around 20 ppm hardness, (Apx. 1 grain/gal.)

WHY DOES MY WATER APPEAR MILKY AT TIMES?

Our surface water is supersaturated with oxygen. When first drawn it can, in some areas of our distribution system appear milky. As the water sits the oxygen dissipates from the bottom of the glass up. It is not a health risk.

WHAT CAN I DO ABOUT CHLORINE ODORS?

- * Fill a pitcher and let it stand in the refrigerator overnight.
- * Pour water between containers about 10 times.
- * Heat the water to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit and let cool. Keep refrigerated.