# 2025 Port of Tillamook Bay Water Quality Report

**Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence 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 customers are our best allies.

**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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Where does my water come from?**

The Port of Tillamook Bay purchases the water that we distribute to our customers from the City of Tillamook. The Port of Tillamook Bay does not provide any additional treatment to the water you receive.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

The Port of Tillamook Bay purchases treated water from the City of Tillamook. Information about your waters sources may be found in the attached City of Tillamook report.

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**Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts 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.

**How can I get involved?**

**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.

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Tillamook, OR 97141

3. Tillamook County Library
1716 3rd St.
Tillamook, OR 97141

4. Tillamook County Court House
201 Laurel Ave.
Tillamook, OR 97141

**Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons 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're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- 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. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

**Source Water Protection Tips**

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Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

**Monitoring and reporting compliance data violations**

In 2025 the Port of Tillamook Bay received 1 Monitoring Violation:
“Routine Coliform - Did not report ANY”

POTB Response: Results were submitted properly as soon as POTB received notification of the missing data but were received by OHA after their due date. Month sample was taken on time, but results from lab were not reported correctly due to an issue with labs reporting system.

**Additional Information for Lead**

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.
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:

• 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.

The following link can be used to access inventory information - https://www.potb.org/files/7c48298a1/2024+LSL+Inventory.pdf.

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. 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 PORT OF TILLAMOOK BAY (Public Water system Id: OR4101329) by calling 503-842-2413 or emailing mchristie@potb.org. 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.

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## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low

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levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Detect In Your Water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| **Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products** | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 9.7 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 27.1 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system (positive samples) | 00 | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli. | 00 | NA | NA | 2025 | No | |

| **Violations and Exceedances** |
|---|

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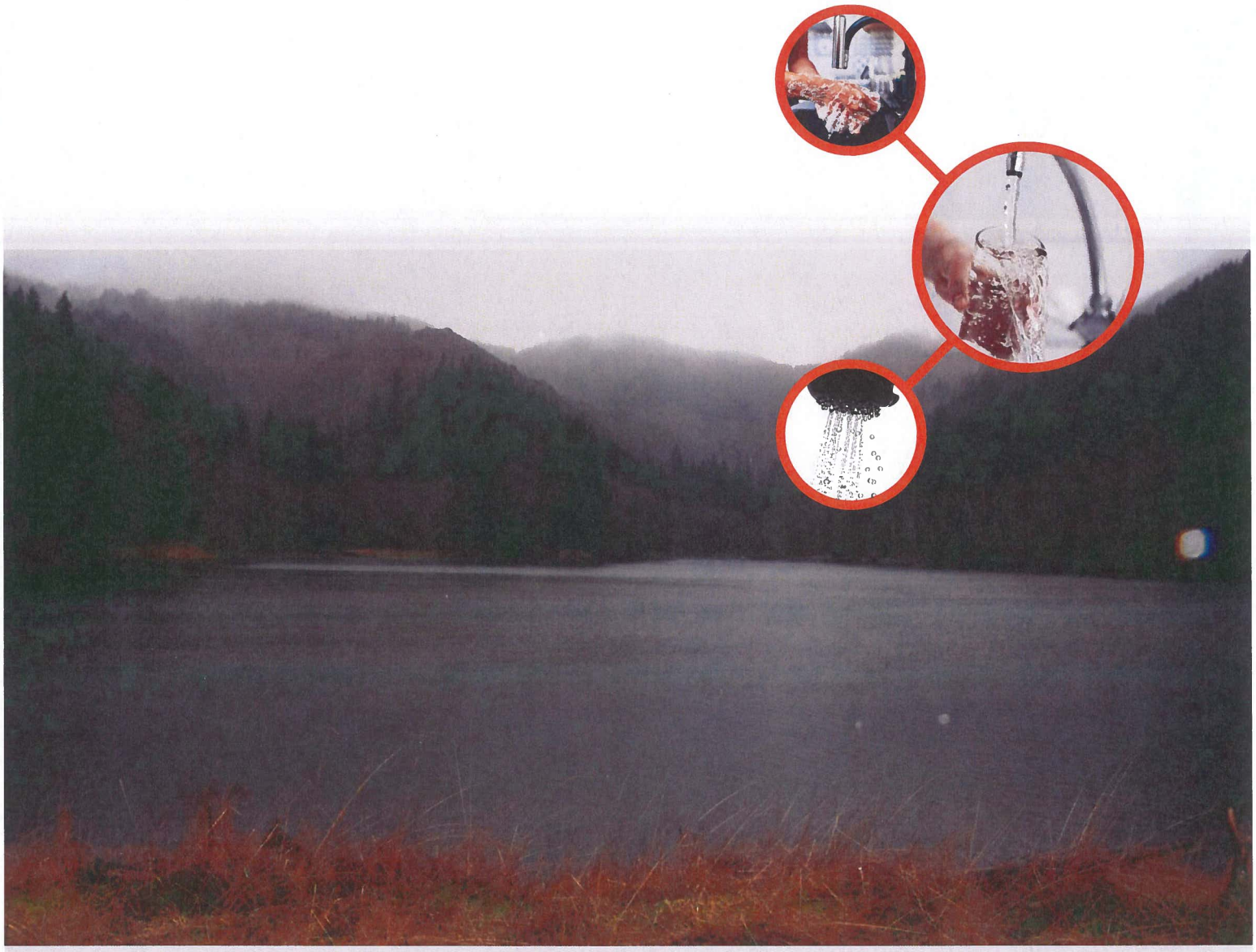
| Unit Descriptions | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |
| positive samples | positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| **Term** | **Definition** |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. |
| MCL | 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 available treatment technology. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |
| 90th Percentile | Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected. |

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: MIKE CHRISTIE
Address: 4000 BLIMP BLVD STE 100
TILLAMOOK, OR 97141
Phone: 503-842-2413



City of Tillamook
The Dairylands

# City of Tillamook Water Dept

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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Water Quality Information

210 Laurel Ave, Tillamook, OR 97141
(503) 842-2343
publicworks@tillamookor.gov
www.tillamookor.gov


# A Message from Us

Thank you for taking the time to read the City of Tillamook's 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We are proud your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. This report, based on samples collected throughout 2025, details the quality of your water and the rigorous measures we take to ensure its safety. Our team conducts regular testing at treatment facilities and across the distribution system to maintain these high standards. We recognize the importance of providing safe, reliable drinking water. Our team remains committed to our mission of delivering high-quality water you can trust, and this report serves to reinforce that commitment.

In compliance with state and federal regulations, we have completed our work to complete a full inventory of service line materials throughout our service area. Service lines are the underground pipes that carry water from the main line in the street to your home or building. Our lead service line inventory can be found here https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/tillamook-or.

If upon reading this report, you have any questions or do not have confidence in our efforts, please reach out to us by calling us at (503) 842-2343 or emailing us at publicworks@tillamookor.gov.

Tillamook Water Division

City of Tillamook Water Dept
PWS ID: OR41 00893

# Our Water History

The original diversion of Fawcett Creek began prior to the turn of the 20th century by a private company. In 1895, the City of Tillamook took over the Fawcett Creek supply. In 1905, the Tillamook Water Commission was chartered. Five years later, diversion of Killam Creek began. Wood stave pipe was used to transport water from each creek intake into town. In the 1920s, diversion dams and 200,000-gallon impoundments were constructed at each intake. The low dam structures divert a portion of the creek flows into the impoundments, which provide settling prior to the water entering the screened concrete intakes.

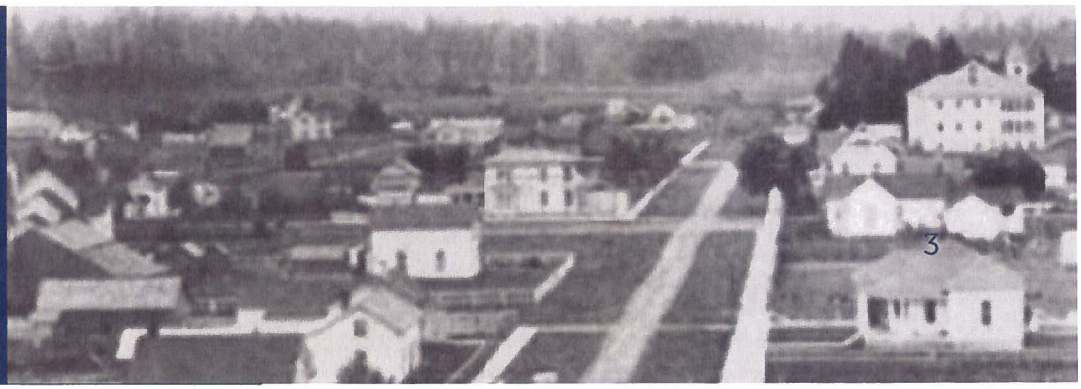
In order to supplement the flows of Fawcett Creek, Skookum Reservoir was constructed in 1965, three miles upstream of the intake. The 700-acre-foot impoundment has a 37-foot-high earth-fill dam and a concrete spillway. The drainage area to the impoundment is approximately 2.2 square miles or 1,408 acres. Water is collected in the reservoir during the rainy months and released during the summer via a slide gate over the outlet pipe at the bottom of the dam.

In 1994, a 2-million-gallons-per-day package filtration plant was completed that allows the city to treat, disinfect and store the surface water prior to delivering it to town. Treated water is then stored in 3 million gallons of on-site storage. This provides adequate chlorine contact time and reserve capacity.

From the water treatment plant site, water flows by gravity to the city limits through six miles of parallel transmission mains. The original wood stave pipes were replaced with steel between 1937 and 1959. In 1994, a 24-inch iron main was constructed to replace old lines. It extends from the reservoirs to the old chlorination building site located south of town just off South Prairie Road. That site today is the location of a pump station that delivers water to Pleasant Valley.

Starting in the late 1950s, efforts were made to supplement the surface water with groundwater. In 1958, the first well, known now as Well No. 1, was drilled. It is located two miles south of town just northeast of the Highway 101 bridge over the Trask River. A second well was drilled in 1960 on Gienger Road, about 1.5 miles south of town. Both wells have high iron content and are not used for household water.

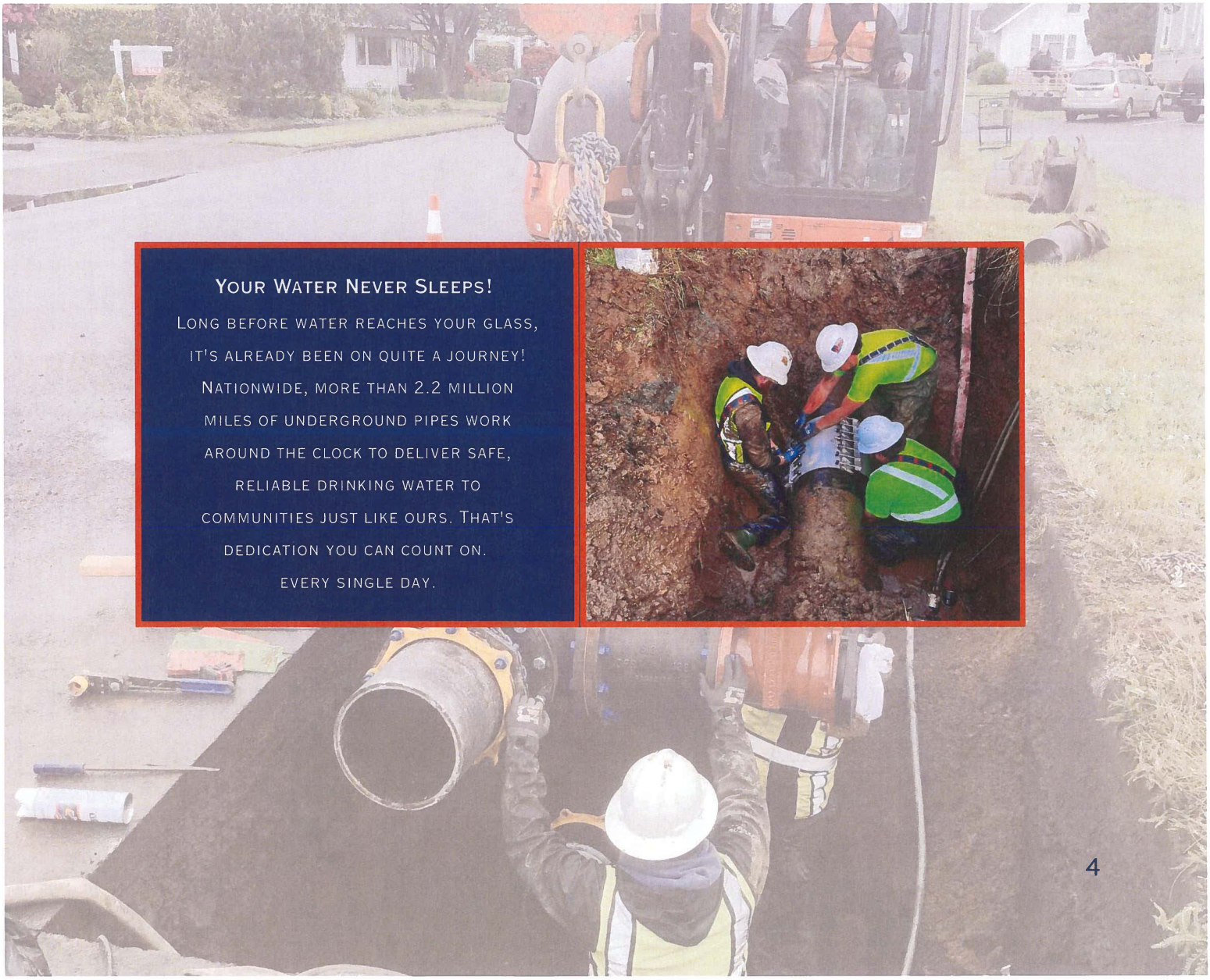
Beginning in 1980, efforts to develop an alternate groundwater supply began. Drilling focused on the east side of town, where wells of proven quality existed. In 1981, a well was drilled on the southwest corner of the East Elementary School property just east of Maple Street and Williams Avenue. It is now known as Well No. 2. Another well, Well No. 3., was completed at the Junior High School in 1993.



# Diligently Working for Quality Water

Delivering safe, reliable, and high-quality water to every tap in our community is at the heart of everything we do. Our dedicated team of water professionals work around the clock to monitor, test, and treat your water supply to meet or exceed all state and federal standards set by the EPA and Oregon Health Authority. From the source to your faucet, we employ advanced treatment processes, conduct hundreds of water quality tests each year, and continuously invest in the maintenance and improvement of our distribution infrastructure. We are proud to provide you with water that is not only safe to drink but also a reflection of our unwavering commitment to public health and the trust you place in us.

It's easy to take a simple turn of the faucet for granted, but behind every drop of clean, safe water is a dedicated team working tirelessly to make it possible.



### Your Water Never Sleeps!

Long before water reaches your glass, it's already been on quite a journey! Nationwide, more than 2.2 million miles of underground pipes work around the clock to deliver safe, reliable drinking water to communities just like ours. That's dedication you can count on. Every single day.

## Source Water

Most drinking water in the United States comes from Surface Water, like a river or lake; or from Groundwater such as an underground spring or well. Tillamook uses a combination of both Surface water from Fawcett Creek and Killam Creek, along with two groundwater wells. For security reasons, exact locations of your water supply will not be discussed in this document.

## Protecting Our Source Water

Making drinking water safe starts by protecting the source. We work with Oregon scientists to take samples of this water to look for possible pollutants. This is called our Source Water Assessment. The most recent one was completed in 2003, and in 2025 was revised to include an updated methodology for assessing erosion potential in your drinking water source areas. A copy of the report is on file at the water system's office.

It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes.

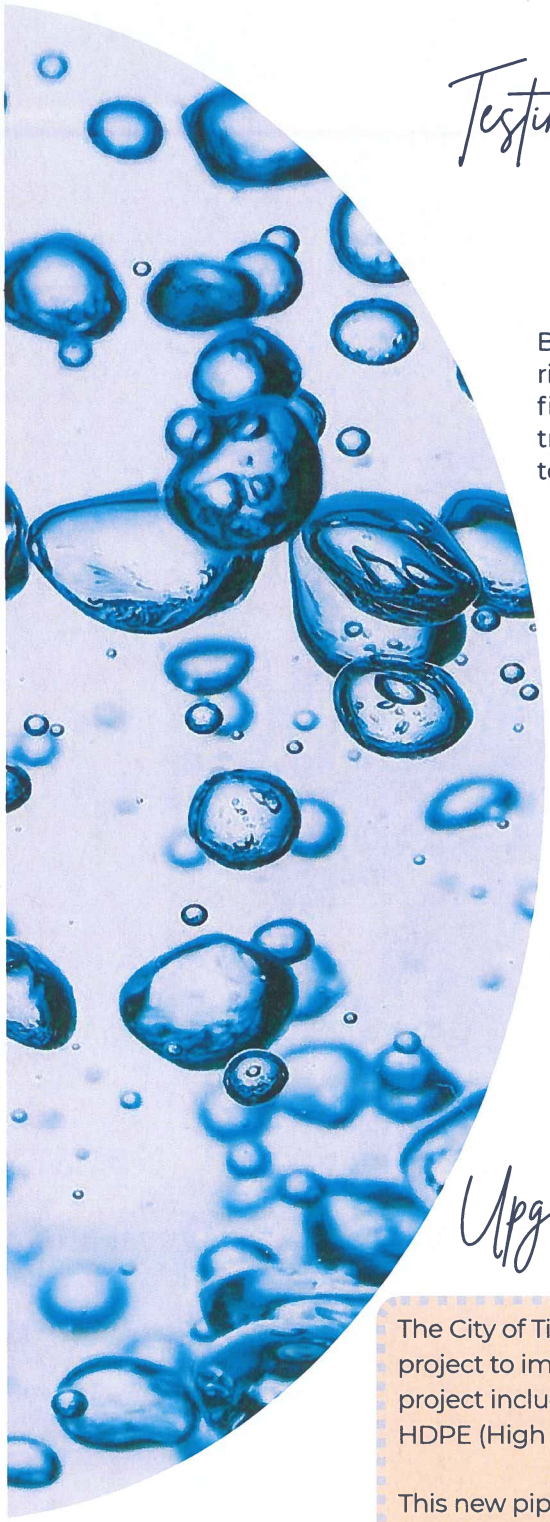
If you have questions about this report, please contact us at (503) 842-2343 or publicworks@tillamookor.gov.

### Saving Water Saves More Than You Think!

Did you know that conserving water at home also saves energy? Across the U.S., about 2% of all electricity goes toward pumping and treating water and wastewater. Every time you fix a leaky faucet or shorten your shower, you're helping your community save both water AND energy.

**Small habits, big impact!**

# Learn About Your Water



## Testing

Your water was put to the test, literally. In 2025, the City of Tillamook collected more than 200 water samples for more than 50 contaminants across our system. As required by state and federal law, we continuously monitor for regulated contaminants and proudly share those findings with you in this report. Our testing goes well beyond what you see in this report. Any substance not listed was simply not detected in your drinking water.

## Treating

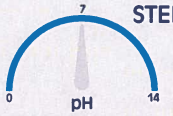
Before water ever reaches your tap, it undergoes a rigorous multi-step treatment process, including filtration, disinfection, and quality testing. Once treated, it travels through our distribution system to arrive safe and clean at your tap.

**STEP 1**
Collected from rivers, lakes or groundwater wells

**STEP 2**
Chemicals added to bind particles into larger clumps

**STEP 3**
Water filtered through sand, gravel & charcoal layers

**STEP 4**
Chlorine or UV light kills bacteria & harmful organisms

**STEP 5**


Water balanced to protect pipes & prevent corrosion

**STEP 6**
Clean, safe water delivered through our distribution system

## Upgrading

We are committed to the long-term improvement of our water system. We continue investing in our water treatment infrastructure to bring you the best possible water every day. Delivering safe, reliable water to every tap takes constant care and investment. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, the heart of the community.

**Check this out!**

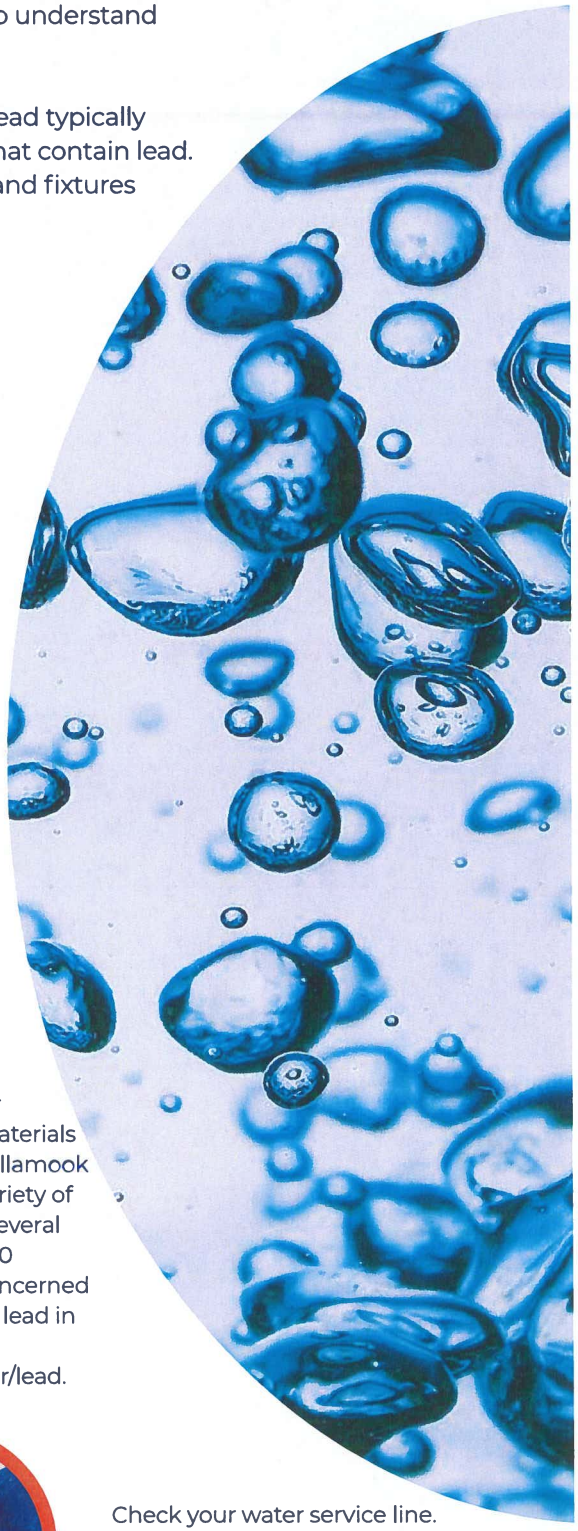
The City of Tillamook is undertaking a water transmission main replacement project to improve the reliability and capacity of its municipal water system. The project includes the installation of approximately 17,000 linear feet of 30-inch HDPE (High Density Polyethylene) water transmission pipeline.

This new pipeline will replace aging infrastructure and enhance the City's ability to safely and efficiently deliver drinking water to residents and businesses. HDPE pipe was selected for its durability, flexibility, and resistance to corrosion, helping ensure long-term performance and reduced maintenance needs. The project will strengthen the overall water distribution system, increase system reliability, and support the City of Tillamook's long-term infrastructure and public health goals.

# Lead Education

Lead in drinking water is something we take seriously and we want you to understand where it comes from and what we're doing about it.

There is no lead in our water when it leaves the water treatment facility. Lead typically enters water as it passes through older household plumbing or fixtures that contain lead. Homes built before 1985 may have lead solder connecting copper pipes, and fixtures made before 2014 may not meet today's lead-free standards.



## Here's what we're doing on our end:

The City of Tillamook's water system has been confirmed lead-free! After completing a full Lead Service Line Inventory, inspecting 322 water meters, and reviewing property records across our service area, the State of Oregon can confirm with 95% certainty that there is no lead in our water system. Our most recent testing for lead shows lead levels are well below the state and federal action level of 15 ppb, and we continue to test every three years to stay ahead of any changes.

## Here's what you can do at home:

- ***Always use cold water*** for drinking, cooking, and baby formula as hot water absorbs lead more easily, and boiling doesn't remove it.
- ***Run your tap for a few minutes*** before using water for drinking or cooking, especially first thing in the morning. You can also run the dishwasher, do a load of laundry, or take a shower to help flush the water in your homes internal plumbing.
- ***Consider using a filter*** certified to reduce lead by an ANSI-accredited certifier (American National Standards Institute).
- ***Clean your aerator***, the small screen at the end of your faucet, which can trap particles that may contain lead. Clean it at least twice a year to help reduce lead exposure in your home.

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 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.

## Want to know more?

Test your water.
You can purchase water testing kits at any time from 120Water or WaterLab Corp.

120Water
WaterLab Corp

Check your water service line.
Remember!
Tilllamook has no lead service lines!

Tillamook Service Line Data

# Health Information

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

*Contaminants that may be present in source water include:*

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

# Terms & Abbreviations

**(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 available water treatment technology.

**(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.** 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.

**(AL) Action Level.** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

**(NA) Not Applicable.** Does not apply or not available.

**(ND) Non-Detect.** Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

**(ppm) Parts per Million.** (also known as mg/L). A unit used to express the concentration of an element or compound in a liquid. One ppm represents one milligram of something in one liter of water.

**(ppt) Parts per Trillion.** (also known as ng/L) A unit used to express the concentration of an element or compound in a liquid. One ppt represents one nanogram of something in one liter of water.

**Level 1 Assessment.** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**(PFAS) Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances.** A group of synthetic compounds used in many consumer goods and manufacturing processes. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

**Level 1 Coliform Investigation.** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.** 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.

**(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 contaminants.

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

**(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.** Measurement of the clarity or cloudiness of water.

**(<) The "<" symbol.** A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

**(ppb) Parts per Billion.** (also known as ug/L) A unit used to express the concentration of an element or compound in a liquid. One ppb represents one microgram of something in one liter of water.

**(pCi/L) Picocuries per liter.** Measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Level 2 Assessment.** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**(RAA) Running Annual Average.** The average value over the last 12 months.

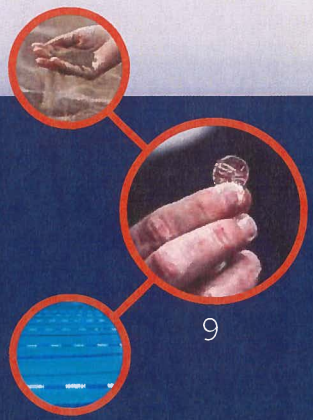
**(LRAA) Locational Running Annual Average.** The average value over the last 12 months taken at one specifc site.

*Imagine it like this*

ppm = one penny in $10,000 dollars or one minute in two years

ppb = one penny in $10,000,000 dollars or one grain of sand in a sandbox

ppt = four pennies in $1 billion dollars or one drop of water in twenty olympic sized swimming pools



# 2025 Water Quality Results

The data tables below summarize the results of our water quality monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2025. The City of Tillamook samples water from our source water, our treatment plants and from multiple sites throughout our distribution system. Only contaminants detected in 2025 are included in this report. Any contaminant not listed was not found in your drinking water. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, and presented in this report, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations. A full summary of all sampling is available on Oregon Health Authority's Drinking Water Services website: https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00893

| PRIMARY STANDARDS - CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2025 RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER TESTING FROM RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS** | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminant (Units) Period** | **Action Level (AL)** | **Ideal Goal (MCLG)** | **Range of Results** | **Sites Exceeding AL / Total Tested** | **90 Percent of Test Levels Were Less Than** | **Typical Sources** | **Violation?** |
| **Lead (ppb) Jun 1 - Sept 30, 2025** | **15 ppb** | **0 ppb** | **ND - ND ppb** | **0 / 20** | **ND ppb** | **Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits** | **No** |
| **Copper (ppb) Jun 1 - Sept 30, 2025** | **1.3 ppb** | **1.3 ppb** | **ND - 0.157 ppb** | **0 / 20** | **0.13 ppb** | **Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits** | **No** |

In 2025, while no fecal coliform was detected, a routine sample did return a positive coliform result. Following established protocol, three repeat samples were collected and tested, and a Level 1 coliform investigation was completed, confirming no ongoing concern.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct investigations(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these investigation(s).

During the past year, we were required to conduct one level 1 coliform investigation. One level 1 coliform investigation(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions. The sample site was later decomissioned and a new approved sampling site was added.

| PRIMARY STANDARDS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminant (Units)** | **Minimum Detected** | **Maximum Detected** | **Range of Results** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Sources** | **Violation?** |
| **Nitrate** | **0.458 ppm** | **2.11 ppm** | **0.458 - 2.11 ppm** | **10 ppm** | **10 ppm** | **Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits** | **No** |
| **DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS** | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminant (Units)** | **Minimum Detected** | **Maximum Detected** | **Average Detected** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Sources** | **Violation?** |
| **Total Trihalomethanes** | **20.4 ppb** | **21.8 ppb** | **21.1 ppb** | **80 ppb** | **N/A** | **Byproduct of drinking water disinfection** | **No** |

# FAQs

**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.)

**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.

**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.

**I have an irrigation system, what do I need to do?** If you use an irrigation system for your lawn or garden, you are required to have an approved backflow prevention device installed. This device protects your drinking water supply from potential contamination caused by chemicals or fertilizers accidentally flowing back into the water system. For questions, contact your water supplier.

## What Can I Do to Conserve Water?

**CHECK FOR TOILET TANK LEAKS** Pour some beet juice or die 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.

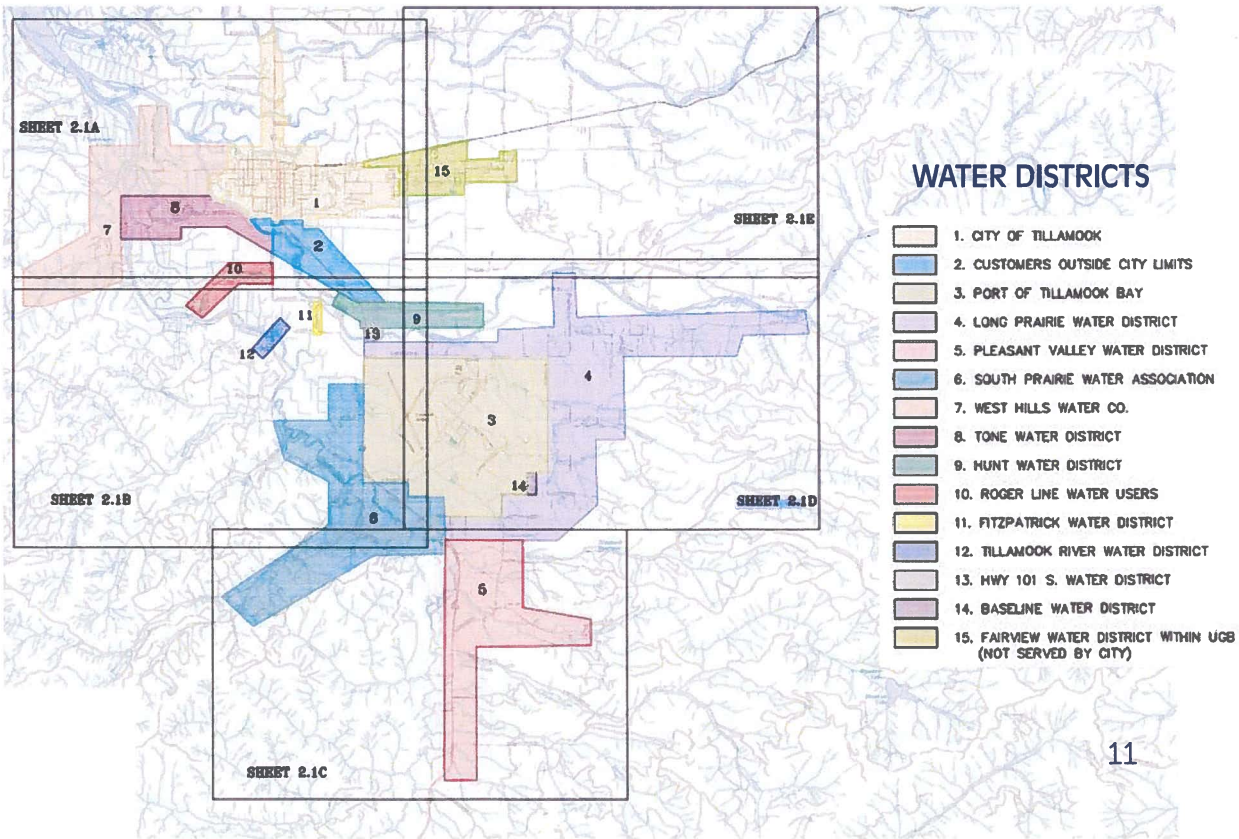
**CHECK FOR LEAKS** Read your water meter, write down the number and don't use the water for a couple of hours. Read the meter again. Compare the reads if they are different you have a leak.

**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.

**LAWN AND GARDEN WATERING** Water in the cool of the day only using the amount recommended by your gardener or garden supply center.

**REFRIGERATE DRINKING WATER** This will help prevent running the tap for long periods waiting for cold water.

**TAKE SHORTER SHOWERS** Long showers use lots of water.



# Get Involved, Stay Informed

Please share this information with all other people who drink Tillamook water, especially those who may not have received this Water Quality Report directly. For example: apartments, nursing homes, schools, restaurants, churches, and businesses. You can do this by posting the report in a public place or distributing it by hand. Update your contact information and stay informed. It's important that your contact information is up to date so that we can notify you about planned construction, water emergencies, extended water outages, and provide other safety information.

It is vitally important that our customers are aware of the quality and safety of the water they are drinking.

We need your support to be successful. We hope you will get involved with us and the community to support drinking water projects and policies. We invite all consumers to our City Council Meetings. We meet on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM. Meetings take place at Tillamook City Hall, 210 Laurel Avenue. We want your input! Please join us at our next session. Recordings of the City Council Meetings are also available on the city's YouTube channel City of Tillamook YouTube Channel.

Another way to stay connected is to follow us on social media. You can find us on Facebook at the City of Tillamook, Oregon. Here you will find information on city events and local happenings. We also offer helpful conservation tips on our website: https://www.tillamookor.gov/public-works/page/how-conserve-water.

Keeping our water system in top shape requires ongoing infrastructure investment, and we know that comes with a cost. Our goal is always to deliver the best water possible, and we're committed to being transparent about how that work impacts your rates. To learn more about proposed and active projects, and to learn more on how you can have a voice in them, visit us at https://www.tillamookor.gov/public-works/page/water-operations.

Know we are here for you.

## *contact information*

Customer Service & Water Quality
(503) 842-2343

Utility Billing
billing@tillamook.gov

Lead in Drinking Water
(800) 424-5323

Emergency
(503) 842-2472 ext. 1