

Common Water Source Issues:

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 human activity.

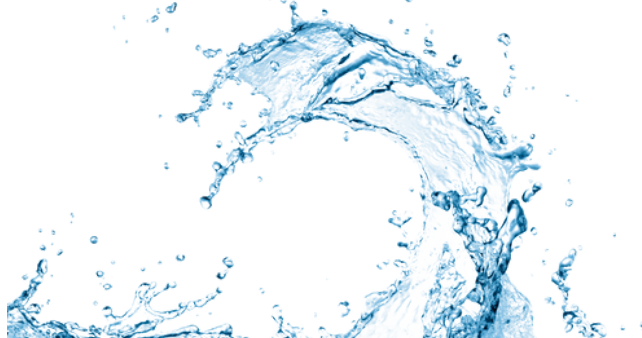
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking Water Treatment



The Water Treatment Plant, built in 1973 and upgraded in 1994 and 2008, represents one of the most reliable water processes in the country. The plant provides water treatment year-round under a wide variety of seasonal conditions in the creek.



Health Information About 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 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa>

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. These people should seek advice from their healthcare providers about their drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The City monitors for these organisms and reports the results to the EPA for evaluation. 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.

Frequently Asked Questions:

Q: Who can I call about water quality or pressure concerns?

A: For questions on issues such as water pressure, water leaks, and/or taste or odor, call our Public Works Department at City Hall at 503-831-3559.

Q: How can I get my water tested?

A: Private laboratories can test your tap water for a fee. Not all labs are accredited to test for all contaminants. For information about accredited labs, call the Oregon Department of Human Services, Oregon Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, at 503-229-5505.

Q: Is Dallas's water soft or hard?

A: Dallas's water is very soft.

Q: What is the pH of Dallas's water?

A: In the distribution system, pH typically ranges from 7.2 to 8.2.

Q: Is my water treated with fluoride?

A: Yes. Adding fluoride to drinking water is an important element in promoting dental health for all our citizens. In response to proposed federal guidelines, the City has reduced its target fluoride concentration to .7 ppm.

Q: Who can I talk to about my water?

A: For specific questions about your water, please call our Public Works Director at 503-831-3555. If you have billing questions, call our Finance Department at 503-831-3508.

Our Water Source

The City uses surface water from Rickreall Creek and the Rickreall Watershed. A Source Water Assessment of the City's watershed area was conducted in 2003 in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. A copy of the Source Water Assessment Report is available at the Dallas Public Library or from the Public Works Department in City Hall. The citizens of Dallas are fortunate to have a very high-quality source of water.

City of Dallas

2023

Water Quality Report

www.dallasor.gov

Drinking water quality in Dallas exceeded all mandated Federal and State standards in 2023.

There were no violations of contaminant levels.



187 SE Court Street | Dallas, OR 97338
503-623-2338

Your 2023 Drinking Water Report

The City of Dallas is proud to share with you information concerning the quality of your drinking water system. Providing residents and businesses in the Dallas water service area with safe, dependable, high-quality water at a reasonable cost is a top priority.

The City of Dallas delivers water to more than 17,745 people every day and we think it is important for our customers to understand where their water comes from, how safe it is, and what actions we take to ensure its continuing high quality.

The City welcomes your questions and comments about this report and other matters concerning your water.

Contact the Department of Public Works by calling City Hall at 503-831-3559.

Water Testing

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide similar protection for public health. The City conducts tests on regulated and unregulated contaminants that may be present in the source water, including microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. Many of the substances the City is required to test for are not detected in the water system. The information about those substances that have been detected in your drinking water and how the test levels compare to regulatory standards are listed in the table as part of this pamphlet. If a contaminant is not listed in this report, it is because it was not detected in drinking water.

Results of Monitoring for Contaminants in Drinking Water for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Date Tested	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	N	(95 th Percentile) TT = 0.13	Daily	NTU	0	TT=1 NTU TT ≤ 0.30 NTU in 95%	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	N	(90 th Percentile) 201	August	ppb	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	N	Average: .90 Range: .17 – 1.39	Daily	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	(90 th Percentile) 10	August	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
THM [Trihalomethanes]	N	Average: 37.3 Range: 15.9 – 59.5	Feb, May, Aug, Nov	ppb	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids]	N	Average: 24.1 Range: 3.8 – 54.9	Feb, May, Aug, Nov	ppb	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
City Test							
Cl ₂ Residual as Chloramines	N	Average: .79 Range: .42-1.07	Monthly	ppm	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Added as a water disinfectant

*Turbidity has no health effects; however, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 Dallas 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 <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Abbreviations and Definitions:

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

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The MCLG is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level. The 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.

ppm – Parts per Million. One part per million is compared to one penny in \$10,000.00

ppb - Parts Per Billion. One part per billion is comparable to one penny in \$10,000,000.

pCi/L - Picocuries Per Liter. The measure of radioactivity in water.

ND - Non-Detects. Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at a concentration below the detection limit of the test method used.

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

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

Notes:

- Radioactive contaminants are analyzed every nine years. Dallas water supply was tested for Gross Alpha Radiation on November 19, 2020, results were ND.

- Inorganics are analyzed once every nine years.

- Synthetic organics are analyzed once per three-year compliance period.

- Lead and copper contaminants are analyzed every three years, (last tested in 2022). These results are from water drawn from homes that have lead and copper within their plumbing.

Take Action Towards Clean Streams

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that contaminants in stormwater runoff cause over half of the pollution in our nation's waterways.

Stormwater pollution begins when rain or snowmelt washes over pavement and other impervious surfaces, picks up contaminants and litter and flows down stormdrains to the waterways we rely on for drinking, recreation, and fishing.

Pollutants such as fertilizers, household chemicals, motor oil, paints, pet waste, solvents, yard waste, and more are commonly washed into your local stormwater system. These pollutants are discharged UNTREATED to local waterways.

To learn more about ways you can take action towards clean streams today, visit <https://www.dallasor.gov/publicworks/page/take-action-towards-clean-streams>