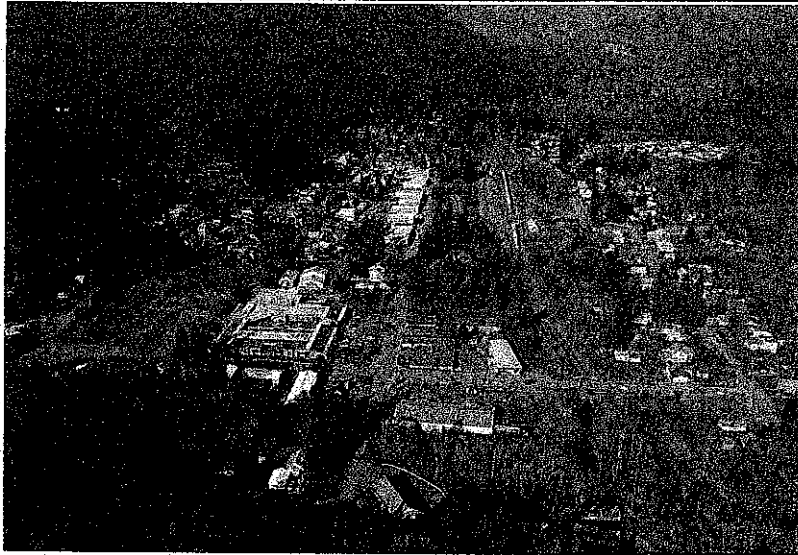


City of Glendale 2016
Consumer Confidence Report For its Drinking Water system



Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) provide information about the quality of the water you receive and are written in compliance with standards set forth by State & Federal Drinking Water Regulations. The City of Glendale's water source is surface water from Cow Creek. Surface water is subject to seasonal changes in water quality. Storm events increase river turbidity, which in turn increases the complexity involved in delivering a high-quality drinking water. Summer months' algal blooms will occasionally cause taste and odor problems, such as a musty smell in the water. It does not present a health hazard; however, it can temporarily affect the aesthetic quality of the water. The management and staff at the water treatment plant are engaged in activities to deliver the best possible drinking water to its community, and we appreciate the opportunity to serve the citizens. We hope the information in this report is found valuable.

The water Treatment plant is located at 421 4th St. The plant was built in 1975 using funds from federal grants and loans. In 2016 Monthly water production ranged from a low of 2,980,000 gallons to a high of 5,820,000 gallons.

A source water assessment study was completed by the Department of Environmental Quality in 2013. The Study is available for your review at City Hall.

Surface water from Cow Creek is pumped through an intake structure and into the treatment plant where both chemical and physical treatment takes place. The finished water pH is modified to reduce the corrosive nature of the water, which can cause lead and copper used in plumbing to leach into the water supply. Chlorine is then added for final disinfection.

Water Quality Results

Both Monthly and weekly testing is completed in our distributions system. The City of Glendale has met microbiological testing standards on **100%** of all samples taken. 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 the water poses a health risk; however, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemo therapy or those with HIV/AIDS disorder, persons who have undergone organ transplants, or 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; more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot line (800) 426-4791.

Important Term Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.

Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

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

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.

Parts per Million (ppm)/ Parts per Billion (ppb) - (ppm) means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every million parts of water. (ppb) indicates the amount of a contaminant per billion parts of water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - A measurement of radioactivity.

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| Further information on water testing is available at the following website: public.health.oregon.gov | |
| Highlight | Public Health |
| Select | Healthy Environments |
| Select | Drinking Water |
| Below | More Resources |
| Select | Drinking Water Data Online |
| Click | WS Name look Up |
| Enter | Glendale |

| Contaminant | Result mg/L (ppm) | MCL | MCLG | Likely source of contaminant |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------|--|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Absent | Presence of Coliform in 5% of monthly samples. | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity | Highest NTU's 0.17 | 0.3 NTU's less 95% | 0 | Soil run off |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | 0.73 1.52 | Non Regulated | NA | Naturally Occurring Element |
| Haloacidic Acids yearly | 0.0139 0.0324 | 0.06 | 0.03 | Chlorine disinfection byproduct. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Sampled yearly | ND* | 10 | 10 | Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks erosion. |
| Total Trihalomethanes Sampled Yearly. | 0.0237 0.0394 | 0.08 | <0.04 | Chlorine disinfection byproduct. |
| Alkalinity | 54 mg/L | Non Regulated | NA | Natural Occurring Element |

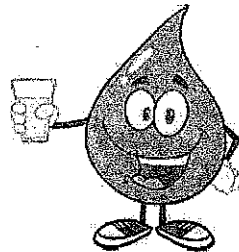
* ND = Non-Detectable

Important notices:

Lead in Drinking Water: With the elevated rise in concerns of high levels of lead in Drinking Water such as the "Flint, Michigan" disaster and even concerns in other community's close to us in Oregon, the City of Glendale utilizes a treatment technology to reduce the possibility of high or elevated levels of lead in its drinking water. A corrosion control method to its drinking water allows a light mineral scale to develop in its drinking water system, dramatically reducing the corrosion potential of the water, which reduces the possibility of lead in the drinking water; of which household plumbing is a major source of elevated lead levels. The City of Glendale routinely tests for both Lead and Copper as mandated by the Oregon Health Authority. The results of this testing show that the water supply of Glendale is well within all guidelines for its drinking water supply. If you would like further information on lead in drinking water please inquire to the resources described in this report.

Water System Inspection: On November 22, 2016 the water system and Treatment Plant was inspected by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Drinking Water Services (DWS). The Routine inspections' primary purpose is to identify issues of compliance with State rules and regulations for operation and distribution of Drinking Water.

The facility inspection went extremely well and just a few items were identified to be completed to better improve the system. A copy of the results of the inspection are available upon request at City Hall. The community of Glendale should be extremely proud of its high-quality drinking water.



Water Conservation

If you have a lawn, chances are its responsible for your largest consumption of water. Typically, 50% of household water is used outdoors. Water lawns between 4 and 6 a.m. or between 8 and 10 p.m. when heat and evaporation levels are lower to make the most efficient use of your watering. It is critical to conserve water as it is one of our most valuable resources and only with your help can we reduce the amount of water used. Note, that out of all the water on earth only 3% is fresh water and out of that 3% around 2% is tied up in ice leaving only 1% of all the water on earth for our use, so it is so very important to protect and conserve this critical natural recourse.

Questions or concerns

The City of Glendale will be going through some changes in the next few years in the water system. The staff is dedicated to bringing the highest quality drinking water for the most affordable dollar value. If you have any questions, comments, or concerns please contact City Hall at (541) 832-2106 or you may contact Michael Bollweg, Southern Oregon Water Technology, at (541) 415-1117. He will either be able to address your concern, or forward you to the appropriate staff or agency. You can also contact the Oregon Health Authority at (971) 673-0405.