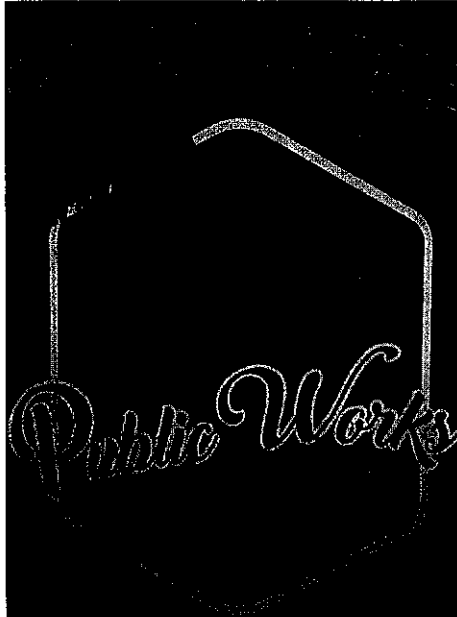


City of Glendale

2022 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 2022 monthly water production ranged from a low of 4,280,000 gallons per a month to a high of 6,465,000 gallons per month.

Surface water from Cow Creek is pumped through an intake structure and into the treatment plant where both chemical and physical treatment occurs. 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:

Monthly, weekly, and daily testing is completed within 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 notices:

On October 27, 2022, 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 a copy of this inspection may be obtained at City Hall. The next inspection will be scheduled for 2025. The community of Glendale should be extremely proud of its high-quality drinking water.

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

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.

Surface Water Monitoring Results for 2022

Contaminant	Highest Result (mg/L) (ppm)	Lowest Result (mg/L) (ppm)	MCL	MCLG	Likely source of contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absent	Absent	Presence of Coliform in 5% of monthly samples.	0	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU's)	0.120	0.020	0.3 NTU's in 5% or less	0	Soil run off
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	1.86	1.27	Non Regulated	NA	Naturally Occurring Element
Haloacetic Acids yearly	0.0181	0.0181	0.06 mg/L	0.03	Chlorine disinfection byproduct.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Sampled yearly	0.0957	0.0957	10 mg/L	10	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks erosion.
Arsenic	ND*	ND*	0.01 mg/L		Naturally Occurring Element
Total Trihalomethanes Sampled Yearly.	0.0442	0.0442	0.08 mg/L	<0.04	Chlorine disinfection byproduct.
Alkalinity	62	36	Non Regulated	NA	Natural Occurring Element

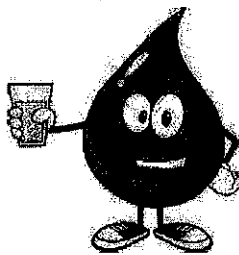
* ND = Non-Detectable

LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS:

Lead and Copper testing is required every 3 years. The lead and copper testing were done this year in 2020. Lead and copper include the 90th percentile value from the most recent sampling and the number of sites that exceed the action level. The most likely source is corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Results 2015 in ppm	AL	MCL
Lead	0.0121	0.015	<0.0155
Copper	0.061	1.3	<1.35

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. With the growing public concern over lead in drinking water the City of Glendale uses modern corrosion control techniques to dramatically reduce the possibility of high levels of lead in drinking water which is evident by the lead and copper results in the table. These results are the highest results from 10 samples that were taken at the point of consumption in our community.



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 Southern Oregon is facing severe drought conditions and it is one of our most valuable resources. 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 Public Works Department strives to provide the highest quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you have any questions about this report or your water source, please contact City Hall at 541-832-2106 or You can also contact the Oregon Health Authority at (971) 673-0405.