

THE CITY OF SEASIDE PROVIDES HIGH QUALITY water for you!

The City of Seaside vigilantly safeguards its water supplies in order to continue providing safe drinking water for our residents and add to the livability of our great City. Once again, we are proud to report that last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

Conserving our natural resources will help the health and longevity of our City as well as save you money. Here are eight tips to make a difference to your monthly bill and our community:

- 1 Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day.
- 2 Fix toilet and faucet leaks.
- 3 Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- 4 Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute.
- 5 Use high efficiency toilets and appliances.
- 6 Wash full loads in the washer and dishwasher.
- 7 Conduct a Home Water Audit.
- 8 Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

COMMITTED TO WATER SAFETY

The City of Seaside draws water from the South Fork of the Necanicum River and , during periods of draught, from an intake on the main stem of the Necanicum River at Peterson Point.

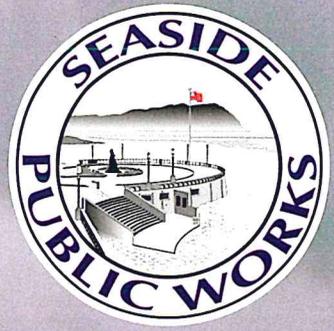
The City of Seaside, according to EPA rule, completed a SWAP (Source Water Assessment Plan) The SWAP includes the identification of potential sources of contamination, susceptibility of source water to potential sources of contamination, and a map showing the location of source water as per potential sources of contamination. A total of 34 potential contaminant sources were identified in Seaside Water Department's drinking water protection area. Thirty-three (33) of these are located in the sensitive areas and are high- to moderate-risk sources within "sensitive areas". The sensitive areas within the Seaside Water Department drinking water protection area include areas with high soil permeability, high soil erosion potential, high runoff potential, and areas within 1,000 feet of the river/streams. The potential contaminate sources identified in the water shed include managed forest lands, a nursery, livestock area/boarding stables, several quarries, residential areas with septic systems and wells, several parks, several automotive or fleet repair facilities, gas stations (currently active and historic), fire training facilities, and transmission line and transportation corridors. The SWAP is available for review upon request at the Water Office. Copies are available for a small fee.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

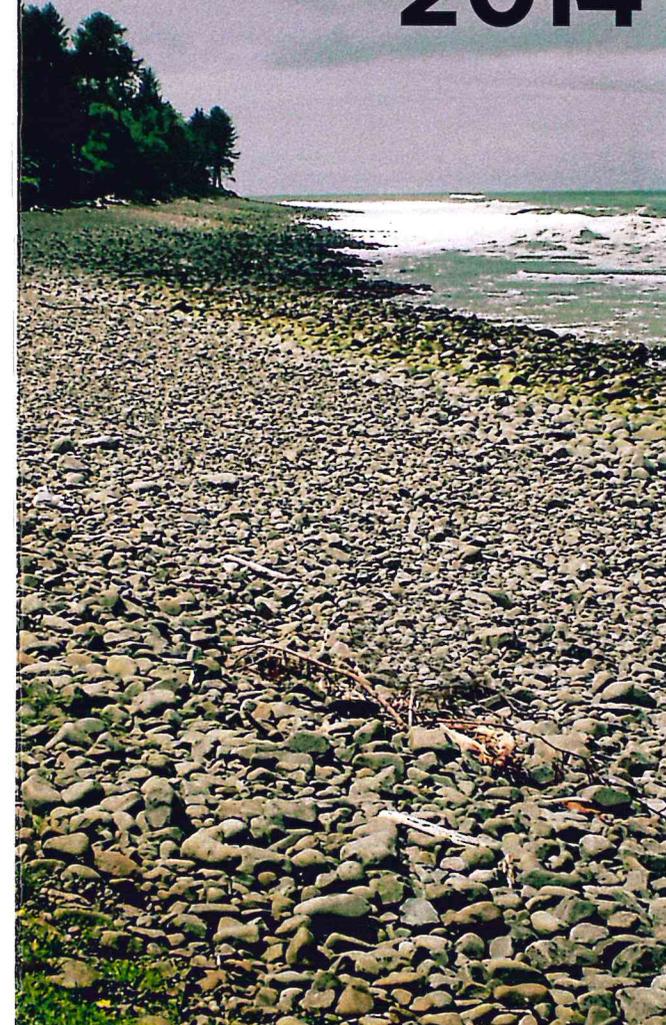


City of Seaside
Public Works | Water
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If you would like to get involved, the City Council meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at 7:00 pm in the Council Chambers of City Hall (989 Broadway). Occasionally items related to water are discussed. Please feel free to participate.



CITY OF SEASIDE WATER QUALITY REPORT 2014





WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

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.

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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Therefore, the City of Seaside proudly produces a water quality report each year, so residents can learn about the health information of our water.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS 2014*

PWS #4100799

Contaminant	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation?	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha (pC/L)	0	15	ND	Single Sample	NO	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226/228 (pC/L)	0	5	ND	Single Sample	NO	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT/never more than 1 NTU and less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples	0.204 Highest single sample	100% Below 0.30	NO	2014	Soil Runoff
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (IC)							
Copper (ppm)**	1.3	1.3 = AL	.279	ND-0.157	NO	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
ALL SITES BELOW AL							
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.3	0.7	NO	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)**	0	15 = AL	7	0.40-1.5	NO	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
ALL SITES BELOW AL: VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (VOC)							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG	MRDL	1.4	.27-1.4 mg/l	NO	2014	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA) (ppm)	NA	0.060	0.019	NA	NO	2014	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppm)	0	0.080	0.033	NA	NO	2014	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

**The most recent collection dates for lead and copper samples were June to Sept 2010.

SEASIDE WATER TREATMENT PLANT FINISH WATER							
Substance	Average Level Detected	Year ¹ Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination	Substance	Average Level Detected	Year ¹ Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Alkalinity (ppm)	12.4	2014	Naturally occurring.	Nitrate (ppm)	0.13	2014	Naturally occurring, runoff from fertilizer use.
Calcium (ppm)	4.2	2010		Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	0.0078	2014	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Conductivity (uS/cm)	50	2014		Chloroform (ppm)	0.02	2014	
Sodium (ppm)	6.5	2011		Dibromochloromethane (ppm)	0.038	2014	
Hardness (ppm)	17	2010		Dichloroacetic Acid (ppm)	0.0052	2014	
pH (ppm)	7.5	2014		Trichloroacetic Acid (ppm)	0.008	2014	

VIOLATION HISTORY													
Violation No.	Monitoring Period	Facility ID	Analyte Group	Violation Type Analyte Count	Returned to Compliance	Points	Violation No.	Monitoring Period	Facility ID	Analyte Group	Violation Type Analyte Count	Returned to Compliance	Points
903409729	Oct 2014	WTP-A	TCR	Monthly SW Report-Late/Nonreporting	Dec 2014	1	903409726	July 2014	WTP-A	SWTR	Monthly SW Report - Late/Nonreporting	Sept 2014	1

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 Seaside 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 water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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>.

*IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

ppm (Parts per Million), ppb (Parts per Billion), mg/L (Milligrams per Liter), NA (Not Applicable), ND (Not Detected), NR (Monitoring not required)

- 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** 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** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- AL** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- pCi/L** Pico Curies per Liter
- NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- 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.
- Turbidity** Turbidity is a measurement of suspended particles in the finished water that is used to measure filter performance in the water treatment process.
- TCR** We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.