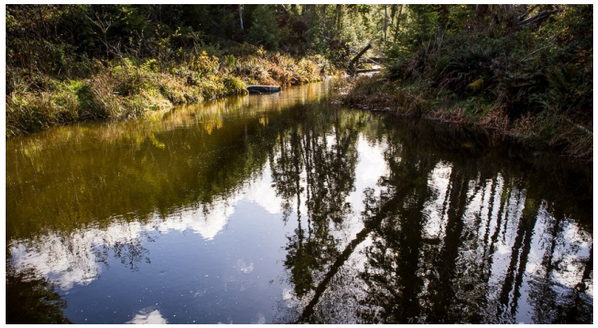

South Fork Barney Creek

Water Quality Report

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our primary goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

How safe is the Youngs River Lewis & Clark water? Where does the water come from and how does it get to my home? What is being done to improve the system?

To help answer these questions, Youngs River Lewis & Clark Water District (YRLC) has prepared this report to show you how our drinking water compares with nationally-established standards.

Our Source

The Youngs River Lewis & Clark water is supplied by the North and South forks of Barney Creek. These are tributaries of Youngs River, located 3.5 miles up the Youngs River Main Line road, above the Youngs River Falls, on forty acres owned by the District.

YRLC has a Source Water Assessment Report on file at the district office. If you would like to see this report it is available during normal office hours from 7:00 am to 3:30 pm Monday through Friday. With your help, we would like to ensure our sources remain free of contamination. Each patron can help in the protection effort by keeping this area clear and avoiding unauthorized access

Treating the Water

In our continuing effort to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it will be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements is reflected in the rate structure. Thank you for understanding.

Pipes and Reservoirs

The system is connected by over 50 miles of pipes that range in size from ¾”- to 12” inches in diameter. The ¾ & 1” pipe are the service lines used to connect homes to the main lines. The types of pipe range from Copper, Ductile Iron, PVC, Asbestos Cement, HDPE and Pex pipe.

For water storage and fire protection, we have three covered reservoirs. One 400,000 gallon steel Clearwell located at our treatment facility, one 180,000 gallon concrete covered reservoir located on Dow Lane, and a 1 million gallon glass-fused steel reservoir located at the top of Woodland Lane. Each reservoir is inspected for maintenance concerns. The water mains are flushed twice a year, as a preventative approach to water quality concerns.

District Projects

The Youngs River Lewis & Clark Water District has been working in collaboration with the Federal Government and the National Park Service to resume the project that will replace the mainline that runs under the Lewis & Clark River that feeds Fort Clatsop. This will replace 2” and 4” lines to 12” and will greatly improve fire flows to the area. The project is now in the engineering phase, with construction projected for summer of 2025.

The District has secured additional funding for the upgrade of the Treatment Facility and our 1 million gallon glass-fused steel tank. This project will implement much needed upgrades to the Treatment Plant such as; new / upgraded membrane filters, upgraded pre-treatment strainers, enhanced backwash lagoons, additional instruments at the Plant to streamline the process, and enhance out SCADA throughout all District assets. This project is now underway with expected completion by the end of the calendar year.

The District has initiated system wide inspections for lead service lines for all service connections.

2024 Water Quality Report

Youngs River Lewis & Clark Treatment Plant

CONTACT US:

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www.youngsriverwater.org

Automatic Payments Available

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Office 503.325.4330 Fax 503.338.6915

Water Quality Standards

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, and the 1986 and 1996 amendments, were developed to insure the quality and safety of the nation's drinking water. The Federal Government, through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), had the authority to regulate public water systems to protect public health. The EPA sets national drinking water standards and establishes drinking water testing methods. The Department of Human Services, Drinking Water Program administers the drinking water regulations for EPA in our state.

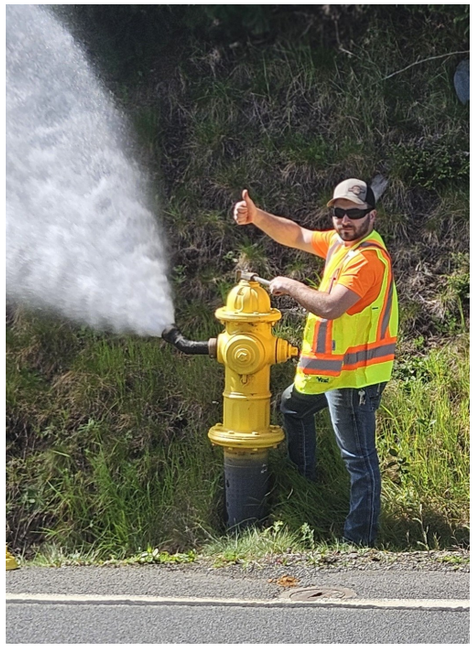
Currently, there are more than 120 water quality standards for potential contaminants in drinking water supplies in Oregon, and more standards will be added in the coming years. A contaminant is defined as any substance in water. However, not all contaminants are harmful. Some contaminants are of concern only if they are detected above certain levels. In order to be in compliance with EPA regulations, Young's River Lewis & Clark water must have contaminant levels at or below all drinking water quality standards.

YRLC routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows results of our monitoring, with special notes indicating when testing occurred. This table includes many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

N***on-Detects (ND)*** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
P***arts per million (ppm)*** *or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
P***arts per billion (ppb)*** *or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
P***icocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
N***ephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
A*ction Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
M***aximum Contaminant Level*** - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.
(2) Turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
(**3) Copper**. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.
(**4) Lead**. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.



New Employee Wesly Jiroch Implements the Flushing Program

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your Water District, please contact Carl Gifford at 503.325.4330

	Violations Y/N	Level Detected	Unit measured	MCLG	MCL	Likely source
NITRATE	NO	.60	Mg/l	10 Mg/l	10Mg/l	Run off from fertilizer, leaching septic
Turbidity	NO	.02 - .07	NTU	.3	.3	Soil run off
Arsenic	NO	ND	Mg/l		.01	Naturally occurs in soil
VOC's	NO	See report at office	Mg/l	See report at office		Common household products
SOC's	NO	See report at office	Mg/l	See report at office		Pesticides, industrial runoff
Asbestos	NO	ND	um		7 mil/l	Asbestos cement pipe
TTHM	NO	Fort Clatsop RAA .008 Range .005 - .013 Aspmo Res. RAA .013 Range .009 - .017	Mg/l. Running Annual Average		.08	Formed during chlorination
HAA5	NO	Fort Clatsop RAA .002 Range ND - .007 Aspmo Res. RAA . Range ND - .008	Mg/l. Running Annual Average		.060	Formed during chlorination

Youngs River Lewis & Clark Water District

Special Notes: Frequency of required testing: E**very three years:** Inorganic chemicals are those found in nature, such as metals, minerals, and salts. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) Include weed killer and insect sprays. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) Include petroleum based chemicals, industrial by products, and dry cleaning solvents.

24 Hours a day: The Turbidity and Chlorine are monitored 24 hrs a day and recorded on our SCADA system.

Monthly sampling: The Water District collects 4 Coliform samples from different designated areas throughout the distribution system each month, where a State Certified lab does the testing.

The total coliform rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. . Inadequately treated water may contain disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Our water contains 7.84 Mg/l sodium

No significant lead or copper has been found in our water in the last 25 years. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home will be higher than at other homes. You may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 1-800-426-4791

All 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 the 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 @ 1-800-426-4791.