



the Water we drink

— ANNUAL QUALITY WATER REPORT —
FOR THE CITY OF TALENT

This Report contains important information about your water supply. Based on 2023 water quality data.

Este documento contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



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WHY DID YOU RECEIVE THIS REPORT?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has rules that require drinking water systems to provide water quality information to their customers annually. This report provides the water quality testing results and explanation of these results for the year 2023. Aside from the requirements of the EPA, It is important to us that our customers are made aware of, and understand these results. This report is presented while following set guidelines, and might seem technical in nature, but if you have questions that are not answered please see the section of this report that lists contacts of those who could provide additional information to you. This report is being provided by The City of Talent, and will reference information from the two sources of our drinking water, Medford Water Commission, and City of Ashland.

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MIGHT BE PRESENT

The source 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 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.

The contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants - such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Talent 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

WHERE OUR WATER COMES FROM

The City of Talent purchases water through agreement from the Medford Water Commission. The majority of this water comes from Big Butte Springs, just outside the town of Butte Falls. It is considered a groundwater source and has exceptional quality that requires only disinfection, with no other treatment necessary. When water demand is at its greatest, usually the summer months, The Medford Water Commission supplements by using water from the Rogue River. This source is surface water and requires full treatment. This is done by utilizing ozonation, flocculation/sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The City of Talent also receives a small amount of its drinking water from The City of Ashland. This due to the connection with the T.A.P (Talent, Ashland, Phoenix) line, that ties Ashland to Talents water system as an emergency water source during low water years. The return water from Ashland is necessary to keep the water in the transmission main flowing at a rate that will not allow water to sit idle in this pipeline and degrade. The City of Ashland's water comes from surface run off that collects in their Reeder Reservoir, as well as surface water that they receive from Talent Irrigation District. This water is directed thorough Ashland's water treatment facility where particulates and harmful microorganisms are removed before entering into the distribution system.

Historically these sources have proved to be of exceptional quality, which provide drinking water to several water systems in our region.

DEFINITIONS

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG): The level of a 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 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.

ACTION LEVEL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT GOAL (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NON DETECT (ND): Not detected at an established minimum reporting level.

PICOCURIES PER LITER (PCI-L): A measure of radioactivity in a one-liter volume.

PARTS PER MILLION-PARTS PER BILLION (PPM/PPB): One part per million or per billion means that one part of a particular substance is present for every million or billion parts of water.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC): The amount of carbon bound in an organic compound and is often used as a non-specific indicator of water quality.

NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS (NTU): Measure of the intensity of light scattered at 90 degrees as a beam passes through a water sample.

CONTACTS

CITY OF TALENT (PWID: 41-00857)

Bret Marshall, Public Works Director: **541-535-3828**

Email: BMarshall@cityoftalent.org

www.cityoftalent.org

City Council Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 6:45pm
Town Hall, 206 E. Main St

MEDFORD WATER COMMISSION (PWID: 41-00513)

Ben Klayman, Director of Water Quality and Treatment: **541-774-2728**

Email: ben.klayman@medfordwater.org

www.medfordwater.org

Board Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 12:30pm
Lausmann Annex, 200 S. Ivy St. Room 151

CITY OF ASHLAND (PWID: 41-00047)

Alistair Andre, Water Treatment Plant Supervisor **541-488-5345**

Email: Alistair.andre@ashland.or.us

City Council Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 7:00 pm
1175 E. Main St.

JACKSON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Environmental Health **541-774-8206**

OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY

Drinking Water Program **1-917-673-0405**

<https://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Pages/index.aspx>

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE

1-800-426-4791

MEDFORD WATER COMMISSION 2022

<u>ANALYTE</u>	<u>SAMPLE DATE</u>	<u>RANGE PPM</u>	<u>DETECTED PPM</u>	<u>AVERAGE PPM</u>	<u>MCL PPM</u>	<u>MCLG PPM</u>	<u>TYPICAL SOURCE</u>
TURBIDITY	HOURLY	0.03 -1.0 NTU	YES	0.04 NTU	95%<0.3	N/A	Soil erosion & stream sediments
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	DAILY	0.3-0.9	YES	0.6	4	4	Treatment additive for disinfection
COLIFORM BACTERIA	WEEKLY	Detected	N/A	N/A	Detected	Absent	Naturally present in the environment
TOC FINISHED	MONTHLY	0.94-2.59	YES	1.13	No Limit	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
COPPER	2022	90th percentile	0.7	N/A	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of plumbing systems
NICKEL	7/12/2020	0.002	YES	0.002	N/A	N/A	Corrosion of galvanized pipes;erosion of natural deposits;discharge of metalrefinerries from waste batteries and paints.
ROGUE RIVER BARIUM	2020	0.005	YES	0.005	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits. Metal refineries. Drilling waste.
BIG BUTTE SPRINGS BARIUM	2023	0.003	YES	0.003	2	2	

<u>ANALYTE</u>	<u>SAMPLE DATE</u>	<u>RANGE PPB</u>	<u>DETECTED PPB</u>	<u>AVERAGE PPB</u>	<u>MCL PPB</u>	<u>MCLG PPB</u>	<u>TYPICAL SOURCE</u>
TTHM	QUARTERLY	ND - 39.3	YES	18.9	80	0	By-product of disinfection
HAA5	QUARTERLY	ND - 33.1	YES	13.8	60	0	By-product of disinfection
LEAD	2022	90th percentile	1.1	N/A	15	0	Corrosion of plumbing systems
ROGUE RIVER CADMIUM	2020	ND -0.2	YES	0.2	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes;erosion of natural deposits;discharge of metalrefinerries from waste batteries and paints.

MEDFORD WATER COMMISSION UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BIG BUTTE SPRINGS Radon-222 (pCi/L)	2018	88 pCi/L	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
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CWS # 4100047

2023 ASHLAND DRINKING WATER DATA

<u>ANALYTE</u>	<u>SAMPLE DATE</u>	<u>RANGE PPM</u>	<u>DETECTED PPM</u>	<u>AVERAGE PPM</u>	<u>MCL PPM</u>	<u>MCLG PPM</u>	<u>TYPICAL SOURCE</u>
TURBIDITY	HOURLY	0.02-0.72 NTU	YES	0.04	0.3 NTU	0.3 NTU	Soil erosion & stream sediments
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	DAILY	0.10-1.57	YES	0.7	4	4	Treatment additive for disinfection
COLIFORM BACTERIA	WEEKLY	Detected	Positive	0	Detected	Absent	Naturally present in the environment
TOC RAW	MONTHLY	2.19-6.16	YES	3.52	No Limit	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
TOC FINISHED	MONTHLY	.10-2.79	YES	1.63	No Limit	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
SODIUM	8/7/2020	11.6	YES	11.6	No Limit	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	7/11/2020	ND	ND	0	4	4	Naturally present in the environment
NITRATE	7/28/2023	ND	ND	0	10	10	Naturally present in the environment. Also from septic tanks and fertilizers.
COPPER	7/17/2023	90th percentile 0 of 30 samples collected exceeded action levels.	0.195	0.11	1.3	0	Corrosion of plumbing systems
BARIUM	7/23/2023	ND - .005	0.005	0.005	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits

<u>ANALYTE</u>	<u>SAMPLE DATE</u>	<u>RANGE PPB</u>	<u>DETECTED PPB</u>	<u>AVERAGE PPB</u>	<u>MCL PPB</u>	<u>MCLG PPB</u>	<u>TYPICAL SOURCE</u>
TTHM	QUARTERLY	12.3-36.4	YES	24.36	80	n/a	By-product of disinfection
HAA5	QUARTERLY	12.6-28 0 of 16 samples collected exceeded action levels. (No Violation)	YES	19.24	60	n/a	By-product of disinfection
LEAD	7/17/2023 7/24/2020	90th percentile 0 of 30 samples collected exceeded action levels.	1.6	0.96	15	0	Corrosion of plumbing systems

PWS # 4100857

2023 TALENT DRINKING WATER DATA

<u>ANALYTE</u>	<u>SAMPLE DATE</u>	<u>RANGE PPM</u>	<u>DETECTED PPM</u>	<u>AVERAGE PPM</u>	<u>MCL PPM</u>	<u>MCLG PPM</u>	<u>TYPICAL SOURCE</u>
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	DAILY	0.32-0.66	YES	0.46	4	4	Treatment additive for disinfection
COLIFORM BACTERIA	MONTHLY	ND	0.0000	0	Detected	Absent	Naturally present in the environment
COPPER	10/31/2023	90th percentile 0 of 20 samples collected exceeded action levels.	0.25	0.0624	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of plumbing systems

<u>ANALYTE</u>	<u>SAMPLE DATE</u>	<u>RANGE PPB</u>	<u>DETECTED PPB</u>	<u>AVERAGE PPB</u>	<u>MCL PPB</u>	<u>MCLG PPB</u>	<u>TYPICAL SOURCE</u>
TTHM	ANNUAL	0.94-5.02	YES	2.8	80	80	By-product of disinfection
HAA5	ANNUAL	ND 0 of 2 samples collected exceeded action levels.	YES	ND	60	60	By-product of disinfection
LEAD	10/31/2023	90th percentile 0 of 20 samples collected exceeded action levels.	0	0	15	10	Corrosion of plumbing systems

TALENT UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. We sample for a large range of contaminants that are both EPA regulated and unregulated. Additional regulated contaminant results are available on the OHA Drinking Water web site. Additional unregulated contaminant results are available by request from Talent's Water Quality Department.

UNDERSTANDING THE RESULTS

There are literally hundreds of tests that are run on our drinking water each year to ensure that there are no harmful levels of any substance present. Due to continuously improving testing techniques, contaminants can now be detected at minuscule levels. All contaminants that were detected are at levels well below health standards, as shown on the included tables. Our testing is required according to specific schedules. If you wish to view additional monitoring results, a Water Quality Analysis can be obtained from The City of Talent, or viewed on the internet at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/>

TESTING FOR MICROBES:

Unlike most contaminants microscopic organisms can appear suddenly and cause immediate illness. Testing for bacteria is therefore done on a frequent basis by Talent, Ashland, and Medford. This includes looking for coliform bacteria, as well as confirming that adequate chlorine is present in our drinking water to provide ongoing disinfection. While most coliforms do not pose a health threat, they are a good indicator of other bacteria that might be present. If a sample shows the presence of coliform, further testing is conducted for the presence of harmful forms of bacteria.

CHLORINE RESIDUAL:

Chlorine (sodium hypochlorite) is the only disinfectant that remains in water to provide continuous disinfection throughout the water system. Therefore, some chlorine is typically utilized even if another primary disinfectant is also used. Samples taken throughout the distribution system confirm that the amount of chlorine present is neither too low nor too high. Our water is disinfected with much less chlorine than is allowed, and residual testing is similarly low.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:

Disinfection to inactivate harmful microbes is extremely important to protect public health. During the disinfection process, by-products can form, some of which can be harmful if they occur at sufficient levels over a long period of time. Various measures are taken to keep these by-products to a minimum, while ensuring that adequate disinfection is achieved.

LEAD AND COPPER:

Lead and copper can enter drinking water through contact with household plumbing or water system piping. Because of this, additional testing is conducted at private residences that are considered to be at greatest risk for elevated amounts of lead and copper. Our water is not prone to high levels of these metals, but if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems. Refer to the "What you should know" section of this report or go to <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> for more information on the possible health risk.

TURBIDITY:

Turbidity is a measure of how clear water is. Turbidity in itself does not necessarily indicate that water is unhealthy, but it can interfere with the disinfection process and can be an indicator of microorganisms.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS:

These contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. The most common source of this colorless, odorless gas is from soil, but a small amount of exposure can come from tap water.