



2016 Water Quality Analyses

ANNUAL TEST RESULTS – PUBLISHED JANUARY 2017

Providing safe, high quality drinking water is the Medford Water Commission's top priority. To ensure this objective, a comprehensive water quality program has been developed. This involves water treatment and testing, as well as measures aimed at assuring that our water resources are protected to the greatest extent possible.

The Medford Water Commission obtains its water from two high quality sources. During the winter months, the system is supplied entirely by the Big Butte Springs, located approximately thirty miles northeast of Medford. When summer demands exceed the capacity of the springs (typically from May to October) water from the Rogue River is used as a supplemental supply.

Water from both of these sources is regularly tested for basic physical characteristics and a vast array of potential contaminants. The term "contaminant" refers to any substance that may be found in the water. All water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of contaminants, and their presence does not necessarily indicate a health concern. The levels of certain contaminants are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); in Oregon these regulations are administered by the Oregon Health Authority, Drinking Water Services.

Drinking water standards are set in two categories; primary standards establish limits for various substances that have been found to adversely affect human health. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) reflect these mandatory standards. Secondary standards relate to aesthetic qualities of the water, which can affect customer satisfaction, but are not necessarily harmful. These standards are recommended guidelines.

The Medford Water Commission conducts water quality testing on a large list of parameters. Results consistently meet state and federal health standards relative to all items tested. This report provides a comprehensive listing of current test results. On parameters for which annual testing has been determined to be unnecessary, the most recent test results are given. Average values are shown if multiple readings were obtained during the testing period. Where applicable, the tables also indicate the MCL, or maximum contaminant level allowed in water. For those substances subject only to a secondary standard, that standard is identified with an asterisk (*). Definitions and explanations have also been included to provide assistance in understanding the tables.

The Commission also publishes an annual Consumer Confidence Report. While similar to this document, it does not include data on all parameters tested. Rather, it focuses on and provides additional details about contaminants that have been detected in our drinking water. You are encouraged to read that report for additional health related information.

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Jason Anderson, Daniel Bunn, John Dailey, Leigh Johnson, Bob Strosser

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GENERAL PARAMETERS @ EP

Analyte	EP-Big Butte Springs	EP-Duff WTP, Rogue River	MCL or Standard	
			Level	Unit
Temperature	8.6	14.8	None	Deg C
pH *	6.99	7.23	6.5-8.5*	pH units
Specific Conductance	96.8	72.5	None	µmhos/cm
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	46	33	None	ppm
Potassium	1.31	1.13	None	ppm
Corrosivity (Langelier Index)*	-2.14	-1.93	Non-scaling*	LI
Hardness as CaCO ₃ *	35	22	None	ppm
Hardness	2.05	1.29	None	Grains/gal
Calcium as CaCO ₃ *	25	25	None	ppm
Total Dissolved Solids	65.0	47.1	500*	ppm

*Secondary standards

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS (SOCs) @ EP

Analyte	EP-Big Butte Springs	EP-Duff WTP, Rogue River	MCL or Standard	
			Level	Unit
2,4-D	ND @ 1	ND @ 1	70	ppb
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND @ 5	ND @ 5	50	ppb
Alachlor (Lasso)	ND @ 0.2	ND @ 0.2	2	ppb
Atrazine	ND @ 0.3	ND @ 0.3	3	ppb
Benzo(a) pyrene	ND @ 40	ND @ 40	200	ppt
BHC-gamma (Lindane)	ND @ 20	ND @ 20	200	ppt
Carbofuran	ND @ 4	ND @ 4	40	ppb
Chlordane	ND @ 0.25	ND @ 0.25	2	ppb
Dalapon	ND @ 5	ND @ 5	200	ppb
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ND @ 4	ND @ 4	400	ppb
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND @ 0.6	ND @ 0.6	6	ppb
Dibromochloropropane	ND @ 20	ND @ 20	200	ppt
Dinoseb	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	7	ppb
Diquat	ND @ 2	ND @ 2	20	ppb
Endothall	ND @ 10	ND @ 10	100	ppb
Endrin	ND @ 0.02	ND @ 0.02	2	ppb
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	ND @ 10	ND @ 10	50	ppt
Glyphosate	ND @ 50	ND @ 50	700	ppb
Heptachlor epoxide	ND @ 20	ND @ 20	200	ppt
Heptachlor	ND @ 20	ND @ 20	400	ppt
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	ND @ 0.1	ND @ 0.1	1	ppb
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND @ 5	ND @ 5	50	ppb
Methoxychlor	ND @ 0.1	ND @ 0.1	40	ppb
Pentachlorophenol	ND @ 0.1	ND @ 0.1	1	ppb
Picloram	ND @ 5	ND @ 5	500	ppb
Polychlorinated biphenyls	ND @100	ND @100	500	ppt
Simazine	ND @ 0.4	ND @ 0.4	4	ppb
Toxaphene	ND @ 0.3	ND @ 0.3	3	ppb
Vydate (Oxamyl)	ND @ 4	ND @ 4	200	ppb

In addition to the regulated SOCs listed above, analysis was also performed for 13 unregulated SOCs, none of which were detected.

Unregulated Contaminants 3

Analyte	EP-Big Butte Springs	EP-Duff WTP, Rogue River	MCL or Standard	
			Level	Unit
Chromium 6	0.20	0.12	n/a	ppb
Chlorate	37	378	n/a	ppb
Strontium	71	54	n/a	ppb
Vanadium	13.0	2.3	n/a	ppb
PFOA	ND @ 0.02	ND @ 0.02	n/a	ppb

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):

The maximum amount of a regulated substance allowed in drinking water.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND: Indicates that the contaminant was not detected in the water. Today's precise laboratory equipment detects substances at very low levels, but it is recognized that a substance could be present at an even lower level. Therefore the results are given as "ND @" a specific testing level, typically well below the MCL.

EP: Entry Point to the Distribution System

ppm, ppb, ppt, ppq: These refer to the amount of a contaminant found per increment of water. With increasing technology, contaminants can be detected in extremely small quantities. One ppm (part per million) means that one part of a particular substance is present for every million (1,000,000) parts of water. Similarly, parts per billion (ppb) indicate the amount of a contaminant per billion (1,000,000,000) parts of water, parts per trillion (ppt) relate to a part per trillion (1,000,000,000,000) parts of water, and parts per quadrillion (ppq) relates to one part per quadrillion (1,000,000,000,000,000) parts of water.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs):

Pesticide/herbicide compounds, most often present in areas of intensive agriculture.

Unregulated Contaminants: EPA requires systems to monitor for contaminants that are not yet regulated but may be regulated in the future.

pH: The degree of acidity or alkalinity of a solution. Values between 0 and 7 indicate acidity, those between 7 and 14 indicate alkalinity, and a value of 7 is neutral.

Chlorine Residual: In order to assure that protection from microorganisms occurs until drinking water reaches the customer's taps, chlorine should be present throughout the distribution system.

The table indicates the amount of chlorine present in the water from each source as it enters the distribution system. Chlorine residual is routinely tested for compliance at sampling locations dispersed throughout the water system.

Inorganic Chemicals: A diverse group of substances generally derived from mineral sources.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs): Includes fuels and various solvents that tend to vaporize or be unstable in the environment.

µmhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter, a measurement of conductivity (the ability to carry an electrical current). Dissolved minerals and salts will increase conductivity. Pure distilled water has a conductivity of 0 to 3 µmhos/cm, and the conductivity of finished drinking water in the U.S. generally ranges from 50 to 1500 µmhos/cm.

LI: Langelier Index. A means of expressing the corrosive potential of the water, based on the tendency for the water to either dissolve or deposit calcium carbonate. A score of 0 is neutral, negative values indicate the degree to which water is dissolving, and positive test results reflect the tendency to leave deposits.

Hardness: A description of the mineral content of the water, typically measured by dissolved calcium carbonate (CaCO₃). The more hard the water, the less easily soap will lather. Typically ranging between 25 and 40 ppm, our water tends to be **moderately soft**, with hard water typically having a score of more than 100 ppm. Hardness is sometimes given in grains per gallon, with our water generally having between 1.4 and 2.4 grains per gallon.

TON: Threshold Odor Number, an evaluation of any odor detected.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) & Bromate: Compounds that can result from chemical reactions between organic material and chlorine or bromide and ozone. These are collectively called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). The disinfection processes are carefully monitored to keep DBPs to a minimum while still insuring that sufficient disinfection is achieved.

Radioactive Contaminants: An evaluation of radiant energy emitted from certain minerals as they disintegrate. It can be released from the ground and from water that has been exposed to such substances.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

INORGANIC CHEMICALS @ EP

Analyte	EP-Big Butte Springs	EP-Duff WTP, Rogue River	MCL or Standard	
			Level	Unit
Aluminum, Al*	59	ND @ 10	50-200*	ppb
Antimony (Total)	ND @ 2	ND @ 2	6	ppb
Arsenic, As	1.08	ND @ 1	10	ppb
Barium, Ba	0.00306	0.00441	2	ppm
Beryllium (Total)	ND @ 0.2	ND @ 0.2	4	ppb
Cadmium, Cd	ND @ 0.1	ND @ 0.1	5	ppb
Chloride, Cl*	2.18	2.76	250*	ppm
Chromium, Cr	ND @ 1	ND @ 1	100	ppb
Copper, Cu*	0.039	0.003	1.3 AL	ppm
Cyanide, Cn	ND @ 3	ND @ 3	200	ppb
Fluoride, F	0.14	0.12	4	ppm
Iron, Fe*	25.3	3	300*	ppb
Lead, Pb	0.782	1.57	15 AL	ppb
Manganese, Mn*	ND @ 5.1	ND @ 5.1	50*	ppb
Mercury, Hg	ND @ 0.2	ND @ 0.2	2	ppb
Nickel, Ni	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	100	ppb
Nitrate, NO ₃	ND @ 0.2	ND @ 0.2	10	ppm
Nitrite, NO ₂	ND @ 0.05	ND @ 0.05	1	ppm
Selenium, Se	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	50	ppb
Silica, SiO ₂	44	30	None	ppm
Silver, Ag*	ND @ 0.1	ND @ 0.1	100*	ppb
Sodium, Na	7.47	5.86	20(Advisory)	ppm
Sulfate, SO ₄ *	1.08	0.65	250*	ppm
Thallium, Tl	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	2	ppb
Zinc, Zn*	ND @ 0.05	ND @ 0.05	5*	ppm

*Secondary standards, AL = Action Level

VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOCs) @ EP

Analyte	EP-Big Butte Springs	EP-Duff WTP, Rogue River	MCL or Standard	
			Level	Unit
Benzene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	5	ppb
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	5	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	70	ppb
Dichloromethane	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	5	ppb
Ethylbenzene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	700	ppb
Monochlorobenzene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	100	ppb
o-Dichlorobenzene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	600	ppb
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	75	ppb
Styrene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	100	ppb
Tetrachloroethylene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	5	ppb
Toluene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	100	ppb
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	100	ppb
Trichloroethylene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	5	ppb
Vinyl Chloride	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	2	ppb
Xylenes (Total)	ND @ 0.0005	ND @ 0.0005	10	ppm
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	7	ppb
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	200	ppb
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	5	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	5	ppb
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	5	ppb
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	70	ppb
Bromate	N/A	ND @ 2	10	ppb
MTBE	ND @ 0.5	ND @ 0.5	N/A	ppb

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS @ EP

Analyte	Amount Detected	MCL
Gross Alpha (2014 Results)	EP-Rogue River: ND	15 pCi/L
	EP-Big Butte Springs: ND	
Combined Radium-226/228 (2014 Results)	EP-Rogue River: ND	5 pCi/L
	EP-Big Butte Springs: ND	
Uranium (2014 Results)	EP-Rogue River: ND	30 ppb
	EP-Big Butte Springs: ND	
Radon-222 (2014 Results)	EP-Rogue River: ND	Proposed: 4000 pCi/L
	EP-Big Butte Springs: 155 pCi/L	

DISINFECTION, DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS & PRECURSORS

Analyte	Amount Detected	MCL
Free Chlorine Residual	EP-Rogue River: 0.67 ppm	4.0 ppm
	EP-Big Butte Springs: 0.54 ppm	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Range: 0.0 – 29.6 ppb Local Running Annual Avg = 13.12	80 ppb
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	Range: 0.0 – 20.6 ppb Local Running Annual Avg = 7.85	60 ppb
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Raw = 1.27 ppm Filtered = 0.73 ppm Removal Ratio = 1.24	Removal Ratio > 1.0 If Raw TOC ≥ 2.0 ppm

MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Analyte	Amount Detected	MCL
Total Coliform Bacteria	Zero positive samples	Coliform bacteria may be present in no more than 5% of monthly samples.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Zero positive samples	The standard is exceeded if a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive.
Giardia lamblia	ND to 6 cysts (Rogue River)	Treatment technique required to remove or destroy active cysts. (Rogue River Source)
Cryptosporidium	No samples	Treatment technique required to remove or destroy active cysts. (Rogue River Source)
Turbidity (Year Average)	CFE-Rogue River: 0.039 NTU EP-Big Butte Springs: 0.391 NTU	EP-Rogue River: 95% < 0.3 NTU EP-Big Butte Springs: n/a

Coliform bacteria are the primary measure of the microbial quality of drinking water. They are used as indicators of the possible presence of disease causing microorganisms. Any samples showing the presence of coliforms would be further examined for fecal contamination. The Water Commission has 55 microbiological sampling points established at representative locations throughout the water distribution system, and collects a minimum of 90 samples each month. A total of 1,155 coliform bacteria samples were collected and analyzed at these stations during 2014.

Turbidity is an expression of optical clarity in water. Turbidity itself has no health effects, but it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. It can also be an indicator of microorganisms. While turbidity measurement is not required of groundwater, the Big Butte Springs are continuously monitored for turbidity.
CFE = Combined Filter Effluent

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING AT RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS

Analyte	Amount Detected	MCL
Copper (2016 Results)	90th percentile value = 0.84 ppm No samples exceeded action level.	Action Level: 90% of the homes tested must have copper levels less than 1.3 parts per million.
Lead (2016 Results)	90th percentile value = 0.86 ppb No samples exceeded action level.	Action Level: 90% of the homes tested must have lead levels less than 15 parts per billion.

There is virtually no lead or copper in either of the Commission's water supply sources. However, since these metals can enter the drinking water supply through corrosion within the water distribution system or household plumbing, supplemental testing is conducted at the individual taps of customers whose plumbing meets criteria for being at risk for elevated lead and copper levels. Based on testing in representative home plumbing systems, it has been found that our water does not tend to promote the leaching of these minerals in amounts that would normally be considered a health concern.



Additional water quality information may be obtained from the following:

Medford Water Commission
Water Quality
(541) 774-2728
water@cityofmedford.org
medfordwater.org

Jackson County Environmental
Public Health Services
(541) 774-8206
jacksoncountyor.org

Oregon Health Authority
Drinking Water Services
(971) 673-0405
info.drinkingwater@state.or.us
public.health.oregon.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791
water.epa.gov/drink

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Is Committed to:

Excellence in Water Quality
Professionalism
Customer Satisfaction
System Reliability