Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For Calendar Year 2025

Beaver Water District

(Public Water System ID# 41-00199)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant 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 protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

To contact us;
Operations/DRC
Larry Chitwood 503-457-3597
beaverwaterdistrict@gmail.com

Accounting/Billing
Heidi Reid 503-457-3570
beaverwaterdistrict@outlook.com

Board meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 6pm
at the Beaver Fire Hall 20055 Blaine Rd
To be added virtually via Zoom contact Heidi Reid at 503-457-3597

Violation overview,
The Beaver Water District received 0 violations in 2025

Two sources of water are used to supply our customers with their drinking water.

Source 1, WTP-A is a surface water filtration plant built in 1989 located on Beaver Creek. During summer this is our primary source of water due to its continuous year-round supply. This water is filtered to reduce turbidity and remove contaminants, then treated with Chlorine for disinfection also soda ash is added to adjust PH. After treatment water passes through a large contact chamber to allow more time for disinfection before entering distribution. Since this source is surface water it is vulnerable to contamination from runoff into Beaver Creek and although treatment techniques are in place to remove potential contamination, we urge our customers to feel free to contact us with concerns about activities upstream of Beaver.

Source 2, WTP-B is a 48 foot deep well located in Nestucca Bend that was put into service in 2022 to allow continuous operation in the winter when heavy rains make Beaver Creek too muddy to run through the filter. This water source is clean and plentiful in the winter but isn't reliable in the summer due to lack of water available. This water is ran through a greensand filter to reduce Iron and a small amount of chlorine is added to match the chlorine residual of WTP-A. Soda ash is added here as well to control PH before the treated water enters distribution.

Over the years the Beaver Water District has made some major improvements to its aging treatment plant on Beaver Creek along with modern, more efficient pumps and telemetry systems allowing operators to monitor and control systems from anywhere with alarms that call operators directly if changes occur in water quality.

Future Improvements:

Continuing to update aging equipment,

Updates are still needed to the electrical systems at WTP-A. Systems are currently functional and are being replaced or updated on an as needed basis.

Continuing to seek funding for a larger water tank,

The Beaver Water District currently operates with a 150,000-gallon capacity storage tank sitting in the hills near town. This offers us 2 to 4 days volume if we are unable to treat water. The district also owns the adjacent property to its current storage tank which has already had a geological survey done that shows it can hold a larger storage tank. In the meantime, we keep a well-stocked supply of parts and backups to all pumps to reduce downtime. We also keep in contact with the districts engineer to ensure plans are in place to quickly solve any issues that might slow or stop the production of treated water for our customers.

Lead & corrosion information,

The Beaver Water District has completed a lead service line inventory. The goal was to inspect all unknown service lines on both sides of our water meters to ensure that no lead service lines were present and establish a plan to remove any lead service lines if found. We found no lead service lines in use. This does not mean that a home does not have lead plumbing in use inside the home, this survey only applied to water lines at the meter itself. If you would like to see the results of this survey, contact Larry Chitwood at 503-457-3597. To reduce corrosion of in-home plumbing we use soda ash to keep the PH of our drinking water stable. You may also contact us if you are unsure if your plumbing might contain lead and we will assist you with testing.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Larry Chitwood **at (503) 457-3597**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the **second Thursday of every month at the Beaver Fire Hall at 6:00 p.m. Check your bill for meeting dates.**

Beaver Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st**, 2025.** All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detect (ND) - laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present.

Parts 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.

Parts 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.

Parts per Trillion (PPT) or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (PPQ) or picograms per liter (picograms/l): One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (PCI/L)- picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr)- a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)- Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are no longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)—The nephelometric turbidity unit measures the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements a water system must follow.

Contaminant- any constituent in water other than the water molecules themselves, regardless of weather it poses an immediate health risk.

Pesticide- Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating pests.

Herbicide- Synthetic Organic chemicals used to control or kill weeds and other unwanted vegetation.

Arsenic- Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste

Nitrate- Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Treatment Technique (TT)- (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)—(mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- (mandatory language) The "goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Turbidity Test Results

Highest Single Detect	Percentage of Sample Under MCL	MCL	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
.220 NTU's 3/21/2025	100% Every month in 2025	1	N	Soil Runoff
Turbidity – is a measurement of the cloudiness or opacity of water.				

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG		Likely source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0		n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	N	0		0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E.coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E.coli.	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) WTP-A 1-8-25	N	2.02	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) WTP-B 4-7-25	N	1.54	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Natural Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement		MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (Raw Water Sample) 12/3/2025	N	1.03	Mg/L		None	Natural organic materials present in surface waters
Total Organic Carbon (Raw Water Sample) 9/8/2025	N	1.34	Mg/L		None	Natural organic materials present in surface waters
Total Organic Carbon (Raw Water Sample) 6/2/2025	N	1.24	Mg/L		None	Natural organic materials present in surface waters
Total Organic Carbon (Raw Water Sample) 1/8/2025	N	.797	Mg/L		None	Natural organic materials present in surface waters

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 11/17/2025	N	ND	PPB	0	.060	By- Product of drinking water Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 11/17/2025	N	ND	PPB	0	.080	By- Product of drinking water Chlorination

Lead And Copper Test Results

Substance	Units	Goal	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Complies	Likely Source
Copper September 1st 2023	ppm	0	1.3	0	0	Yes	Corrosion of Household plumbing
Lead September 1st 2023	ppb	0	15.0	0	0	Yes	Corrosion of Household plumbing

As you can see by the table, our system had no results showing violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

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.

All 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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water daily at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

TOTAL COLIFORM: Coliforms are bacteria naturally present in the environment. They are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Finding coliforms indicates the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an investigation(s) to identify problems and correct any problems found during these investigation(s).

Based on all monthly sampling, we detected no coliform bacteria and were not required to conduct any investigations.

NITRATES: As a precaution, we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if the water supply has a higher-than-normal level of nitrates.

LEAD:
Mandatory language: 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. Beaver Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your homes. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water

tested, contact the Beaver Water District 503-457-3597. Information on lead and drinking water testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at HTTP://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon Health Division conducted a Source Water Assessment Report for the Beaver Water District. The assessment was prepared under the requirements and guidance of the Federal Drinking Water Act and the US Environmental Protection Agency, as well as a detailed Source Water Assessment Plan developed by a statewide citizen's advisory committee in Oregon. The purpose is to provide information so that the public water systems staff/operator, consumers, and community citizens can begin developing strategies to protect your source of drinking water.

The potential contamination sources identified in the watershed include the following:

Forest Management/Recreation: Considerable tracts of both privately and publicly managed forestland.

Agricultural Management: several small residential farms with assorted livestock and/or gardens.

Commercial/Industrial: An automotive repair facility, a commercial welding operation, and an RV Park/Campground.

Residential/Municipal: The communities of Beaver and Hemlock, numerous rural residential properties, and private groundwater wells that may be dispersed throughout the drinking water protection area.

Miscellaneous: The U.S. Highway 101 transportation corridor.

The potential contaminant sources within the drinking water protection area all pose a relatively higher to moderate risk to the drinking water supply, with the exception of septic systems serving properties greater than an acre in size, which present a lower risk.

This inventory of potential contaminate sources within Beaver Water District's water protection area provides a quick look at potential sources that, if improperly managed, small quantities of certain contaminants can significantly impact water bodies. It is important to remember that the sites and areas identified are only potential sources of contamination to the drinking water.

A copy of the Source Water Assessment Report Inventory Results can be obtained by contacting Larry Chitwood at (503) 457-3597 or online at https://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/swrpts.asp.

A copy of this report can be found on our website at https://beaverwd.specialdistrict.org