This annual report is intended to inform as well as to remind you, our customers, about our focus on the importance of water quality. The Oceanside Water District (OWD) is committed to ensuring the community's drinking water meets the highest standards as regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA). This report contains information developed from water quality sampling conducted throughout the 2025 year. Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method. If you would like to request a paper copy or a translation of this report, please contact 503-824-0370 or Office@owd-oregon.org

Cape Meares Public Water System 41-00882 Consumer Confidence Report 2025

The Source of Your Water for Cape Meares

The tap water for the community of Cape Meares originates on Mt. Meares from a spring-fed wetland. This water gradually flows into Coleman Creek then west towards the Pacific Ocean. Coleman Creek is part of the greater Netarts Bay, Sand Lake, and Neskowin Creek Watershed in the Wilson-Trask-Nestucca Sub-Basin. Surface water is collected in a concrete impoundment where impurities are settled out then gravity fed to the treatment plant for processing. Upon entering the treatment plant, the raw water is pre- treated and sent through a ultrafiltration membrane assembly to remove impurities as small as 0.01 micron are removed. Our water is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to include microbial disinfection using a small amount of Sodium Hypochlorite throughout the distribution system (typically 0.20-0.60 parts per million). This treatment process, along with careful chemical and biological monitoring, ensures a safe, clean product is available for distribution to Cape Meares homes. Within the last 10 years OWD completed an extensive upgrade to the distribution piping system throughout the community, resulting in increased flow levels and a significant reduction in water loss due to leaks. Our single reservoir holds up to 220,000 gallons of purified water to meet the needs and requirements of the community.

Drinking Water Quality

Raw water drawn from Coleman Creek is carefully monitored for a number of contaminants: 1) Biological contaminants such as cryptosporidium, and coliform; 2) Turbidity and insoluble chemical contaminants mainly due to runoff from rainfall in the watershed or landslides; and 3) Organic and inorganic chemical pollutants due to both naturally occurring compounds in the soil and man-made processes such as the use of herbicides to control weeds on logging roads throughout the watershed. These samples are collected by OWD operators and analyzed by an independent laboratory under the direction of the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) and Environmental Protection agency (EPA). The most recent results are listed in the tables below and on the OHA's website https://yourwater.oregon.gov/chemlatest.php?pwsno=00882 If you would like to view our most recent Source Water Assessment Report please contact District Manager Christian Anderson at (503)-842-6462 or Canderson@owd-oregon.org

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the 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 (800-426-4791).

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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems (PWS). Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Oceanside Water District (OWD) 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 home. 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. We are required to perform lead and copper testing once every three years, and we may be calling upon you to participate. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your address on the next sample cycle, contact Oceanside Water District via email, Canderson@owd-oregon.org or phone (503) 842-6462. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Violations: The OHA issues violations to Public Water Systems (PWS) when samples exceed MCLs or LRAAs (refer to page 5 for definitions of all acronyms). These violations contribute to a noncompliance score which OHA uses to track what actions a public water system is taking to return to compliance. OWD is pleased to report that Public Water System 41-00882 had **zero** violations issued in 2025. To view past and current violations please visit: https://yourwater.oregon.gov/violsum.php?pwsno=00882

Lead and copper service line inventory

The Oceanside Water District has been working closely with the Oregon Health Authority Drinking Water Services to compile a water service line inventory to ensure public health and safety. In July 1985, Oregon banned all past and future use of lead components in public water systems under the Lead and Copper Rule. The purpose of the service line inventory is to locate and identify any service lines made of lead/copper throughout the distribution system and replace them. The operators at the Oceanside Water District have been working diligently to inventory as many service lines as possible. Starting with a review of the county records on every dwelling. The Oceanside Water District determined the dates the service lines were installed, and the dwellings built. This research provided a list of pre-1985 established dwellings. A lottery was held to determine which addresses would be inspected and turned into the OHA within the first year of the inventory project. This lottery ensured there would be no bias when selecting locations. Thirty locations in total were selected for Cape Meares. District operators dug up and manually inspected the service lines of the selected addresses. A report was generated and sent to the OHA for review, where it was accepted as within compliance for having all "NON-LEAD" service line materials. Operators will continue to work on completing the Oceanside Water Districts Service Line Inventory to its completion and will update the findings to the Oregon Health Authority to ensure the future safety and public health of our consumers. For the most recent findings**,** visit: https://yourwater.oregon.gov/leadcopper.php?pwsno=00882 and click on the "Service Lines" tab

The following test results are from OWD monitoring during the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Microbiological Contaminants (samples taken from finished Drinking Water)							
Contaminant: Frequency of monitoring	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation Y/N
Total Coliform Bacteria: Tested monthly	Presence / Absence	A presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	Absent	None	Naturally present in the environment.	N
Fecal Coliform and E.coli: Tested if monthly Coliform test is present or positive	Presence / Absence	The presence of *E. coli* is confirmed, repeat samples are not collected, or when a total coliform sample is not analyzed for E.coli	0	Absent	None	Human and/or animal fecal waste.	N
Turbidity: monitored continuously when plant is producing	NTU	TT (0.150 for ultra-filtration)	N/A	0.070	.010 -0.070	Soil runoff, cloudiness of the water.	N

Microbiological Contaminants:

Total Coliform: Coliform bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially more harmful bacteria, may be present.

Fecal coliform/E.coli: The presence of Fecal Coliform/ E. coli bacteria in water indicates a contamination problem with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short- term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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.

Inorganic Contaminants IOCs (Samples taken from untreated or "Raw" water from Coleman Creek)							
Contaminant: Date Sampled	Unit	MCL/ACL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation Y/N
Arsenic 12/15/2020*	mg/L	0.01	0.01	ND		Erosion from natural deposits, runoff from orchards.	N
Copper: 07/16/2024*	mg/L	1.0	1.0	0.233 (90th Percentile)	0.103-0.233	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.	N
Lead: 07/16/2024*	mg/L	0.015	0	0.00698 (90th Percentile)		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.	N

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) 08/19/2025	mg/L	10	10	0.182		Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	N
Barium - 12/15/2020*	mg/L	2.0	2	0.008		Discharge of drilling wastes, meal refineries, erosion of natural deposits	N
Eleven Regulated IOCs – 12/15/2020*	mg/L	Various MCLs	Various MCGLs	ND		Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	N

Volatile Organic Compounds VOCs and Synthetic Organic Compounds SOCs (Samples taken from untreated or "Raw" water from Coleman Creek)							
Contaminant: Date Sampled	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation Y/N
Twenty one regulated and thirty-five unregulated VOCs: 08/19/2025	mg/L	Various MCLs	Various MCLGs	ND		Industrial discharge, plastics leachate, herbicidal runoff.	N
Twenty-nine regulated and thirteen unregulated SOCs 10/08/2025	mg/L	Various MCLs	Various MCLGs	ND		Industrial discharge, plastics leachate, herbicidal runoff.	N

Disinfection By-Products (Samples taken from Finished Drinking Water)							
Contaminant: Frequency of test	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation Y/N
TTHM (Trihalomethane) Tested quarterly	mg/L	0.080	N/A	Highest LRAA: 0.067	0.061-0.067	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	**N**
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) Tested Quarterly	mg/L	0.060	N/A	Highest LRAA: 0.027	0.018-0.027	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	**N**

*Some tests are not conducted annually. All data on these tables is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with OHA and EPA regulations.

Definitions:

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

Backflow: The reverse flow of water from a home or business back into the water mainlines/distribution system.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Locational Running Annual Average (**LRAA**): Each quarter we will calculate a for TTHM and HAA5 at each monitoring location. Compliance will be achieved if the TTHM and HAA5 LRAA at each monitoring location for the four most recent quarters is less than or equal to 0.080 mg/L for TTHM and less than or equal to 0.060 mg/L for HAA5. The LRAA will be calculated prior to the fourth quarter of data if fewer than four quarters of data would cause the MCL to be exceeded, regardless of the monitoring results in subsequent quarters. Compliance is calculated for each LRAA as: (Q1 + Q2 + Q3 + Q4)/4 < MCL for each location.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 treatment technology available.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of particles in water.

Non-Detect (ND): No level detected.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L): A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water. If you have one blue jellybean in a bag of a million, that's one part per million.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter: An even finer measurement of concentration. If you have one blue jellybean in a bag of a billion, that's one part per billion.

Picocuries per liter (PCI/L) : It is the standard unit of measurement in the United States used to quantify the concentration of radon gas in indoor air. A picocurie is one-trillionth of a Curie (a measure of radioactivity).

Pesticide: generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since chlorine is important for disinfection, HAA5 will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since chlorine is important for disinfection THMs will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities.

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

Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5% Chlorine): The addition of small amounts of Sodium Hypochlorite, or chlorine, protects our customers from disease causing organisms. We are required by law to add disinfectant to treated water to meet state and federal mandates for safe drinking water.

Radon: Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas present in the earth that you cannot see, smell, or taste. The EPA has not issued a standard for the testing of radon. Sunrise Water Authority does not currently test for radon. Our water supply comes from a surface water source, so radon levels are naturally low as it naturally dissipates into the air.

Herbicide Pollution Risk Mitigation

In addition to the above-mentioned testing, specifically SOC's, the OWD has a communicative relationship with the logging companies like Stimson Lumber. They let us know when they will be harvesting lumber and or spaying herbicides. These herbicides are applied to the logging roads, to keep them free of obstructing vegetation for fire suppression access. They can also spray clear-cut areas prior to replanting to give newly planted seedlings a head start over the weeds. Currently the SOC measurements as mandated by the OHA, are carried out at random times every three years.

Working in conjunction with the local lumber companies for Coleman Creek Watershed, the OWD has developed a protocol that involves closing the intake to the water plant prior to spraying (and supplying water for as long as possible from water previously stored in the reservoirs), as well as testing of the creek at a time that is

synchronized to the instant of spraying and returning the plant to production after 3 to 4 days, presumably after the contamination risk has passed. We have also been using this same plan for the recent logging and roadwork being done for the new bypass road for Cape Meares Loop road.

Emergency Action Alert:

OWD would like to remind its customers that living along the scenic Oregon Coast presents many unique dangers that could easily affect your water supply. The possibility of land and surf erosion, power outages, damaging winds, seismic activity, fire conditions and flooding potential are just some of the realities we are faced with. Any one of these hazards can significantly impact the district's ability to produce and deliver clean, potable water to your home. If such an emergency does present itself, the District will alert its customers as best it can by posting a written warning at both the Oceanside Community Center and the Cape Meares Community Center, informing community social media accounts, emailing out warning notices, and setting out message barricades. In severe cases, a **"Boil Water"** notice will be broadcasted over the Tillamook county Emergency Notification service. as well as being posted as previously described. To sign up for emergency notification alerts please visit: https://oralert.gov/ . Regardless of the emergency condition, the District asks its customers to use discretion in their use of water and to remain aware of any further notification. For those of you worried about water supply issues in summer and early fall, a contingency plan has been developed in the event Coleman Creek flow becomes inadequate to supply the treatment plant. The plan includes trucking water from Oceanside treatment plant to the Cape Meares reservoir. Developing or reimplementing infrastructure to connect the two systems may be pursued in the future. If you have questions or concerns, reach out to District Manager Christian Andeson at canderson@owd-oreogn.org or (503)-842-6462

Protecting Your Investment:

The District suggests when leaving your home unattended for extended periods of time (five days or more), to turn your water off using the customer side valve at the meter. Please make sure the District office has a current phone number on file if we need to reach you while you're away. Each homeowner should have a shut-off valve on the customer- side of the meter. If one is not present, the District can sell you an OWD-approved customer valve and either you or a plumber can install it. Alternatively, you or a plumber can install a customer valve that is compliant with local plumbing codes. Upon returning home it is best to allow the water to slowly recharge your pipes and remember to purge your plumbing system of the stagnant water and air before using the water. To do this, flush various faucets for 3-5 minutes depending on the size of your home. If you would also like to be added to the District's emergency notice email list, please do so by contacting the district office with that information.

Cross-Connection Control*:*

Do you have any of the following, A swimming pool, hot-tub, active solar unit, fire sprinkler system, large scale water feature, underground lawn irrigation system, or a plumbed in-floor radiant heating system? If so, the State of Oregon requires you to install a backflow prevention assembly to protect the water system from potential health hazards. This assembly must be inspected annually by a state certified inspector. As a service to our customers, the OWD staff will help you determine if a back-flow prevention assembly is needed for your home at no charge. OWD plans to send a system wide survey to all customers pertaining to backflow prevention. In All known back-flow prevention assembly owners will receive an annual letter in April. This letter will act as a reminder to have your back-flow assembly inspected and a copy of the results forwarded to OWD by September 1st. A fine of $50/month will be added to your bill after the due date and the District will have the back-flow assembly inspected by the end of December. If you would like to review our Backflow Prevention Ordinance visit https://www.owd-oregon.org/backflow-or-backsiphonage-assemblies/ and scroll down to the PDF titled “Ordinance-22-1-Backflow-Policy”

The OWD staff is pleased to report that the PWS 41-00882 Cape Meares drinking water currently meets all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions or concerns about this report, please contact the Oceanside Water District Manager Christian Anderson at (503)-842-6462 or Canderson@owd-oregon.org . To learn more about your water district and how it operates, please attend any regularly scheduled board meeting. Meetings of the OWD Board of Commissioners are open to the public and are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 1:00pm in either Oceanside or Cape Meares. Please contact the district at office@owd-oregon.org or (503) 842-0370 for details on how to attend our board meeting.