This is the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your drinking water system. In this report, you can find general information regarding water quality testing, health information, and specific information regarding the water quality in your water system.

*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.*

## Summary

There were **No Violations** for the **Water System Water System in 2025**. This report is posted on the NW Natural Website and has been sent to the state as required. If you have questions or concerns please contact us at: 1-855-554-8333 Email:compliance.or@nwnaturalwaterservices.com

## About Otter Rock Water District and Water Quality Section

**Otter Rock Water District** was created in the 1930's to serve the residential community of Otter Rock, Oregon. The water system is fed from three springs located on Otter Crest Loop. We have two concrete reservoirs and chlorine is used as the disinfectant prior to distribution. The State of Oregon has completed the assessment plan for our springs which includes a map of where the water comes from, possible sources of contamination, and a review of the susceptibility of the source for contamination. This plan is available for public review.

We routinely test for a wide range of chemicals and have found very little contamination. For this purpose, "contamination" means any substance other than pure water. We monitor total coliform bacteria as an indicator of potentially harmful micro-organisms. The table below lists all drinking-water contaminants detected during the past calendar year or in our most recent tests (as noted). Drinking water — including bottled water — may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants; detection alone does not necessarily mean the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

## 2025 Contaminant Data Section

| Regulated | MCLG | MCL | Our Water | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nitrate** | 10 | 10 | .548→ .737→ | **October December 2025** | **No** | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposit |
| **TTHM** | | Varies | **ND** | **September2025** | **No** | Various |
| **Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** | | Varies | **ND** | **September 2025** | **No** | Various |

For a comprehensive list of all testing visit the OHA website at https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00482

NW Natural WATER™

Otter Rock 2025 Consumer Confidence Report
PWSD ID: 41-00608

## Glossary of Terms

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

**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 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 available treatment technology.

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

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

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

**N/A:** not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**Pesticide:** Generally, any substance or mixture pf substance intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

## Educational & Health Information

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.

## Educational & Health Information continued

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include**:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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 (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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.

If present, elevated levels of 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.

**NW Natural Water Services** is committed to 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, consider having it tested. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and ways to reduce exposure, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## Lead Service Line Inventory

A full inventory of the water systems piping material was completed in Q4 of 2024. It was determined using statistical analysis that there were no lead lines in distribution or at the meter assemblies.

The most recent copy of the systems lead service line inventory can be found online at https://yourwater.oregon.gov/leadcopper.php?pwsno=00770

## Lead and Copper Results Table

| Contaminant | MCL | Site #1 | Site #2 | Site #3 | Site #4 | Site #5 | Site #6 | Site #7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Copper** | 1.3 Mg/L | .749 | 1.84 | .262 | 1.10 | 2.24 | .664 | .579 |
| **Lead** | .015 Mg/L | .002 | ND | ND | ND | .004 | ND | ND |

For additional information, please visit our website at **www.nwnaturalwaterservices.com** or contact us via phone or email.

**General Information & CCR Questions:**
NW Natural Water Services
Toll-free: 1-855-554-8333
Email: compliance.or@nwnaturalwaterservices.com