



CITY OF ROGUE RIVER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Water Customers,

We are pleased to present to you our 2025 Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our continuous 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 water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water. We are pleased to announce that there were no violations in 2025. This report presents water quality data and explains their facts on public health. Additional information be obtained from City Hall at 541-582-4401

Source of Water

We source surface water from the Rogue River and utilize underground wells for public drinking water. During the drought of the 1980's and early 1990's the City of Rogue River realized that it could no longer supply an adequate amount of water from its wells. In 1994 the City built the Water Treatment Plant which now has been in successful operation for 31-years. Depending on the time of year and customer demand, the water treatment plant presently produces between 8,000 to 981,000 gallons of water per day, and the wells produce up to an additional 529,000 gallons a day. At the present time, the City will typically run the water treatment plant during the summer months when the demand for water is high. During the winter, when water demand is low and the river is more difficult to treat, the City uses five local wells for its water supply.

A source water assessment was conducted by the Department of Environmental Quality in March 2003. A copy of this report is available upon request from City Hall.

Water Treatment

Surface water from the Rogue River is pumped through an intake structure and into the treatment plant where both chemical and physical treatment takes place. The finished water is chlorinated for disinfection and then pumped into the drinking water system.

The drinking water plant is now 30 years old and has functioned amazingly well for those years. The well system is much older. With age, this brings increased challenges as many critical components of the plant and well system are close to or have exceeded their useful service lives. This, with an ever increasing demand, and greater expectation in water quality monitoring and performance standards by the Oregon Health Authority meant it was time to make improvements to the two facilities. With these items pending, the City continues upgrading the Treatment facilities. Both wells and Treatment Plant have seen significant improvements to their automated valves systems, treatment processes, computer controls, electrical and metering. With ever increasing testing and process control monitoring requirements, the need for a high level of advanced staff training has occurred throughout the upgrading process and continues today.

Water Conservation

It is critical to conserve water as Southern Oregon is facing severe drought conditions, and fire season is quickly approaching. A public Drinking Water system's primary objective is to provide fire protection to the town, and secondarily drinking water. Please be conscientious of your water use. Lawns are often responsible for your largest consumption of water. Typically, 50% of household water is used outdoors. Water your lawns between 4 a.m. and 6 a.m. or between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. when heat and evaporation levels are lower to make the most efficient use of your watering. Also consider water saving plumbing fixtures like faucets, showers, and toilets. Please reference this article for tips on water conservation;

<https://learn.eartheasy.com/guides/45-ways-to- conserve-water-in-the-home-and-yard/> Water is one of our most valuable resources. Only with your help can we reduce the amount of water used.

We are pleased to announce that our drinking water is safe and exceeds Federal and State Requirements!



Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Public Works Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The data within this report comes from the monitoring of our drinking water supply for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Federal and State regulations include procedures and schedules for monitoring water from the source to the tap. The State Drinking Water Program ensures that public water systems comply with all regulations, follow monitoring schedules, and report monitoring results. The City monitors the physical, chemical, and microbiological characteristics of your drinking water and is in compliance with these regulations.

Storage and Distribution

Treated water is pumped from the plant and wells to two reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of 1.7 million gallons. From the reservoirs the water is gravity fed into the distribution system. The distribution system is made up of 2" to 10" pipes with an approximate total length of 13-miles.

Once the water is in the distribution system, it then gravity flows to homes and businesses in town as needed. In order to meet the continued demand for water, the City will be installing a new 1-million gallon reservoir on Classick Dr. We continue to upgrade the water system to meet our town's growth. The City has a 20-year Water Master Plan which details future water system improvements. These improvements will occur over the coming years.

2025 Water Production in gallons:

January	5,354,000
February	5,927,000
March	7,162,000
April	10,336,000
May	19,582,000
June	22,573,000
July	27,256,000
August	26,620,000
September	21,927,000
October	15,404,000
November	11,474,000
December	10,665,300

Acronyms and Key Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent amounts. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2-liters of water every day at the **MCL** for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of contracting the described health effect.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water for which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Action levels (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 contaminants in drinking water.

UR: Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Unit of measure used to describe water clarity. The smaller the number, the clearer the water.

ppm: parts per million. This is the same as mg/l.
An example of 1 part per million is one drop of water in 14gallons.

Mg/L: Milligram per liter. This is the same as ppm.
An example of 1 part per million is one drop of water in 14gallons

ND@: Not detected at a given range because laboratory instruments can only detect to certain minimum levels.

Pesticide: Any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, mitigate or repel any pest. A plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, or used as a nitrogen stabilizer.

Herbicide: A type of pesticide designed specifically to kill or suppress unwanted plants, commonly known as weeds

Contaminant: Any substance found in water; however, not all contaminants are harmful.

***The following tables show that our system had no contaminant violations.
We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.***

Results of Turbidity, Microbiological Analysis & Disinfection By-Product Residuals of Treated Water After Disinfection				
<i>Results meet or surpass State and Federal drinking water regulations</i>				
Variable	Maximum Amount Tested	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Maximum	Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Source of Contaminant
<i>Physical characteristic Testing</i>				
<i>Turbidity (Surface Water)</i>	<i>Maximum 0.29 NTU Minimum: 0.02 NTU</i>	<i>0.30 NTU</i>	<i><0.1 NTU</i>	<i>Soil erosion and stream sediment</i>
<i>Microbiological Testing</i>				
<i>Total Coliform Bacteria</i>	<i>Zero positive tests</i>	<i>Zero positive tests</i>	<i>Zero positive tests</i>	<i>Naturally present in the environment</i>
<i>E. Coli</i>	<i>Zero positive tests</i>	<i>Zero positive tests</i>	<i>Zero positive tests</i>	<i>Human and animal feces</i>
<i>Disinfection Residual</i>	<i>Maximum 2.24 ppm Average 1.30 ppm</i>	<i>4.0 ppm</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>A Mixed Oxidant, which includes chlorine, is used as a disinfectant in the water treatment process</i>
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</i>	<i>0.0306 ppm</i>	<i>0.080 pp0</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Drinking water Chlorination by-products</i>
<i>Halo Acetic Acid (five) (HAA5) *</i>	<i>0.0161 ppm</i>	<i>0.060 ppb</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Drinking water Chlorination by-products</i>
<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>ND@ Water Treatment Plant 0.00231 ppm @ Wells</i>	<i>0.010 ppm</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Natural erosion and dissolution of arsenic-rich rocks and soil into groundwater aquifers. Also, Human activities, including agricultural pesticides, wood preservatives, and industrial mining/smelting waste.</i>

Turbidity and NTUs

Turbidity is regulated because it can provide a medium for bacterial growth. Turbidity or (cloudiness) of water is measured in NTUs. The filtration plant consistently treats water that surpasses Federal and State standards. Well water is not required to be measured for turbidity.

Total Coliform Bacteria

Testing for these bacteria after disinfection helps to confirm the effectiveness of the disinfection process. (Bacteria may have been present in the source water.) Total coliform bacteria are also indicators of possible contamination that might occur after treatment.

Chlorine Residual

Federal and State drinking water regulations require detectable disinfectant (chlorine) residual throughout our distribution system. Water entering the City's distribution system from the Water Treatment Plant has an average chlorine residual of 0.50 to 2.24 parts per million.

RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING IN 2025

Done every 3 years from Residential Water Taps

*** Results exceed current State and Federal drinking water regulations ***

Variable	Amount Detected	Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) Maximum	Contaminant Level Goal(MCLG)	Source of Containment
Copper	90-percent of the homes tested had copper levels less than 0.038 ppm	Action Level: 90% of the homes tested must have levels less than 1.3 parts per million	<1.3 parts per million	Corrosion of Household plumbing
Lead	90-percent of the homes tested had lead levels less than 0.0007 parts per million	Action Level: 90% of the homes tested must have lead levels less than 0.015 parts per million	0 parts per million	

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Rogue River is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Rogue River at 541-582-4401. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Oregon Health Authority has mandated all community water systems to inventory water service lines on both the City side and the Home owner side to identify any lead service lines in the distribution system. As of 1986, Oregon law prohibits the use and installation of lead piping, therefore we were only required to inventory service lines older than 1986. The City of Rogue River completed an initial assessment of apx 122 service lines by visually inspecting the City side and the home owner side at the meter and determined there are no lead service lines in our system based on a statistical analysis approach approved by the Oregon Health Authority. We will continue to physically inspect the remaining service lines through the coming year to ensure that our community's drinking water is safe and free from lead. If you have any direct knowledge about the type of piping material your water service line is, please contact City Hall and let us know. A copy of the inventory can be obtained upon request at City Hall.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 (1-800-426-4791)

RESULTS OF NUTRIENT ANALYSIS:

Samples are collected at the Water Treatment Plant and Wells

**** Results meet or exceeded State and Federal drinking water regulations ****

Variable	Maximum Amount Tested	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Maximum	Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Source of Contaminant
Nitrate Nitrogen	ND@ at Water Treatment Plant	10 parts per million	10 parts per million	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.02 ppm at Wells	10 parts per million	10 parts per million	

Note: Nutrients can support microbial growth such as bacteria and algae. Nitrate and nitrite levels in excess of the standards can contribute to methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome) in infants less than six months old. In adults, excessive levels can contribute to kidney or spleen problems.

Additional Information:

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the following numbers:

- * EPA, Safe Drinking Water Hotline: **800-426-4791**
- * Oregon Health Authority, DWP: **971-673-0405**
- * Jackson County Environmental Health Department: **541-774-8206**

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in

several ways:

- * Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- * Pick up after your pets.
- * Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- * Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team

The Rogue River Public Works Department strives to provide the highest quality water to every tap. That's why we participate with the Rogue Drinking Water Partnership to find ways to protect our watershed, keep it clean, and educate the public. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water source, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you have any questions about this report or your water source, please contact City Assistant Public Works Director, Debbie Bunker at 541-582-4401 ext. 105, stop by City Hall at 133 Broadway, mail correspondence to Box 1137, Rogue River, Oregon 97537 or visit our website at www.cityofrogueriver.org to view a video of our treatment system. We want all of our customers to be confident and informed about their water quality.