MACLAREN - OREGON YOUTH AUTHORITY

Consumer Confidence Report

2021

The MacLaren Youth Correctional Facility at Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) provides its water users with clean, safe drinking water. Improvements have been made on our goals and all state and federal requirements have been met or exceeded. Water is the one thing we cannot live without, and we take great pride in safeguarding this valuable resource. Please stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report.

Our Water Source and Treatment Process

MacLaren draws its water from two wells located near campus. The water is stored in tanks and a coagulation treatment process is used to remove arsenic. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant and residuals are measured daily to ensure they stay well below the maximum level established by the EPA. Very low amounts of chlorine (0.5 ppm on average) are used to keep the water free of bacteria and safe to drink as it moves through the distribution system.

One of the health concerns surrounding chlorine is the potential for disinfection by-products that may form in the distribution system. The water at MacLaren was tested for these by-products in 2021 and the results were well below the Maximum Contaminant Level.

Information About Arsenic

Arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems, is typically found at low concentrations in the water system. However, 2021 samples from MacLaren showed arsenic below the Maximum Contaminant Level.

Water System Components

OYA staff perform numerous functions in order to maintain convenient access to clean, safe drinking water. From testing water samples for contaminants to sustaining adequate pressure to all water services, we strive to fulfill all State and Federal drinking water requirements on a daily basis.

Responsibilities of system operators include water quality sampling and maintaining certifications through continuing education, office operations, system inspections and the upkeep and maintenance to all infrastructures, including wells, treatment facilities and the distribution system.

Outdoor Water Conservation Tips

- Generally, we are more likely to notice leaky faucets indoors, but don't forget to check outdoor faucets, pipes, and hoses for leaks.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean sidewalks and driveways.
- Wash vehicles and/or bathe pets on the grass; areas that need water are best. Use a hose nozzle and turn off the water while washing.
- Make sure swimming pools, fountains, and ponds are equipped with recirculating pumps. Pools should be covered when not in use, as hundreds, even thousands of gallons of water can evaporate.
- Try Xeriscapes. This term refers to landscaping methods that conserve water.
- Check sprinkler systems frequently and adjust sprinklers so only the lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street. Keep sprinkler heads in good shape.
- Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning or late evening hours, when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter.
- For hanging baskets, planters and pots, place ice cubes under the moss or dirt to give plants a cool drink of water and help eliminate water overflow.
- While fertilizers promote plant growth, they also increase water consumption. Apply the minimum amount of fertilizer needed.

Questions about drinking water or this report?

Dean Spreadborough, Oregon Youth Authority
(971) 804-0162

EPA Safe Drinking Water (800) 426-4791

Oregon Health Authority (971) 673-0405

2021 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2021. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2021.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectant By-Products						
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	8.5	December 2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Inorganic Contaminants						
HAA5 [HaloaceticAcids] (ppb)	0	60	ND - 6.4	August 2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total Trihalo-methanes] (ppb)	0	80	ND - 1.71	August 2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	**MCLG**	**AL**	90th Percen-tile			
Lead (ppb) 10 samples	0	15	7.7	Sep 2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

n/a: Not applicable

ND: Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates the constituent is not present or detectable using the best technology available.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.

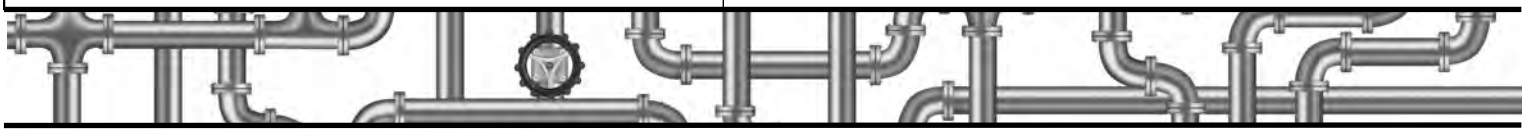
Range: The lowest amount (minimum) of the contaminant detected and the highest amount (maximum) of the contaminant detected during a sample period.

90th Percentile: The level reported represents the 90th percentile value of the twenty sites sampled. The result reported indicates that out of the 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

The Effect of Lead in Drinking Water

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. MacLaren and OYA are responsible for 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.

Every drinking water tap was tested recently and remediation was completed on any tap that exceeded the MCL. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or on their website www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some "contaminants". The presence of these do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and all infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control (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 at (800) 426-4791.