2020 Annual

Water Quality Report

Drinking Water Quality Data from 2019

CITY OF Salem
AT YOUR SERVICE

To our valued customers,

I'm pleased to present the 2020 Annual Water Quality Report for your review. The report contains essential information about your drinking water, including where it comes from, treatment techniques, and what, if any, contaminants it may contain. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandates many sections of the report; however, the City of Salem prides itself in providing a more comprehensive report that is accessible to all our customers.

In 2019, the City of Salem drinking water met or surpassed every public health requirement—more than 120 drinking water standards—set by the Oregon Health Authority and the EPA.

The City of Salem is installing a state-of-the-art ozone treatment system to remove algal toxins, known as cyanotoxins. Ozone is one of the strongest disinfectants used to treat water – it is even stronger than chlorine. Ozone also makes our water crystal clear, improves the taste, and can remove odors. Once in operation in spring 2021, ozone will be our robust, long-term insurance policy against cyanotoxins.

Water is the most valuable natural resource in the world today, and the City of Salem is fortunate to have an extremely high-quality, reliable, and abundant source. It's easy to take this precious resource for granted until you learn about the troubles other areas of the United States and the world are experiencing with their water supply. We often forget about the treatment process, hundreds of miles of water mains, pump stations, reservoirs, and dedicated staff it takes to deliver water to the average residential customer for less than a penny a gallon.

As always, the City of Salem strives to deliver high-quality water to your tap, as well as provide prompt service to our valued customers. For more information about Salem's drinking water, please visit **www.cityofsalem.net**.

Respectfully,
Dwayne Barnes

Utility Operations Manager
City of Salem Public Works Department
503-588-6333

City of Salem Continues with Electronic Delivery of Annual Water Quality Report

With ongoing successes, the City of Salem continues to provide the Annual Water Quality Report via electronic delivery as a favorable option for faster access and reduction in costs affiliated with printing and mailing. If you prefer a hard copy, reports are available at the Salem Civic Center or you can request one by calling (503) 588-6311.

The average indoor water use per person is 100 gallons of water per day; this does not take into account outdoor water use such as watering lawns and gardens and washing cars.

Important Information Regarding Drinking Water

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 as a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be inquired by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

You can also submit questions on the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline webpage, www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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 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).

Please Share!

If you are a manager or owner of a business or multifamily dwelling, please share this report with your employees or residents. For additional copies, please call the Water Quality Hotline at 503-588-6323

Español?

Este documento contiene información sobre el agua potable y el origen. Si usted desea recibir una copia de este documento en español, por favor llame al 503-588-6323 y pida una copia del reporte de calidad de agua o visite nuestra página electrónica www.cityofsalem.net/water.

This document contains information about your potable water and its source. If would would like to receive a copy of this document in Spanish, please call 503-588-6323 and ask for a water quality report or visit our website at www.cityofsalem.net/water.

What the EPA Wants You to Know About Contaminants in Source Water:

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up contaminants resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in any source water include:

Sediments and turbidity, including loose dirt, topsoil, minerals, sand and silt from roads and highways, excessive removal of vegetation from grazing animals, forest practices, and farming practices.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which comes from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, road maintenance, individual homes and businesses, and urban stormwater runoff.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum processes, wood processes and mills, gas and fueling stations, auto and mechanical shops.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the geology, or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or agriculture.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the drinking water from your tap is safe, the EPA has regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. This requires monitoring for these contaminants.

Understanding Salem's Source Water Assessment

THE CITY OF SALEM'S SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT was completed in 2003 with assistance from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). In 2018, ODEQ revised an Updated Source Water Assessment to all drinking water providers in the state of Oregon. As required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the original assessment identifies sensitive areas where the water supply may be more vulnerable to impact by potential contaminant sources. The North Santiam River is Salem's primary source for drinking water supply. The updated assessment provides more detailed information to assist drinking water providers and their community in implementing local drinking water protection efforts. This information may assist with supporting restoration projects within the watershed.

Contaminants in Drinking Water

The City continues to monitor activities that may impact its drinking water source, within the North Santiam River Watershed. The City works together with federal and state agencies, as well as groups, nonprofits and individuals to reduce these impacts to the drinking water source. Throughout the year, City employees collect water samples and monitor the water quality at various sites within Salem's drinking water distribution system, and in the watershed to assure safe and high-quality water be provided to its customers.

Salem's original and updated Source Water Assessment reports are available on the City of Salem website at: www.cityofsalem.net/water. The reports are also available by calling the Water Quality Hotline at 503-588-6323, or by emailing a request to water@cityofsalem.net.

Salem's Source for Drinking Water

For more than 80 years, the City of Salem has been getting its drinking water supply from the North Santiam River. This high-quality river source flows over 90 miles from the high ridges near Mt. Jefferson, through Detroit Reservoir and down toward the Mid-Willamette Valley where it meets with the Willamette River. The North Santiam River Watershed is an area of about 760 square miles that is surrounded primarily by state and national forest. It provides clean and pristine river water for many canyon communities along its route. Due to the river's high-quality water, it is suitable for a more natural filtering process called Slow Sand Filtration at the Geren Island Water Treatment Facility located near Stayton. The City of Salem has been using this process since the 1930s, while making improvements to the facility and processes over time.

During normal operations, river water is diverted and follows the slow sand filtration process, then the water is further disinfected by adding a regulated amount of sodium hypochlorite (liquid chlorine), fluorosilicic acid (liquid fluoride) for fluoridation, and sodium carbonate (soda ash). This treatment process adjusts the pH and minimizes the corrosion of lead and copper from household plumbing. From the treatment facility, the water is transported to Salem, distributed throughout the City and stored within the 17 reservoir systems located around the City.

As of 2018, the City has incorporated additional treatment barriers for mitigation and removal of emerging contaminants. When enhanced treatment is needed, water is treated using the same process as described above. The City can also use additional treatment options such as addition of powdered activated carbon, also known as PAC (contaminants in the raw water such as cyanotoxins adsorb to the carbon and are removed from the water column), acetic acid (food source to keep the biological activity on the filters healthy), boosting of chlorine (further destruction of any cyanotoxin that has made its way past filtration), followed by chlorine reduction (to reduce chlorine levels to normal operating levels prior to customer taps).

Long-term improvements to the treatment process will occur in the next few years. The City of Salem is installing a state-of-the-art ozone treatment system to remove contaminants such as cyanotoxins. This will be installed by Spring of 2021 and will be an additional treatment barrier to providing clean water to Salem.

Additionally, the City utilizes an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) system, located underground in south Salem, to store and recover finished water. During the winter months, when flows in the river are high and there is a low demand for water by customers, treated drinking water is injected into the ASR system. The water is stored in a naturally existing groundwater aquifer located 350 feet below Woodmansee Park. During the summer months, when the river is flowing low and customer water demand is high, water is pumped back to the surface, sampled for quality and recovered from the ASR system. The recovered water is treated with calcium hypochlorite (chlorine) for disinfection and then conveyed to the distribution system, serving the south Salem water customers.

Please visit the City's Water webpage, under **www.cityofsalem.net/utilities** for more details about Salem's treatment process.

Where Does Salem's Water Come From?

The supply of Salem's water begins with a raindrop or snowflake that falls on the west side of the Cascade Range, near Mt. Jefferson and Three Fingered Jack. As that droplet of water moves downhill, it flows over land and through soil to the mainstem of the North Santiam River. It is stored temporarily in Detroit Reservoir until it is released through the dam gates and flows downstream towards the canyon communities. A small portion of the river is diverted, treated and distributed to the City of Salem. For more information about the North Santiam Watershed, visit the City's website to take a virtual watershed tour.

Salem's Water System serves a population of over 197,500 daily from the North Santiam River.

2019 Water Quality Data from Geren Island Treatment Facility, Distribution System, and Salem Water Customers

Test	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG (MRDLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Detected Level	Range		Violation	Major Sources
						Lowest	Highest		
Inorganic									
Fluoride	2019	ppm	4	4	Average: 0.63	0.21	0.80	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive–promotes strong teeth
Copper[1]	2018	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.026	One Sample Collected		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate[1]	2018	ppm	10	10	0.10	One Sample Collected		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite[1]	2018	ppm	10	10	0.10	One Sample Collected		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Barium[1]	2016	ppm	2	2	0.002	One Sample Collected		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2019	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	90th Percentile: 0.447 Homes exceeding: 0	<0.030	0.598	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2019	ppb	0	AL =15	90th Percentile: 5.6 Homes exceeding: 1	<0.1	20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Microbiological									
Turbidity	2019	NTU	n/a	TT	100% of samples meet turbidity standards Average: 0.11	0.05	0.63	NO	Erosion and soil runoff
Total coliform	2019	no units	n/a	TT	1,440 samples collected	None	0 positive of 120 samples or 0.0%	NO	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli bacteria	2019	no units	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either E. coli-positive or the water supplier fails to collect repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli	E. coli bacteria were not detected	None	None	NO	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfection By-Products, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residual									
Haloacetic acids	2019	ppb	0	60	Locational Running Annual Average: 32	4.0	51	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2019	ppb	0	80	Locational Running Annual Average: 40	7.9	57	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids[1]	2017	ppb	0	60	Entry Point: 12	One Sample Collected		NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes[1]	2018	ppb	0	80	Entry Point: 6.3	One Sample Collected		NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	2019	ppm	n/a	TT	Raw Water Annual Average: 0.88	0.78	1.1	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Residual	2019	ppm	4	4	Entry Point Average: 1.60	0.59	3.1	NO	Remaining chlorine from disinfection process
Organic Constituents									
2,4-D[1]	2017	ppb	70	70	0.11	ND	0.11	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Unregulated Constituents									
Sodium	2019	ppm		20 [2]	5.5			NO	Erosion of natural deposits

2019 Water Quality Data from Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells

Inorganic								
Barium[1]	2017	ppm	2	2	0.0022	One sample collected	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2019	ppm	4	4	0.62	One sample collected	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive–promotes strong teeth
Radioactive Constituents								
Combined Radium[1]	2014	pCi/L	0	5	1.01	One sample collected	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residual								
Haloacetic acids[1]	2018	ppb	0	60	ND	One sample collected	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes[1]	2018	ppb	0	80	4.1	One sample collected	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon[1]	2018	ppm	n/a	TT	0.33	One sample collected	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Constituents								
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene[1]	2017	ppb	0	50	0.061	One sample collected	NO	Discharge from chemical factories
Unregulated Constituents								
Sodium	2019	ppm		20 [2]	5.7	One sample collected	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

[1]The City of Salem is required to report any detected contaminant within the last five years.
[2]EPA advisory level only

The total miles of water mains, from point of entry to the Salem water system to resident's faucet, is just under 700 miles!

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Parts per Million (ppm)
One part per million is equal to one cup of food coloring in an Olympic size swimming pool.

Parts per Billion (ppb)
One part per billion is equal to one drop of food coloring in an Olympic size swimming pool.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)
The standard unit of measurement used in water analysis to measure turbidity in water samples.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)
One part per billion of a curie per liter of water, used to measure radiation at very low levels.

DEFINITIONS

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 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 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.

Cyanotoxin Test Results*										
Site Location	Test	Test Date	Unit	Health Advisory Level for Vulnerable Population	Health Advisory Level for All Population	Lowest Result	Highest Result	Advisory Issued?	Advisory Type	Advisory Dates
Raw Water - North Santiam River: Middle Intake	Microcystin	May - October 2019	ppb	0.3	1.6	ND	2.838**	NO	None	None
	Cylindrospermopsin			0.7	3	ND	ND			
Finished Water - Entry Point: Aldersgate	Microcystin	May - October 2019	ppb	0.3	1.6	ND	0.183***	NO	None	None
	Cylindrospermopsin			0.7	3	ND	ND			

Algal blooms are a natural process. Typically, algae is seen in Detroit Reservoir, Salem's drinking water source, from April or May through September or October. Algal blooms, large amounts of algae growth in a short time, occur when conditions – such as light and nutrients – are just right. These algal blooms, when triggered, can produce cyanotoxins. The City maintains a robust watershed monitoring program that tracks harmful algal blooms and cyanotoxins – toxins produced by harmful algal blooms.

In late May 2018, cyanotoxins had made their way through the water treatment process and caused the City to issue a drinking water advisory for vulnerable populations. This was new to both the City of Salem and the State of Oregon. As a result, the Oregon Health Authority quickly implemented new drinking water regulations for testing of two cyanotoxins – Total Microcystins and Cylindrospermopsin. Regulatory testing occurs annually from May 1 – October 31.

If the levels reach the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Health Advisory notification threshold, the City will issue an advisory. The City will continue to provide water quality updates on its website.

Notes:

* The source of cyanotoxins are from a harmful algal bloom of cyanobacteria

** Advisory not issued for raw source water, this triggers additional testing at the entry point

*** instrument error, sample was analyzed again and results were ND

Definitions:

Harmful Algae Bloom means a dense colony of cyanobacteria that can rapidly multiply in surface waters when environmental conditions are favorable for growth.

Cyanobacteria are photosynthetic bacteria that share some properties with algae and are found naturally in freshwater and saltwater. Some species of cyanobacteria can produce toxins, which are known to be harmful to human health above certain concentrations.

Cyanotoxins means total microcystins and cylindrospermopsin produced by cyanobacteria.

ND refers to a non-detection meaning that the analytical result is less than the reporting limit for the analytical method being used to quantify the concentration.

Consuming water containing concentrations of cyanotoxins over the health advisory level for more than 10 days may result in upset stomach, diarrhea, vomiting, as well as liver or kidney damage. Seek medical attention if you or your family members experience illness.

All daily water quality results of data collected during the year of 2019 specific to cyanotoxins are available on the City of Salem's website. For more detailed information on the the monitoring program and the data results of cyanotoxins, please visit the City of Salem website under:
https://www.cityofsalem.net/Pages/water-quality-test-data.aspx

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Round 4 (UCMR4) Detected Contaminant Results

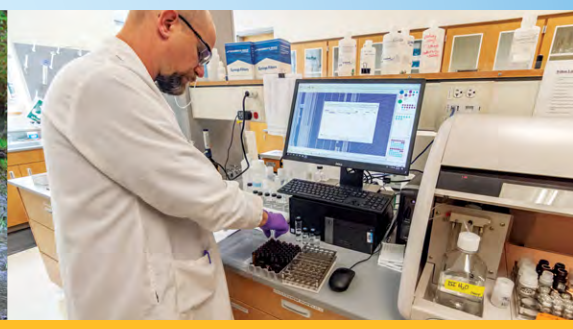
The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UMCR) requires water providers nationwide to sample for unregulated contaminants once every five years. The EPA uses these sampling efforts to collect information about contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but which are currently not regulated by health based limits under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The UCMR4 – fourth round of UMCR, requires monitoring for 30 chemical contaminants including cyanotoxins, metals, pesticides, brominated haloacetic acid (HAA) disinfection groups, alcohols, and semivolatile organic chemicals. More information about the UMCR is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Salem began Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule – Round 4 (UCMR4) sampling in July 2018. The City completed biweekly sampling for cyanotoxins from July through October 2018. All other samples were collected quarterly in July 2018, October 2018, January 2019, and April 2019.

The table below lists only those unregulated contaminants which were detected during the 2018 and 2019 sampling events.

Detected Analyte	Date Tested	Unit	MRL[1] (ppb)	Detected Level	Range	
					Lowest	Highest
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2018-2019	ppm	--	Average: 1.15	0.89	1.4
HAA5	2018-2019	ppb	--	Average: 30.97	1.3	51
HAABr	2018-2019	ppb	--	Average: 1.79	ND	3.5
HAA9	2018-2019	ppb	--	Average: 32.83	1.3	53

[1]MRL is the UCMR Minimum Reporting Level



The City of Salem has employees whose jobs are to assure that water in the distribution system meets the Safe Drinking Water Act standards by sampling at over 40 locations multiple times a month.

2019 Lead and Copper Sampling Results

Lead and copper sampling occurred during the summer of 2019. The City is currently on reduced monitoring which requires sampling every three years. From June 1, 2019 through September 30, 2019, 77 water samples were collected from Tier 1 homes and analyzed for lead and copper. Of the 77 samples, only one sample exceeded the Action Level (AL) for lead and none of the samples exceeded the AL for copper.

The Oregon Health Authority requires that the City collect and analyze a minimum of 50 water samples from Tier 1 homes during the three month monitoring period. Assessments made in the 1990s identified 147 Tier 1 homes in Salem that met the qualifications for ongoing lead and copper sampling. Tier 1 homes, built between 1983 and 1985, are considered most at risk because of lead or lead-based plumbing components used during construction.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is mostly from materials and components in services lines and home plumbing. The City of Salem is 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize your exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Free Lead Testing for Salem Water Customers

The City of Salem offers free lead testing to its water customers. If you are concerned about the levels of lead in your home and would like to request a free test, please call the **Water Quality Hotline at 503-588-6323**.

An Update on Ozone Treatment

The City of Salem is in the process of installing a state-of-the-art ozone treatment system to remove cyanotoxins, scheduled for completion in Spring 2021. Ozone is one of the strongest disinfectants used to treat water – it is even stronger than chlorine. Ozone also makes our water crystal clear, improves the taste, and can remove odors. Once constructed, we have a robust multi-step approach to destroying contaminants such as cyanotoxins. The ozone contact chamber will be located downstream of the existing roughing filter. The roughing filter removes the cyanobacteria, which is the primary organism that produces cyanotoxins. Any remaining cyanotoxins in the raw water will be destroyed by ozone treatment. When the ozone treatment reaction is complete , no ozone is left in the treated water. Water will then flow through slow sand filters and be chlorinated. Once in operation in spring 2021, ozone will be our robust, long-term insurance policy against cyanotoxins.

Additionally, the City of Salem is investing in a groundwater system on Geren Island. Groundwater wells will provide another source of water that is protected from cyanobacteria and storm events that impact the North Santiam River. For more information on ozone, please to go the City website under: **www.cityofsalem.net/Pages/ozone-treatment-coming-spring-2021.aspx**

Ways to Conserve Water

During the summer, a high demand of water comes at a time of year when water resources are already stressed due to hotter temperatures and drier conditions. The summer water demand almost doubles when compared to the winter demand. Below are some ways you can help conserve water and learn about keeping our waterways clean:

Free 1-inch-per-week Rain Gage

For a free one-inch-per-week rain gage, call the Water Quality Hotline at 503-588-6323, or email water@cityofsalem.net

Request a Clean Water Presentation

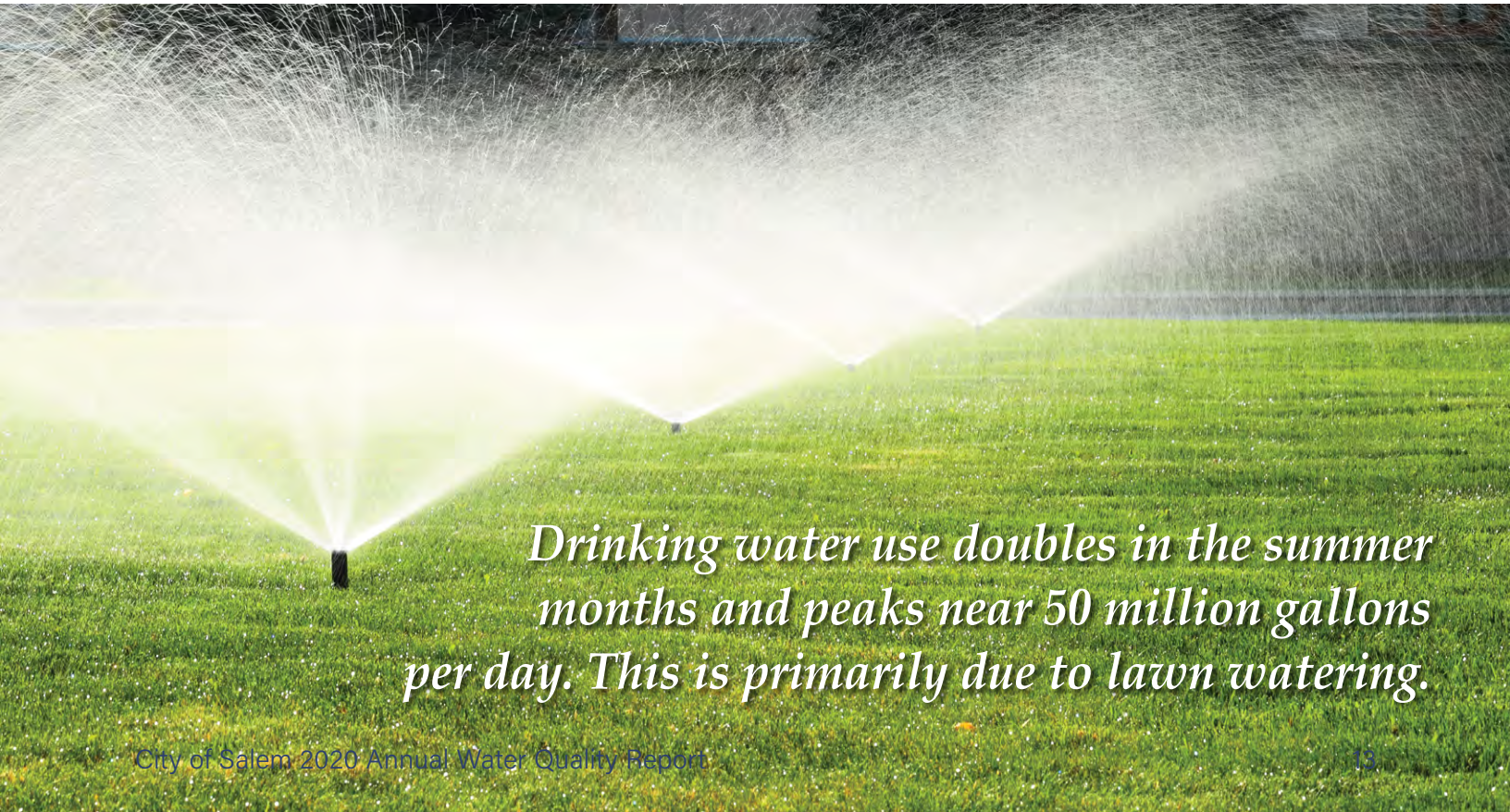
The City of Salem's educational outreach staff provide various presentation topics, activities and tours pertaining to natural resources and conservation within the city. If you are interested in requesting a presentation or field trip, send an email to stormwateroutreach@cityofsalem.net or visit our Clean Streams, Clear Choices Initiative on the City of Salem website at www.CleanStreamsSalem.org.

City Offers Free Conservation Kits to Salem Water Customers

Retrofitting existing fixtures can help reduce the amount of water used daily and save money on your utility bill. It also leaves more water in the river for wildlife and fish. The City offers free indoor and outdoor water conservation kits to Salem water customers. To request a free water conservation kit, please call the Water Quality Hotline at 503-588-6323, or email us at water@cityofsalem.net.

Conservation Resources and Watershed Protection

Did you know that all Salem residents are eligible to receive grant funding to assist with local projects that protect or improve the health of our local watersheds? If interested, you can find more information on the City website under Community Resources – Financial Assistance & Grants. Additionally, there are many local agencies and organizations, like Marion Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD), OSU Master Gardeners, Friends of Trees and the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) that host events such as native plant sales, tree-planting events, workshops and additional grants.



Salem Families Benefit from Emergency Utility Assistance Program

The Emergency Utility Assistance Program is dedicated to helping individuals and families facing short-term financial difficulties to pay their City of Salem utility bills. Eligible households may apply for assistance by contacting local service agencies, The Salvation Army or St. Vincent de Paul, to apply for aid. Eligible households may receive $150 of assistance during a 12-month cycle. The program is possible due to generous voluntary, tax-deductible donations, and a dollar-for-dollar match up to $10,000 annually from the City of Salem. All donated and matched funds are used exclusively for emergency utility assistance.

In 2019, $27,014 was distributed to 296 families and individuals who would have otherwise faced possible water service disruption. If you would like to learn more about donating to the Emergency Utility Assistance program, or if you are in need of assistance to pay your City of Salem utility bill, please visit www.cityofsalem.net or contact Customer Services Utility Billing at 503-588-6099 for more information.

$27,014

assisted 296 local families and individuals

Detroit Dam and Lake Downstream Passage Project

The Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is in the process of planning and developing a large-scale project to provide temperature control and downstream fish passage for endangered salmon at Detroit Dam. The Corps is evaluating alternatives and environmental effects in an Environment Impact Statement and will select their preferred plan based on this analysis. The City of Salem is closely monitoring the Corps review and actions for this proposed project. The City of Salem prepared detailed comments addressing all concerns as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Public Scoping process. During spring of 2019, the Corps held multiple public meetings which focused on the draft EIS, the construction alternatives and public comments. The finalization of the project, known as the Record of Decision, can be expected during 2020. All reports and presentations are posted on the Corps project website at: **https://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/Willamette/Detroit/fish-passage**

It's important to know that any impact to water quality and water quantity could have drastic effects on Salem's ability to produce reliable, high-quality drinking water to Salem's customers. The City will continue to work hard with other stakeholders to address concerns, and will closely monitor the project as it progresses.

Ways to Get Involved

Salem City Council

Salem City Council is the policy-making body for Salem's water system. The meetings are held to allow Council to conduct business, make decisions in a public forum and formulate policy. These meetings also provide an opportunity for you to give input on issues and policies under consideration by the City. The Council meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 6 p.m. In December, it is the 1st and 2nd Monday at 6 p.m. The meetings are open to the public and are held in the City Council Chambers, Room 240 of the Vern Miller Civic Center at 555 Liberty Street SE, Salem, Oregon. Feel free to call at 503-588-6255, or visit **www.cityofsalem.net/city-council** for more information.

North Santiam Watershed Council

The North Santiam Watershed Council (NWSC) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit made up of local volunteers who act together to provide opportunities for stakeholders to cooperate in promoting, improving and sustaining the health and economy of the North Santiam River Watershed, and its communities. This organization facilitates large and small-scale restoration projects and hosts project tours, tree plantings and river clean-ups. Each year, the NWSC receives a grant from the City to help with operational costs, and tree plantings. The organization collaborates with the City of Salem, and Marion County in hosting an annual North Santiam Basin Summit. Watershed Council meetings are open to the public and are held every 2nd Thursday of each month (except December) at 6 p.m. at the Stayton Community Center at 400 West Virginia Street, Stayton, Oregon. Feel free to call 503-930-8202 or visit **www.northsantiam.org** for more information.

Geren Island is the nation's largest slow sand filtration system. This natural biological filtration process depends on a layer called Schmutzdecke.

Clean Streams
CLEAR CHOICES
A City of Salem Initiative

There are many ways you can get involved in the City of Salem's Clean Streams Initiative and help protect stream water quality.

- **Join the Capital Canine Club** by pledging to always pick up after your pet.
- **Take the WE Pledge** to reduce pollution and conserve water.
- **Create a rain garden** on your property with our DIY Guide.
- **Report illegal dumping and high water in streams** via our website.
- **Volunteer** to mark storm drains during the summer.
- **Encourage your business to set up a Clean Streams presentation.**

You can find all of this and more on our website, **www.CleanStreamsSalem.org.**

Want to learn more?

US EPA

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

www.epa.gov

Oregon Health Authority

Drinking Water Program

971-673-0405

public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater

(Salem's ID# 00731)

City of Salem Public Works Department

City of Salem Website

www.cityofsalem.net

Water Quality Hotline

503-588-6323

water@cityofsalem.net

Water Conservation Hotline

503-588-6323

water@cityofsalem.net

Water Outreach and Education Program

To arrange a classroom presentation, field trip, or community service project, call 503-588-6211

THE FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT requires this annual water quality report be made available to every customer to provide information regarding the quality of the community's drinking water.

If you would like to receive a printed copy of this report, please call 503-588-6311. If you have any questions or comments, please email water@cityofsalem.net or call the Water Quality Hotline at 503-588-6323.

CITY OF Salem AT YOUR SERVICE

Public Works Department

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