



THE ESTATES PARRETT MOUNTAIN

2015 Water Quality Report

What should I expect from my water?

Safe, reliable drinking water is a basic life necessity. In accordance with federal guidelines, this report provides the information you need to know about the water you drink. Contaminant levels in your drinking water are well below state and federal regulatory limits. The test results are shown on the following pages.

Drinking water and bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). To ensure that tap water is safe, the EPA sets regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes similar limits for bottled water. "Contaminant" refers to any substance that may be found in water.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water (water that hasn't been treated) include biological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use; and radioactive materials. 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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should see advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



Update— The EPA has changed its requirement for water providers to mail a paper copy of this report to all of the City's water users. The 2013 report was the final print-only Water Quality Report. Beginning in 2014 the Annual Water Quality Report is only available electronically at www.the-estates.com. This change will help us save money and conserve our natural resources while maintaining the availability of this information to the homeowners.

Where does our water come from?

The primary source of water for The Estates Parrett Mountain homeowners is well 3B with a secondary well (number 4) as emergency back up in the event of a failure of well 3B.

YOUR WATER IS TESTED for approximately 200 contaminants. These include all contaminants regulated by the EPA, plus a number of unregulated contaminants. Sampling is conducted at various locations in the water supply and distribution system. Test results are submitted to the Oregon Health Authority, Drinking Water Program the local agency responsible for enforcing the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act. **If a health related contaminant is not listed in this report, it was not detected.** To see the full list of tests and results visit—<https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=01498> .

TOTAL COLIFORM

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Amount Detected Min-Max	MCL	MCLG	Source
Total Coliform	% in monthly samples	None	1 positive sample per month	0	Naturally present in the environment

Total Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. Because of its ability to provide this indication, this test result was included even though there was no contaminant detected.

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	# Of Samples	Sample Date	MCLG	AL
Lead	10	Sept 18, 2015	0.0060 mg/l	0.015 mg/l
Copper	10	Sept 18, 2015	0.1670mg/l	1.30 mg/l



While there is no MCL for lead or copper, the federal government identifies an “action level” (AL) that triggers certain actions by the water provider. The action level is based on the 90th percentile. This means that 90 percent of the samples must be at or below the defined action level. The action level for copper is 1.35 mg/l and the action level for lead is 0.0155 mg/l. 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. The Estates Parrett Mountain 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 due to your plumbing components by running your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Variances and Exemptions — During 2015 there were no variances or exemptions for the water system.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations — During 2015 there were no reporting deficiencies for the system.

Significant Deficiencies — During the 2015 reporting period there were no deficiencies.

For more information please contact—

PMR Group LLC, 17715 SW Elder View Dr., Sherwood OR 97140, 503-421-2166

DEFINITIONS—

Not all of these will be found on the 2015 Water Quality Report but they may be helpful if you visit the EPA website.



<u>Term</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
Unit Descriptions	
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Variances and Exceptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level