

Pete's Mountain Water Company Annual Drinking Water Report 2017

We are proud to present our annual drinking water report covering all testing between January 1 and December 31, 2017. We are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water possible.

This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Knowing more about the water you drink will help you make more informed choices.

We ask all our customers to help protect our water source which is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Update Your Contact Information

Pete's Mountain Water Company must have up-to-date contact information, including email address and phone number in the event we need to alert you to emergency situations, should they occur.

This would be used in situations when it is essential to reach all members, such as a boil water notice, line breaks where water service is interrupted, or other emergencies, e.g., flooding or fire.

It is also essential for us to have contact information of those residing in the homes being served within the water system, even if the owner lives elsewhere. Please check with Tabor Accounting to confirm the accuracy of your contact information.

Our Sources of Water

Pete's Mountain Water Company water is supplied by two deep (1000 ft, and 1052 ft) groundwater wells. The source of this water has been identified as the Columbia River Basalt Group of Aquifers.

Our reservoir has a 140,000-gallon capacity.



Cross Connection and Backflow Information

Outside water features, such as swimming pools, hot tubs, fountains, or ponds: All homes with direct plumbing to such water features are **required to install a backflow assembly at the water meter.**

In-ground irrigation or in-home fire sprinkler systems: All homes with in-ground irrigation systems or home fire sprinklers with non-potable piping must install and maintain an approved backflow protection assembly.

Backflow assemblies protect our drinking water against contamination from backflow and back-siphonage. If your home is not protected against cross connections, the first home to be contaminated will be your own!

Homeowners are responsible for protecting their home from cross connections. Please make sure your home meets the current plumbing codes. Contact the Water System Manager if you have any questions regarding this critical issue.

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What the EPA Says About Drinking Water Contaminants

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effect can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater

Sources of 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 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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems

Pesticides & Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;

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

In order to ensure tap water is SAFE to drink: EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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.

Lead and Copper Testing:

With the news of elevated levels of lead in schools in Portland and Beaverton many people have become aware of the potential for lead being in your drinking water. We test for lead and copper every 3 years as required by the Oregon Health Authority. We last tested in 2015. We are required to test from 5 different locations throughout the system. In 2015 10 sites were used lead was present in 2 of the 10 samples.

Statement for Consumer Confidence Report:

Lead Specific Information

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. Pete's Mountain Water Company 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 concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing method and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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**Important Health Information for
immuno-compromised persons:**

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 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**

**Our Water Exceeds Safety and
Quality Standards.**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The chart located on page 4 displays results of our monitoring for the period of 01-01-2017 to 12-31-2017. **The results of testing done are not shown if no contaminants were present in the water sample.**

The results of all water testing can be found at the Oregon Health Authority's website: <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00161>



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Water Quality Data Table

2017 Testing Data

Contaminant	MCL	H2O Sample	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrates	10mg/L	0.0	3-30-2017	None	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Coliform Bacteria		None Detected	monthly	None	Natural present in the environment
E-Coli	any	None detected	monthly	None	E. coli is a type of fecal coliform bacteria commonly found in the intestines of animals and humans.

Historical Data Last 5 years

Contaminant	MCL/AL	H2O Sample	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper 90%	1.30mg/L	0.08mg/L	9-11-2015	None	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90%	0.0155mg/L	0.002mg/L	9-11-2015	None	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper 90%	1.30mg/L	0.097	8-21--2012	None	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90%	0.0155 mg/L		8-21-2012	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,

Definitions of the Units of Measurement in the Water Quality Data Table:

If the MCL column is blank, then a maximum contaminant level has not been set for that chemical.

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

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) are the same ratio – one part per million corresponds to one minute in 20 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Pete's Mountain Water Company Contact Information:

If you have water questions, contact Phillip Merrill:

**Merrill Water Systems LLC
503.734.7400, info@merrillwater.com**

If you have billing questions, contact Ruth Velez:

**Tabor Accounting
(503) 598-1011, ruthv@taboraccountinggroup.com**