

Pete's Mountain Water Co. Inc.

Volume 16 Issue 1

2016 - Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

June 8, 2017

Dear Customers:

We are pleased to present to you this year's summary of your water quality provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Pete's Mountain Water Co., Inc. is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply possible. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

We are proud to report that the water provided by Pete's Mountain Water Co., Inc. meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking-water standards. On September 28, 2015 we were designated as an Outstanding Performer by the Clackamas County Health Authority.

This report will show our water quality and what it means to you... If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Suzanne Webber @ 503.263.6574 or e-mail @ petesh20@canby.com

Where Does My Water Come From ?

Our water source consists of a confined aquifer deep well groundwater system. Formed from the Columbia River Basalts. At the present time we have two wells. One that was drilled in 1969, well # 1. The other drilled in 1998, as a backup or secondary well # 2, put into service August 2003. We also have a 140,000 gallon in-ground storage facility for high demand times. Our water is currently untreated or raw. We have a source water assessment plan that provides more information about potential sources of contamination. A summary copy is available upon request.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table:

Pete's Mountain Water Co., Inc. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the periods between **January 1, 2015** thru **December 31, 2016**. In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal : The level of a contaminant in the drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. **MCLGs** allow for a margin of safety.

MCL or 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.

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

MRDLG or 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 or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level : There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Water Quality Data Table

Pete's Mountain Water Co., Inc. Did Not Have Any Water Quality Violations :

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that have been detected in the last five calendar years of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA or the state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Contaminant:								
Total Coliform	0	Two or more positive	1 positive sample			10/27/2005	No	Naturally present in the Environment:
Fecal Coliform Or e. coli bac.	0	Samples/month	ND				No	Human or animal fecal waste:
Contaminant:								
Uranium	0	AL=30	ND	NA		10/30/15	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching:
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.60	NA		5/23/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks:

UNITS DESCRIPTION:

ND = (Non-Detects)-laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

NA = (Non-Applicable)-not required to be tested for. In our case because of the size of our system.

NR = (Not Reported)

MNR = Monitoring not required, but is recommended.

pCi/L = (Picocuries per liter)-Pico curies per liter (is a measure of the radioactivity in water.)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

Mg/L=(Milligrams per liter)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

V & E=(Variances & Exemptions) – State or EPA (permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique, under

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	# of Samples >Al	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	.0800	0	09/11/2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	.0020	0	09/11/2015	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Educational Statement for Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

We test monthly for: Coliforms, and E.coli Coliforms. **Annually for:** Nitrate's

We also test every 3 yrs for: **Regulated Volatile Organic Compounds:** Benzene, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane(EDC), 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Methylene chloride, Styrene, Tetrachlorethylene, Toluene, 1,2,4-Trichloroebenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Vinyl chloride, Xylenes total.

Regulated Synthetic Organic Compounds: EDB, DBCP, Alachlor, Atrazine, Simazine, Chlordane, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor-epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadien, BHC-gamma(Lindane), Methoxychlor, Toxaphene, Polychlorinatedbiphenyls-PCB's, Dalapon, Dinoseb, Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP(Silvex), Benzo(a)pyrene, Bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, Bis(2-ethylhexyl)hthalate, Carbofuran, Vydate, Glyphosate, Endothall, Diquat. **Unregulated Synthetic Organic Compounds:** Butachlor, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Propachlor, Dicamba, Aldicarb, Aldicarb sulfone, Aldicarb sulfoxide, Carbaryl, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl. **Every 9 yrs for:** **Inorganic Compounds:** Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Thallium, Fluoride, Nitrite, Cyanide. **Radioactive Contaminants:** Gross Alpha, Radium 226/228. and **Nitrite**

All of these compounds have been tested for, with no detects. We do not test for Radon.

Checking For Leaks

Undetected leaks can be costly. If you think you may have a water leak, there is a simple test you can perform.....

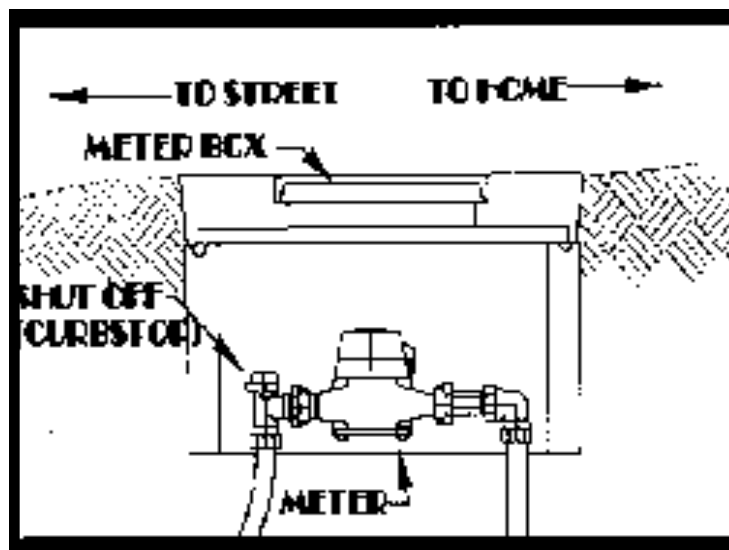
- ◆ First, turn off all faucets and water-using appliances, such as dishwashers and clothes washers.
- ◆ Then go to your water meter and lift the cover for the meter dial. Note the position of the sweep-hand, or use a marker on the lens cover.
- ◆ Wait 20-30 minutes and check the sweep-hand location again. If the sweep-hand has moved, you probably have a leak somewhere in your system.

Where to Look for Leaks:

- ◆ Your toilet may have a silent leak. Drop a little food coloring in the tank. Wait about 10 minutes without flushing. If color appears in the bowl, you have a leak.
- ◆ Check for moist spots around and under the house plumbing, and around the outdoor plumbing. And of course, during the summer look for those extra green spots along your service line areas.

Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996:

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for Public Water Systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above that part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our well's), (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and (3) determining the relative risk to the well water from those sources. The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with the information they need to develop a strategy to protect their drinking water resource if they choose. The Health Division's Drinking Water Program has completed the identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area for our system. A map showing this area is available by contacting Pete's Mountain Water Co., Inc.



Why are there contaminants in my 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 a health risk.. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water hotline (800-426-4791).

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: Microbial contaminants , such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I need to take special precautions ?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person's 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 an appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791**

Source water assessment and it's availability.

We do have a completed Source Water assessment. If you would like a copy. Please contact the office @ 503.263.6574 or by e-mail petesh20@canby.com

How can I get Involved ?

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Again, If you should have any further questions please feel free to contact Suzanne Webber at Pete's Mountain Water Co., Inc.

@ (503)263-6574 or E-Mail petesh20@canby.com

Oregon Health Division's Website; www.ohd.state.or.us/dwp or by phone (503) 731-4010

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Website; www.epa.gov/safewater or by phone (800) 426-4791

Water Quality Data for community systems throughout the U.S. **Website;** www.waterdata.com