

Mossy Brae Water District

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Based on water quality data from the calendar year 2016

Mossy Brae Water District
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What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

We are pleased to present this year's Consumer Confidence Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). 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. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Your drinking water comes from a single groundwater well located within the boundary of the District. The well, well house and reservoir tank is located on the west side of SW Stafford Road, approximately 500 feet south of SW Johnson Road.

The State of Oregon has completed the assessment plan for our well which includes a map of where the water comes from, possible sources of contamination, and a review of the susceptibility of the source for contamination. This plan is available for public review.

Educational Information

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 effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The source 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.

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).

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. Mossy Brae Water District 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 exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 result from urban storm water 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

Water Quality Data						
Contaminant Name	Unit	Water Quality Standard / Goal	Amount Detected	Sample Date ^A	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Nitrate	ppm	10 (MCL)	0.693	01/14/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Lead	ppb	15 (AL)	ND	07/14/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits and corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	ppm	1.3 (AL)	0.062	07/14/2016	No	
Total Coliform	-	0	0	0	No	Found throughout the environment

^A Data shown is the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. Monitoring results older than 5 years are not reported.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition / Description
ppm	Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> – 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	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> – 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	<u>Treatment Technique</u> – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	<u>Action Level</u> – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal</u> – 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	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level</u> – 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.

Contact Information

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