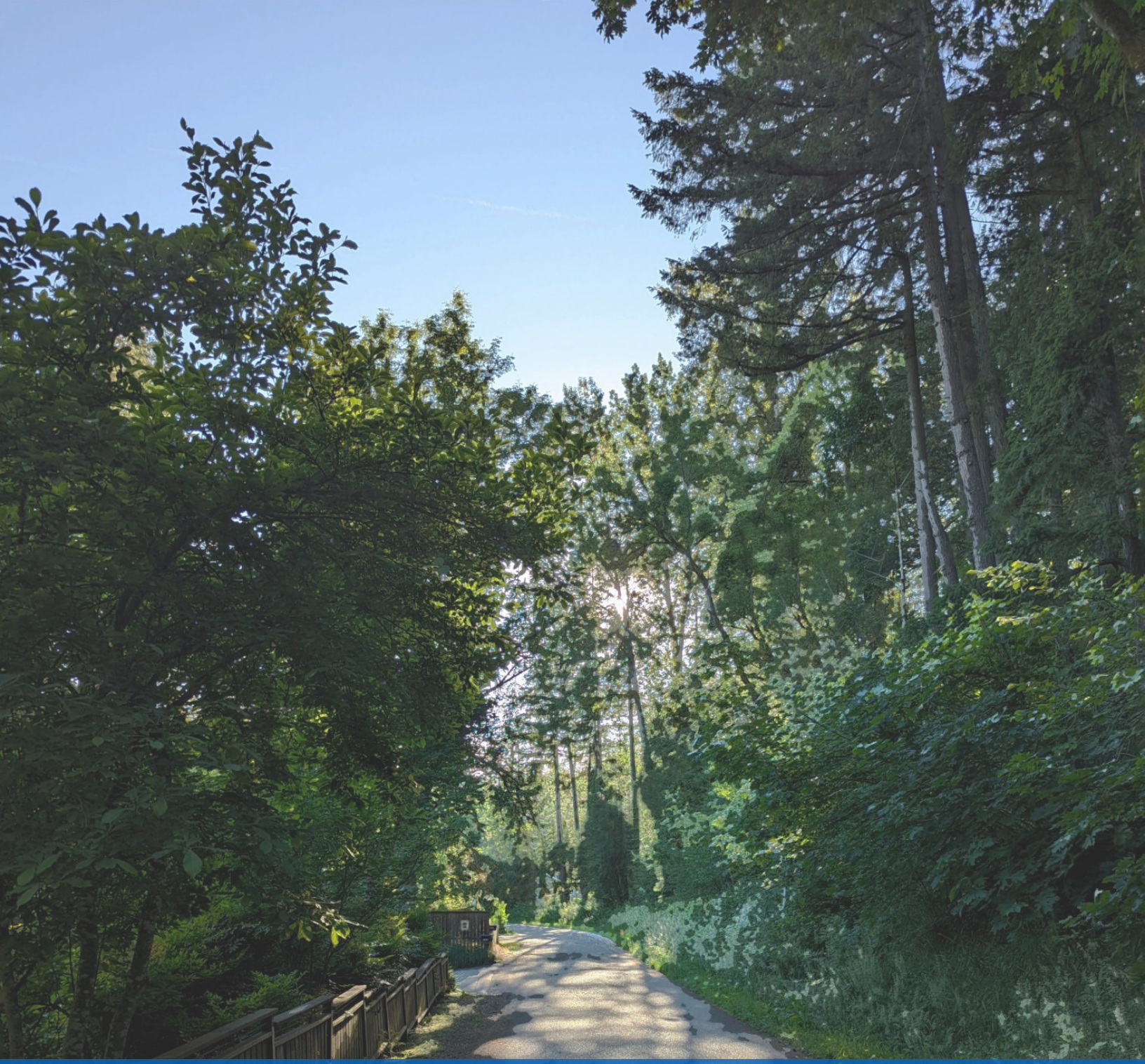

MOSSY BRAE WATER DISTRICT

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Based on water quality data from the calendar year 2021

Mossy Brae Water District
2606 SW Mossy Brae Road
West Linn, OR 97068
www.mossybrae.org

Consumer Confidence Report

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 (Well Log CLAC 3244) located within the boundary of the District. The well, well house, and reservoir tank are located on the west side of SW Stafford Road, approximately 500 feet north of SW Pattulo Way.

The State of Oregon has completed an 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. Contact the district to review this assessment plan.

Opportunities for Public Participation

Mossy Brae Water District holds an annual Board budget meeting at the end of the district's fiscal year as well as regular board meetings to discuss district issues and ongoing projects. All meetings are open to the public. Please contact the district for a schedule of meetings and meeting agendas.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table on the follow page lists all 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 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	MCLG (mg/L)	MCL or TT (mg/L)	Amount Detected	Sample Date(s)[1]	Violation	Sources of Contaminant in Drinking Water
Barium	2.0	2.0 – MCL	0.00798 mg/L	11/19/2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4.0	4.0 – MCL	0.18 mg/L	11/19/2019	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	10.0	10.0 – MCL	0.712 mg/L	04/12/2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium[2]	-	-	7.6 mg/L	11/19/2019	No	Runoff from mineral deposits in ground and surface water.
Lead	0	TT; Action Level = 0.015	ND	11/19/2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3	TT; Action Level = 1.3	0.131	06/27/2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Coliform (TC)	**0**	**5.0%[3]**	**4**	**05/24/2021, 10/11/2021, 10/15/2021**	**Yes[4]**	**Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and *E. coli* only come from human and animal fecal waste.**
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	0	0%[3]	0	05/24/2021, 10/11/2021, 10/15/2021	No	Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* come from human and animal fecal waste.

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

[2] There are no regulatory limits for Sodium, but US EPA recommends that drinking water sodium be held to 20 mg/L or less.

[3] No more than 5.0% samples total coliform-positive (TC-positive) in a month. (For water systems that collect fewer than 40 routine samples per month, no more than one sample can be total coliform-positive per month.) Every sample that has total coliform must be analyzed for either fecal coliforms or E. coli. If two consecutive TC-positive samples are also positive for E.coli fecal coliforms, system has an acute MCL violation.

[4] On May 24, 2021, a Total Coliform (TC) positive sample was collected at the source well. Additional testing of this sample was found to be absent of fecal coliform and *E. coli*. A single sample collected in the district distribution system this same day showed no TC positive sample.

On October 11, 2021, a TC positive sample was collected in the distribution system. Additional testing of this sample was found to be absent of fecal coliform and *E. coli*. Furthermore, due to the TC positive samples taken within the distribution system, a sampling was triggered at the source well. This source well sample was absent of TC. Three additional samples were taken October 15 at a point location in the distribution system. Two of the three samples were TC-positive; the two TC-positive samples were absent of fecal coliforms and *E. coli*. After district investigation, it was found that the chlorine pump at the well house had failed which coincided with the zero-chlorine residual in the samples. **Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches**. This chlorine pump has since been replaced and chlorine residuals have returned to normal levels within the distribution system.

On November 11, 2021, three samples taken at various locations in the distribution system were absent of TC.

Units and Definitions

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	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.
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 Disinfection 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.

Contact Information

Contact: Mossy Brae Water District
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