

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020***  
***Saunders Creek Home Owners Association***  
***95691 Saunders Creek Road***  
***(Public Water Supply ID# 41-01201)***

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, Saunders Creek Home Owners Cooperative will be issuing an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Mac, the park manager at 541-698-6015. Jeromy Barto and Mac have been certified by the state of Oregon. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board of director meetings on the second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm.

## **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from an aquifer shared by many users on the south bank of the river. 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 activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves about 70 people through 44 service connections). Our water source is groundwater drawn from one 70-foot deep drilled well which is located between space 7 and space 33.

## **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants are depicted in the table below and which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably 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 (800-426-4791) or, Kent Downs 541-214-4786 Oregon Drinking Water Service. Kent is the inspector for small water systems in Curry County.

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. Only one of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in our drinking water.

### Current Coliform Summary History

Samples Required		Sample Type		Sampling Period Type			
1		RT			MONTH		
<a href="#">Spreadsheet</a>							
Number of Samples Reported							
Period End Date	Routines Reported	Routine TC+	Routine FC+	Repeats Reported	Repeat TC+	Repeat FC+	Period Type
Dec 31, 2020	2	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Nov 30, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Oct 31, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Sep 30, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Aug 31, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Jul 31, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Jun 30, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
May 31, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Apr 30, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Mar 31, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Jan 31, 2020	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN

### Recent Coliform Test Results - PWS ID: 01201 ---- SAUNDERS CREEK HOC

Sample Date	# Samples	Sample Type	Coliform Type	Results ID	Repeat of Sample ID	Sample Site	Facility	CI Residual	Receive Date
<a href="#">Dec 28, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20202038		11A	DIST-A		Dec 29, 2020
<a href="#">Dec 07, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20201926		#33	DIST-A		Dec 09, 2020
<a href="#">Nov 03, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20201730		10A	DIST-A		Nov 04, 2020
<a href="#">Oct 05, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20201545		#14	DIST-A		Oct 07, 2020
<a href="#">Sep 03, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20201364		#7	DIST-A		Sep 04, 2020
<a href="#">Aug 05, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20201178		#23	DIST-A		Aug 07, 2020
<a href="#">Jul 07, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20200983		#11	DIST-A		Jul 09, 2020
<a href="#">Jun 01, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20200780		11A	DIST-A		Jun 02, 2020
<a href="#">May 05, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20200631		1A	DIST-A		May 07, 2020
<a href="#">Apr 06, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20200499		7A	DIST-A		Apr 08, 2020
<a href="#">Mar 03, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20200332		#33	DIST-A		Mar 05, 2020
<a href="#">Jan 06, 2020</a>	1	RT	Total	Absent--20200020		#25	DIST-A		Jan 08, 2020

Coliform or other bacteria in drinking or swimming water will not necessarily make you ill. However, since these organisms are present, other disease-causing organisms may also be present. Health symptoms related to drinking or swallowing water contaminated with bacteria generally range from no ill effects to cramps and diarrhea (gastrointestinal distress).

### Latest Chemical Results - PWS ID: 01201 ---- SAUNDERS CREEK HOC

Sample ID	Sample Date	Receive Date	Chemical	Source ID	Results	Current MCL	UOM
201226101A-D	12/03/2020	12/28/2020	TTHM	DIST-A	ND	0.0800000	MG/L
201226102A-D	12/03/2020	12/28/2020	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	DIST-A	ND	0.0600000	MG/L
2012079001-I	12/01/2020	12/07/2020	NITRATE	EP-A	0.3640000	10.000000	MG/L
2010152	10/05/2020	10/22/2020	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L
2008053601A	08/10/2020	08/25/2020	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L
2004225	04/06/2020	04/24/2020	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L
2001027701	01/06/2020	01/20/2020	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L

#### Definitions:

The definitions for MCL, MCLG, MRDL, and MRDLG are required in all Annual Water Quality Reports

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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 contamination.

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

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Non-Detects (ND):** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

**Micrograms per liter (ug/L):** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

**Nanograms per liter (ng/L):** Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

**Picograms per liter (pg/L):** Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Millirems per year (mrem/yr):** A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Million Fibers per Liter (MFL):** A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nitrate (must be included when detected above 5 mg/l, but below 10 mg/l)

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below Oregon State requirements. Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, it was detected at 0.2200000 which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

“Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.”

As you can see by the chemical table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below current federal drinking water requirements.

### IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We have met all testing and state reporting and are in full compliance at this time. We want to assure you that we are doing everything in order to meet the State Oregon Rules and Regulations to stay in compliance with all

testing and reporting on our water system. Mac does yearly training and is certified by the state to do the water testing.

### Monitoring:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Some testing is required on a monthly basis while testing for other materials is done by the schedules posted below.

Chemical Sampling Schedule Status										
Facility ID		Analyte or Group		Sampling Interval	Monitoring Period		Days Until End	Samples Required	Samples Received	Last Sample Date
					Start	End				
DIST-A	Distribution System	LEAD & COPPER	notes	3 Years				5	done	09/04/2018
										Seasonal sampling period: 06/01 thru 09/30
DIST-A	Distribution System	STAGE 2 DBP	notes	3 Years	01/01/2020 -	12/31/2020		1	incomplete	11/28/2016
										Seasonal sampling period: 11/01 thru 11/30
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	BROMATE		Quarterly	04/01/2020 -	06/30/2020	11	1	done	04/06/2020
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	ARSENIC		9 Years	01/01/2017 -	12/31/2025	2,021	1	done	07/31/2019
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	IOC	notes	9 Years	01/01/2020 -	12/31/2028	3,117	1	incomplete	07/31/2019
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	NITRATE		Yearly	01/01/2020 -	12/31/2020	195	1	incomplete	07/31/2019
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	NITRITE	notes	9 Years	01/01/2020 -	12/31/2028	3,117	1	incomplete	07/31/2019
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	RAD - GROSS ALPHA		9 Years	01/01/2014 -	12/31/2022	925	1	incomplete	10/29/2012
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	RAD - RADIUM 226/228	notes	9 Years	01/01/2017 -	12/31/2025	2,021	1	incomplete	03/05/2012
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	RAD - URANIUM	notes	9 Years	01/01/2017 -	12/31/2025	2,021	1	incomplete	03/05/2012
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	SOC		3 Years	01/01/2020 -	12/31/2022	925	1	incomplete	07/31/2019
EP-A	EP FOR WELL (CURR 00261)	VOLATILE ORGANICS		3 Years	01/01/2020 -	12/31/2022	925	1	incomplete	07/31/2019

### DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). We have included a link to State of Oregon Public Health web site for residents interested in learning more about the drinking water programs.

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Pages/index.aspx>

## WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
  - ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers;
  - ◆ **Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met. This is more important than ever as we are entering into drought season earlier than ever before.**
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You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ *Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.*
- ◆ *Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.*
- ◆ *Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.*
- ◆ *Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.*

You can look up our water stats on line at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=01201>