Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
Saunders Creek Home Owners Cooperative
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 space 36, 541-698-6015, Deb Taylor at space 14, 541-425-5387 or Sam Morris at space 14A, 541-425-1949. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled park board meetings on the second Tuesday of the month at Kay's, 8A 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. 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 bout70 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)

Kent Downs, R.E.H.S
OREGON HEALTH AUTHORITY
Public Health Division
Drinking Water Services
Kent.o.downs@dhsoha.state.or.us
Cell: 541-214-4786
165 East 7th Avenue, Suite100, Eugene, OR 97401
541-214-4786.
Kent is our local contact for Curry County and does our inspections. We are regularly in contact with Kent and he is great source of information.

After-hours emergencies: evenings, weekends, holidays
Contact on-call DWS manager (503) 704-1174

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.

PWS ID: 01201 ---- SAUNDERS CREEK HOC

Current Coliform Summary History

Samples Required	Sample Type	Sampling Period Type
1	RT	MONTH

Spreadsheet

Number of Samples Reported

Period End Date	Routines Reported	Routine TC+	Routine FC+	Repeats Reported	Repeat TC+	Repeat FC+	Period Type
Jul 31, 2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Jun 30, 2022	1	**1**	0	**3**	0	0	MN
May 31, 2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Apr 30, 2022	1	**1**	0	**4**	**1**	0	MN
Mar 31, 2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Feb 28, 2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Jan 31, 2022	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Dec 31, 2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	3Y
Dec 31, 2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Nov 30, 2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Oct 31, 2021	1	**1**	0	**3**	0	0	MN
Sep 30, 2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Aug 31, 2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Jul 31, 2021	1	**1**	0	**6**	**2**	0	MN
Jun 30, 2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
May 31, 2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Apr 30, 2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN
Mar 31, 2021	1	0	0	0	0	0	MN

As you can see we did have a few positive tests for Coliform which has been determined due to testing errors and not actual contamination but until we can confirm the source of the error we always take the extra precautions and issue a boil water warning to insure your safety. Thank you for your patients when this occurs.

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**
2203011501A-B	03/01/2022	03/14/2022	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L
2112097001-I	12/01/2021	12/03/2021	NITRATE	EP-A	0.2290000	10.000000	MG/L
2111018601A-B	11/02/2021	11/15/2021	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L
2108134001	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	COPPER	DIST-A	ND	1.3000000	MG/L
2108134001	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	LEAD	DIST-A	ND	0.0150000	MG/L
2108134002	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	COPPER	DIST-A	0.2420000	1.3000000	MG/L
2108134002	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	LEAD	DIST-A	0.0020600	0.0150000	MG/L
2108134003	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	COPPER	DIST-A	0.1200000	1.3000000	MG/L
2108134003	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	LEAD	DIST-A	ND	0.0150000	MG/L
2108134004	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	COPPER	DIST-A	0.1290000	1.3000000	MG/L
2108134004	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	LEAD	DIST-A	ND	0.0150000	MG/L
2108134005	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	COPPER	DIST-A	ND	1.3000000	MG/L
2108134005	08/02/2021	08/13/2021	LEAD	DIST-A	ND	0.0150000	MG/L
2108007801A	08/02/2021	08/11/2021	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L
2105010401A	05/03/2021	05/19/2021	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L
2105010401A-B	05/03/2021	09/08/2021	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L
2102433	02/08/2021	02/26/2021	BROMATE	EP-A	ND	0.0100000	MG/L
2102111	02/01/2021	02/19/2021	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 and Deb do yearly training and are 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.

PWS #: 01201 SAUNDERS CREEK HOC Routine Sampling Schedules For Chemicals

Facility ID	Name	Status	Test Group	Samples Required	Sampling Interval	Start	End	Notes
DIST-A	Distribution System	A	LEAD & COPPER	5	3 Years	01/01/2005	Open	Sample Between June 1st and Sept 30th
DIST-A	Distribution System	A	STAGE 2 DBP	1	3 Years	01/01/2015	Open	Sample in November
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	ARSENIC	1	9 Years	01/01/2017	Open	
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	BROMATE	1	Quarterly	10/01/2016	Open	
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	IOC	1	9 Years	01/01/2002	Open	Schedule Reflects Monitoring Reduction Granted
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	NITRATE	1	Yearly	01/01/2002	Open	
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	NITRITE	1	9 Years	01/01/2002	Open	Schedule Reflects Monitoring Reduction Granted
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	RAD - GROSS ALPHA	1	9 Years	01/01/2014	Open	
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	RAD - RADIUM 226/228	1	9 Years	01/01/2008	Open	Schedule Reflects Monitoring Reduction Granted
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	RAD - URANIUM	1	9 Years	01/01/2008	Open	Schedule Reflects Monitoring Reduction Granted
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	SOC	1	3 Years	01/01/2002	Open	
EP-A	EP FOR WELL	A	VOLATILE ORGANICS	1	3 Years	01/01/2002	Open	

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.

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.