Perrydale Domestic Water Association

Consumer Confidence Report

Water Quality Report
2020

ABOUT THIS REPORT:

When Congress passed the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was given the mandate to require public water systems to provide each customer with an Annual Water Quality Report.

This brochure, as required under 40CFR, Subpart O, is meant to increase public awareness of drinking water issues and to serve as a means for customers to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. Information regarding where your drinking water comes from, what is involved in treating and delivering safe drinking water, and any detected levels of contaminants are included in this report.

Water Quality Exceeds Goals
In 2020 Perrydale Domestic Water Association's water quality was found to exceed most mandated Federal and State Standards. The Association is not operating under any variance or exemption. This is our report to you of the summary of the quality of water provided to our customers last year, along with additional information that you may find helpful, such as where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The Association welcomes your questions and comments about this report and other matters concerning your water. You may contact Perrydale Domestic Water Association during normal office hours Monday thru Friday, 8am to 1 pm, at 503-835-7221.

Where Your Water Comes From
Perrydale Domestic Water Association pumped water from eight of our own wells during 2019. Two of these wells are drilled in fractured basalt formation west of the Willamette River. Three are drilled in the Troutdale formation with some marine deposits. The other three are located north of Dallas in basalt formations at various depths.

How Our Water Is Treated
Our wells produce minerals as iron. The water that comes for wells that produce significant amounts of iron is filtered. Four wells are filtered through a green sand filter to remove iron, manganese and arsenic. We have a summer "seasonal well" that is "blended" with four other wells using an approved method from Oregon Health Authority's Drinking Water Services. This blending reduces the naturally occurring arsenic in the water. Arsenic in drinking water is not uncommon and the level when blended is well below the MCL (Maximum Contaminate Level).

Our Goal
Our goal is to provide the best possible water. This is for domestic (household) use and not for irrigation.

How Contaminants Get into Water Supplies
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 substance resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

What Your Water Contains

The Association runs tests on contaminants that may be present in the source water which include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic contaminants and radioactive contaminants. Many of the substances the Association is required to test for are not detected in the water system. We test for each of these areas and have not exceeded the MCLG's for any element in 2020.

In addition, each month we test for Coliform and E-Coli. We had four detections for Coliform in 2020. These were due to one small holding tank that has been removed from distribution. We had no E-Coli detected in 2020.

----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. PDWA water comes only from wells.

----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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Lead In Drinking Water

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. Perrydale Domestic Water Association 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Twenty sites were tested in 2020, no violations. There was one home with elevated lead and copper levels and two homes with elevated copper levels. All homes had replaced some plumbing during the year. One home replaced the entire kitchen, when a second special test was run the lead and copper levels had dropped. The reduction is common as the natural minerals in the water create a film over the new faucets and fixtures that the lead-copper come from.

CONTAMINATE	VIOLATION - YES/NO	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASURMENT
Coliform *	NO	4	MLS
E-Coli	NO	0	PPM
Lead in source water	NO	None to <0.015	MG/L
Lead detected in home**	NO	0.0289	MG/L
Copper detected in three homes ***	NO	Maximum 1.88	MG/L
Arsenic	NO	Average 0.001	MG/L

Abbreviations, Definitions and Notes:

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

* This was due to a faulty small tank that has been removed from distribution.

**This home recently replumed the kitchen, new fixtures produce lead and copper for a year or more.

***All of these homes recently replaced plumbing.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best treatment technology.

Parts Per Million (PPM)/Milligrams Per Liter (MG/L): One part per million is comparable to 1 penny in $10,000.00 or one minute in 2 years. The concentration of a contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Notes:

A. Radioactive contaminants are analyzed every 4 years.

B. Inorganic's, Synthetic Organic's and Volatile Organic's are analyzed once per 4 year compliance period.

C. Lead and Copper contaminants are analyzed every 3 years.

EMERGENCY WATER STORAGE

For information on emergency water storage contact our office or check the Internet at redcross.org. Two to three weeks of normal water usage is a good goal for water storage.

National Water Standard

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water Systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 800-426-4791.

Need Additional Information?

Special information available:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons such as 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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

Non-Health Related Water Issues: For questions on issues such as water pressure, water leaks, taste or odor, please call our office at 503-835-7221.