

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT: Deschutes Village 19035Y

Your water comes from two wells and is considered groundwater. The wells are approximately 157 and 60 feet deep and are located on one of two lots owned by the water company within the community. The system has 1,200 gallons of storage capacity. The system is approved for 73 connections and we presently serve 66. Your water is treated using a chlorination system.

As a result of chlorination used for treatment, your water system is subject to the Disinfection By Product Rules (DBPR). These tests were taken and the results are reported below. If you would like more information on DBP's visit the Department of Health's website <http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/Contaminants/DisinfectionByproducts.aspx>.

Source	Treatment	Description
S1 AKB349	Chlorination	Treatment consists of a chemical feed pump injecting sodium hypochloride (chlorine) to a .6 parts per million concentration to protect against possible bacterial contamination.
S2 ABS225		

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2016 calendar year. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Monitoring Waivers

The WA State Dept. Of Health may offer waivers, based on susceptibility analysis of risk to each source to contaminants. Based on prior testing which showed low or no detection of these contaminants, waivers allowed reduced testing for SOC & VOC through 2016.

Monitoring Periods: VOC 2014–2019, Last Tested 4/2016 Results: ND; SOC 2014–2016 Last Tested 9/2010, Results: ND and 12/2007: ND

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS					
<i>Microbiological</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Your Water</i>	<i>Compliant(Y/N)</i>	<i>Typical Sources</i>
Total Coliform Bacteria	N/A	TT	0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine residual (ppm)	4	4	Range 0.44 - 1.92	Average 0.90	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<i>Disinfectants Disinfection Byproducts</i>	<i>MRDL</i>	<i>MRDLG</i>	<i>Your Water</i>	<i>Compliant(Y/N)</i>	<i>Typical Sources</i>
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	ND - 2013	Y	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	ND - 2013	Y	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Your Water</i>	<i>Compliant(Y/N)</i>	<i>Typical Sources</i>
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.7	Y	Runoff from fertilizer use
<i>Lead and Copper Taken at Customer Taps</i>	<i>AL</i>	<i>No. of Homes Sampled</i>	<i>90th Percentile Value</i>	<i>No. of Homes Exceeding AL</i>	<i>Typical Sources</i>
Lead (ppb)	15	5	9 - 2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	5	0.86 - 2015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Terms and Abbreviations Used:

ppm - parts per million

ppb - parts per billion

N/A - Not Applicable

ND - None Detected

TT - Treatment Technique

Contaminant: A substance that impairs the quality of potable water and may create a hazard to public health.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know 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.

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

Contaminants Which May Reasonably Be Expected To Be Found In Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and/or the Washington board of health prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Additional Health Information

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and in your case 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A. *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. *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.
- C. *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- D. *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- E. *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contamination in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 EPA's 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. H&R Waterworks 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>.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.