

City of Mosier Annual Drinking Water Report 2018

Once again, we are proud to present our annual drinking water report covering all testing between January 1 and December 31, 2018. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible.

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. Knowing more about the water you drink will help you make more informed choices. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with the highest quality drinking water possible.

We ask all our customers help protect your water source which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Update Your Contact Information

We must have an up to date email address and phone number to contact you in the event an emergency should occur within the community.

This would be used in situations where it is important to reach all members such as; a boil water notice, line breaks where water is off, flooding or other emergencies.

This program will only be as successful as the phone numbers we have on file. It will be important for us to have phone numbers of those living within the water system including owners and renters. Please check with us to see if we have the correct numbers on file.

Our Sources of Water:

The City of Mosier has two wells:

Well #2 Emergency only
Well #4 Primary well

The source of these wells has been identified as the Priest Rapids Basalt Aquifer.



Our Reservoirs:

Tank #2 Eastside 119,080 gallons
Tank #3 Mosier Bluffs - Phase 1 56,369 gallons
Tank #4 Mosier Bluffs - Tract B 174,651 gallons

Cross Connection Information

Hot tubs or Outside water features/ponds: All homes with direct plumbing to a Hot tub, water feature or pond are required to install a backflow assembly.

In-Ground Sprinkler or in-home fire sprinklers Systems: All homes with in-ground sprinkler systems or home fire sprinklers with non-potable piping must install and maintain an approved backflow protection assembly.

Backflow assemblies protect our drinking water against contamination from backflow and backsiphonage. If your home is not protected against cross connections, the first home to be contaminated will be your own!

Homeowners are responsible for protecting their home from cross connections. Please make sure your home meets the current plumbing codes.

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What the EPA says about Drinking Water Contaminants

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 Environmental Protection Agency's EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater

Sources of Drinking Water:

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.

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 results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

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

Pesticides & Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is SAFE to drink:

EPA prescribes regulations that 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 and Copper Testing

With the news of elevated levels of lead in schools in Portland and Beaverton many people have become aware of the potential for lead being in your drinking water. We test for lead and copper every 3 years as required by the Oregon Health Authority. We last tested in 2017. We are required to test from 5 different locations throughout the system. Lead was present in 0 of the 5 samples.

Statement for Consumer Confidence Report:

Lead Specific Information

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. The City of Mosier 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 concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing method and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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Important Health Information for immuno-compromised persons:

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**

The City of Mosier

Routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The chart located on pages 3 and 4 shows the results of our monitoring for the period of 01-01-2018 to 12-31-2018. **The results of testing done are not shown if no contaminants were present in the water sample.**

The results of all water testing can be found at the Oregon Health Authority's website: <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00543>



Water Quality Data Table

2018 – 2015 Testing Data

Contaminant	MCL	H2O Sample	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Source Coliform 1 sample per yr.	1 Positive E-Coli		2018	Yes failed to sample	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate	10 mg/L		2018	Yes failed to sample	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks. Sewage: erosion of natural deposits
TTHM	0.08mg/L	0.0037mg/l	9-19-17	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper			2016	Yes failed to sample	Corrosion of household plumbing
Total Coliform	1 Positive E-Coli	Coliform bacteria detected in 1 sample(s) No E-Coli	6-7-2016	None	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM	0.08mg/L	0.00084	9-12-14	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Copper 90%	1.30mg/L	0.0047	9-18-13	None	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

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Lead 90%	0.0155mg/L	0.00	9-18-13	None	Corrosion of household plumbing

Definitions of the Units of Measurement in the table Above:

If the MCL column is blank then a maximum contaminant level has not been set for that chemical

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in 20 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level – 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 available treatment technology.

Pci/L picocuries per liter (measure of radiation)

For

If you have **WATER Questions Call:**

If you have billing questions: