

Rhododendron Water Association

Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2017

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in recent years past, Rhododendron Water Association (RWA) tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. RWA vigilantly safeguards its water supply and once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated any maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Rhododendron Water Association obtains its source of water from Henry Creek with a diversion structure located in Mount Hood National Forest in the foothills of Zig Zag Mountain. The water is treated using Multimedia (sand) filters and Rosedale brand cartridge filters to remove turbidity, Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Sodium Hypochlorite (NaOCl) is added to provide disinfection residual throughout the distribution system.

Source water assessment and its availability

The State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has completed a Source Water Assessment and the summary can be viewed at the following web site:

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/docs/swasummary/pws00702.pdf>

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (800-426-4791). 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. These include: A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems. E) 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 that 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.

How can I get involved?

Attend the Annual General Membership Meeting, which is held every year in May on a date determined by the Board. The meeting notice is enclosed. You can also help us keep costs down by reporting leaks and other maintenance issues to our main office at 503-622-5000 or our Water Master, David Jacob; Cell 503-310-9262.

Other Information

Planned System Upgrades: RWA is in a multi year meter installation program, to help identify leaks in the system. We are also constructing a 130,000-gallon water storage tank in the Woodlands neighborhood and installing a slow sand filtration system at the treatment plant. All the above projects are expected to be complete by the end of the year

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| Contaminants (units) | MCLG | MCL | Your water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|------|-----|------------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | High | Low | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Sodium Hypochlorite (ppm) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.6 Ave | 1.34 | 0.27 | Daily | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Halo Acetic Acids | | 60 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 20 | 5/3/17 | No | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | | 80 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 13 | 5/3/17 | No | |

| Contaminants (units) | MCLG | MCL | Your water | Range | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|--------------|-------|-----|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | High | Low | | | |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | n/a | <1 | .080 average | .88 | .03 | Daily | No | Soil Runoff |
| Total Coliform | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | Monthly | No | Naturally present in the environment |

| Contaminants (units) | MCLG | MCL | Your water | Number of samples above action level | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.233 | 0 | 09/16 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 4.9 | 0 | 9/16 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

Units Description:

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

of monthly positive samples: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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

MCL: 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.

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

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French (Français)

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.