

# Water Quality Report 2018

## Boring Water District #24: Water Quality Data 2018

### Source Water Samples

Contaminant	Goal (mg/L)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Our Results	Violation	Likely Contaminant
Coliform (2 Samples per month)	0 bacterial colonies detected	2nd Sample within a month with bacterial colonies detected	0 bacterial colonies detected in 20 samples	No	Naturally present in environment

### Lead and Copper at Residential Water Faucets- September 2016 (tested every three years)

Substances	Goal (mg/L)	Action Level (mg/L)	90th Percentile	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Likely Contaminant
Lead	0	0.015	0	0 out of 10 tested	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper	0	1.3	0.042	0 out of 10 tested	Corrosion of household plumbing system

## Introduction

Per the data above, Boring Water District #24 consistently meets and exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards. The purpose of this report is to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to

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provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water, originating in an underground aquifer, is pumped from four active wells to three large holding tanks located on Polivka Hill. Since our well water is such high quality, we're able to serve it without any treatments, chlorination, or filtration. Fluoride is not added to the water.

## Definitions

**ND** - Non-detects - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. The majority of the contaminants we tested for were not detected and were left off of the table.

**MCLG** - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

**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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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

**90th Percentile** - is the highest result found in 90% of the samples listed in order from the lowest to the highest results.

**ppm** - Parts per million - One part per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**ppb** - Parts per billion - One part per billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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## Testing the Water

### Potential Contamination

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are man made or naturally occurring. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, radioactive material can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain trace amounts of some contaminants.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

- **Microbial: Viruses and Bacteria**
  - Sewage treatment plants
  - Septic systems
  - Agricultural livestock operations
  - Wildlife
- **Inorganic Contaminants**
  - Salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff
  - Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges
  - Farming
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**
  - Agriculture
  - Urban stormwater runoff
  - Residential uses
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**
  - Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production
  - Gas stations
  - Urban stormwater runoff
  - Septic systems
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Drinking Water Program has assessed the areas surrounding our wells to identify potential sources of pollution and to determine the relative risk to our water from those sources. A copy of the Source Water Assessment is on file at our office.

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## **Monitoring**

To ensure the health and safety of our customers, Boring Water District routinely monitors for approximately 100 different elements in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We use an independent laboratory to analyze our water samples. On the first page of this report, you will find a table that shows the results of our most recent monitoring through December 31, 2018. We test for many different substances, yet the results will appear in the table only if the substance is detected. The results remain in the table until, in compliance with regulations, we test for the substance again, sometimes several years later.

## **Health Information**

### **Immuno-compromised Individuals**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised individuals are those who have an impaired immune system. An immunocompromised host is a person who does not have the ability to respond normally to an infection due to an impaired or weakened immune system. This inability to fight infection can be caused by a number of reasons including illness and disease (eg, diabetes, HIV), malnutrition, and drugs. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). They are also able to provide more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

### **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. Boring Water District 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

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hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 3 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 (800 426-4791) or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## **Resources**

### **Complete information about our water system and sampling results**

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Pages/index.aspx>

### **Oregon Department of Human Services Drinking Water Program**

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater>. Click Drinking Water Data Online, WS Name Look Up and click Boring Water District.

**Safe Drinking Water Hotline** (800 426-4791) [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### **EPA guidelines**

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf>