



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2020

Boring Water District #24

Introduction

The Water Quality Report serves to inform the public of the services and quality of water provided by Boring Water District over the latest year. The water district's goal is to provide safe and dependable drinking water to its customers. According to the Water Quality Data from this past year, the water district continues to exceed all federal and state drinking water standards.

About the Water

The district's water comes from an underground aquifer that is pumped from four active wells to three large holding tanks located on Polivka Hill. The well water is of such high quality that the district is able to serve it without any treatments, chlorination, or filtration. Fluoride is not added to the district's water.

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 and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring materials. In some cases, radioactive material can be picked up from human or animal activity. All drinking water, including bottled, may reasonably be expected to contain trace amounts of some contaminants.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

- **Microbial: Viruses and Bacteria**
 - Sewage and treatment plants
 - Septic systems
 - Agricultural livestock operations
 - Wildlife
- **Inorganic Contaminants**
 - Salts and metals, which can be a naturally occurring or a result of urban storm water runoff

- Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges
- Farming
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**
 - Agriculture
 - Urban storm water runoff
 - Residential uses
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**
 - Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production
 - Gas stations
 - Urban storm water runoff
 - Septic system
- **Radioactive Contaminants**
 - 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.

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. The district uses an independent laboratory to analyze the water samples. The table shows the results of our most recent monitoring through December 31, 2019. 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. 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 is prompted by illness and disease (e.g., 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. Lead in drinking water primarily originates 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 water has been sitting for several hours, to minimize the potential for lead exposure, flush the tap for 30 seconds to 3 minutes before using water (only drinking or cooking). If there is concern about lead in the water, a request can be processed to test it. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, can be found by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Data

Boring Water District #24: Water Quality Data 2020					
Source Water Samples					
Contaminant	Goal (mg/L)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Results	Violation	Likely Contaminant
Coliform (2 Samples per month)	0 bacterial colonies detected	A 2nd sample within a month with bacterial colonies detected	0 bacterial colonies detected in 24 samples	No	Naturally present in environment
Lead and Copper at Residential Water Faucets September 2020					
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

Definitions

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

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water. 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. If exceeded, it triggers the need for treatment or action from the water system.

90th Percentile - 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.

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.

EPA guidelines

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