Drinking Water Quality

2009

Consumer Confidence Report

The Interlachen Water People’s Utility District (IWPUD) is pleased to report that your drinking water currently meets or exceeds all State and Federal water quality requirements. The IWPUD is proud of our water and the service we provide to you, our customers, friends and neighbors.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all water utilities to provide their customers with an annual water quality report. This report provides a summary of information regarding the Interlachen Water People’s Utility District (IWPUD) and its water quality for the year 2009. Please take the time to read this newsletter and learn about the exceptional drinking water supplied by your PUD and its all-volunteer, unpaid Board of Directors. If you would like additional information or would like to report a problem with your water, we encourage you to call any of the IWPUD directors, or Certified Water Operators listed at the end of this report.

Complete information about the IWPUD is available from the Oregon Dept. of Human Services Drinking Water Program (DHS/DWP) website at: http://170.104.63.9/inventory.php The IWPUD public water system (PWS) number is OR41-00902.

MEETINGS and NOTICES:

The IWPUD Directors meet the third Monday of every month at 6:30 p.m. in the home of one of the Directors. These are public meetings that anyone may attend. Notices and Minutes are published on the Interlachen Bulletin Board at the Blue Lake Easement located between 21047 and 21121 NE Interlachen Lane or sent via email. To receive notices or minutes via email, please send an email to interlachenwpud@comcast.net asking to be added to the IWPUD email list.

GENERAL SYSTEM INFORMATION:

The IWPUD supplies drinking water to 153 homes. Your drinking water is supplied from 4 wells, drawing groundwater from three different aquifers. The water is supplied to you directly from the wells, without any
treatment. The wells and their locations are: West Interlachen (IWPUD Well #1) about 20416 NE Interlachen, Interlachen (IWPUD Well #2) at 21246 NE Interlachen, Lachenview (IWPUD Well #3) at 21522 NE Lachenview, Blue Lake (IWPUD Well #4) at the intersection of Blue Lake Rd. and NE Interlachen Lane. The pumps require electricity and air pressure to run. In the event of a power outage or other water problem, residents should immediately curtail water usage, call an IWPUD board member, and allow time for the IWPUD to implement the emergency water supply procedures. During emergencies, such as a power outage, the IWPUD water will be supplied by the City of Fairview.

Major repairs to the system are handled through an intergovernmental agreement with the Rockwood Water P.U.D. The R.W.P.U.D. Manager, Harvey Barnes, along with Mike Baker and his crew have provided excellent and timely service to the I.W.P.U.D.

The average home in the PUD used over 325 gallons of high quality drinking water per day in 2009! Think conservation! Report leaks! In fact, report any changes you note in your water service or quality, it may be important.

WATER QUALITY

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 (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. IWPUD 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 two 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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 which 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. Contaminants are grouped into the following general categories.

**Useful Terms and Abbreviations**

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – the level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level – (MCL)** 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,

**parts per million (ppm)** – number of parts of contaminant per million parts of drinking water.

**milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** – milligrams of contaminant per liter of drinking water. mg/L = ppm.

**None Detected (ND)**

On the next page, Table 1 lists any contaminant(s) detected in any of the four wells and the date of the last test.
Each well is listed separately. For any detected contaminant, the amount is listed in milligrams/Liter (mg/L), followed by the MCL, in parentheses. Note: mg/L = ppm., ND means None Detected.

Table 1 lists any contaminant(s) detected in any of the four wells and the date of the last test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Well</th>
<th>W. Interlachen IWPUD #1</th>
<th>Interlachen IWPUD #2</th>
<th>Lachenview IWPUD #3</th>
<th>Blue Lake IWPUD #4</th>
<th>Possible Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contaminant</td>
<td>mg/L (MCL) Date Tested</td>
<td>mg/L (MCL) Date Tested</td>
<td>mg/L (MCL) Date Tested</td>
<td>mg/L (MCL) Date Tested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>0.0013 (0.01) 11/29/2007</td>
<td>0.0026 (0.01) 11/29/2007</td>
<td>ND 11/29/2007</td>
<td>0.0005 (0.01) 11/29/2007</td>
<td>Natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.0047 (2.0) 11/29/2007</td>
<td>0.0084 (2.0) 11/29/2007</td>
<td>0.011 (2.0) 12/05/2007</td>
<td>0.005 (2.0) 11/29/2007</td>
<td>Natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>ND 11/29/2007</td>
<td>ND 11/29/2007</td>
<td>0.003 (0.1) 12/05/2007</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Natural deposits, discharge from pulp or steel mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>ND 11/29/2007</td>
<td>ND 11/29/2007</td>
<td>0.047 (10) 05/18/2010</td>
<td>1.5 (10) 05/18/2010</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td>0 Tested monthly</td>
<td>1 Tested monthly</td>
<td>0 Tested monthly</td>
<td>0 Tested Monthly</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment (not in drinking water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(# of positive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>samples)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For a complete list of all monitored substances and/or the test results please contact Rob Johnson, 503-667-5115 or any board member.

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS? Please call any IWPUD member listed on page 5.