Barlow Trail Estates

Drinking Water Report 2022 Sampling Results

We provide quality drinking water that meets all federal and state requirements.

During recent years we have sampled many different chemicals for contamination. Contamination is anything other than pure water. We sample total coliform bacteria as an indicator of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and other small creatures) that should not be present. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past calendar year or in our most recent tests as noted. 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 a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling 503-244-2300 or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). EPA's website is www.epa.gov/safewater

Terms and Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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. IDEAL GOAL

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. na: not applicable nd: not detectable at testing limit ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (1 drop in 1 million gallons) ppm: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (1 drop in 1 billion)

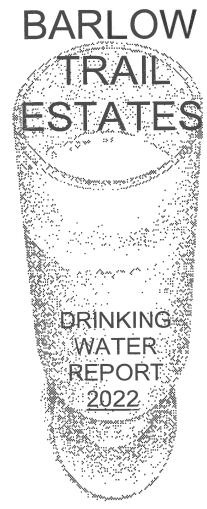
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Regulated	Gi Ti		Our	Sample	Exceedance /	Typical Source of
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Water	Date	Violation	Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)		10	0.60	8-7-18	No	Natural deposits, orchards, glass & electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.007	8-7-18	No	Naturally occurring
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.9	8-7-18	No	Naturally occurring
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.52	11-7-22	No	Naturally occurring

VIOLATIONS Below & on Inside Page

State records indicate: Our system did not complete the required contaminant sampling for Synthetic Organic Chemicals for the 2020-2022 monitoring period. We are working with the state.

BARLOW TRAIL ESTATES 1378 SW Maplecrest Dr PORTLAND, OR 97219



This is our annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) on your drinking water system. The most recently required sampling results have been gathered to inform customers about their tap water. With this information, we hope you will learn more about your water and will help protect the water for future use.

Sources of drinking water: both tap water and bottled water originate as "surface water" from rivers and lakes or as "ground water" from springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water picks up wastes from both human and animal activities. Surface water is usually filtered and disinfected to remove bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. Ground water is usually filtered naturally.

Contaminants that may be present include:

Microbial contaminants such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa are very small living creatures that may be natural and harmless or harmful if originating from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

<u>Inorganic</u> contaminants such as heavy metals can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.

<u>Pesticides and herbicides</u> may come from agriculture and residential uses.

<u>Radioactive</u> contaminants are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants are usually man-made (synthetic) and vaporize easily (volatile). Petroleum products and degreasers are examples of gas station and dry cleaner waste transported by storm water and sewers.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than general population. Immunocompromised 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).



<u>EPA ensures that tap water is safe to</u>
<u>drink</u> by writing regulations that limits
both natural and man-made
contaminants. We follow both state and
federal regulations. Interstate bottled
water is regulated by the U.S. Food and
Drug Administration.



Your drinking water comes from ground water. We have two wells: Our main Well #1 is located north of the playground. Well #2 is located northeast of the playground.

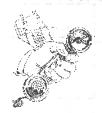
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The State of Oregon has completed this assessment plan which includes a map of where the water comes from, possible sources of contamination, and a review of the susceptibility of the source for contamination. This plan is available for public review.

Total Coliform Bacteria LEVEL 1 INVESTIGATION: We test for Total Coliform Bacteria monthly. When there are two or more positive total coliform samples in the same month, a Level 1 investigation of the distribution system is triggered. had four positive test samples in November. Total Coliform Bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. The cause was a contaminant pathway. All other months of 2022 showed no detection of contamination.

HEALTH TIP

If present, elevated levels of lead can serious health problems. cause especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our system 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 you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



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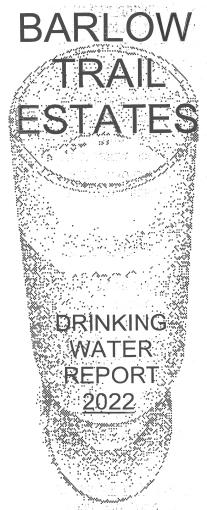
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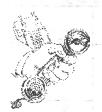
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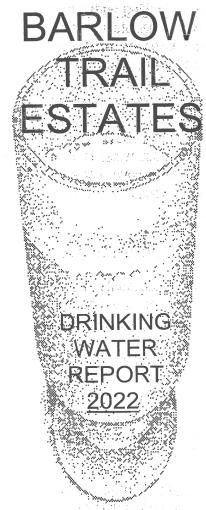
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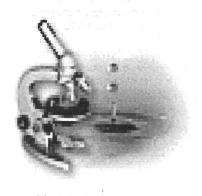
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