

Panther Creek Water District

PANTHER CREEK SUBDIVISIONS

2017 Annual Water Quality Report

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual “Consumer Confidence” report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, any contaminants found by our tests in 2017, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Panther Creek Water District is committed to providing you with the safe and most reliable water supply as possible.

The bottom line: Is the water safe to drink? Absolutely.

Meetings that deal with decisions about our water district, water quality, and water distribution, are held on the second Tuesday evening of each Month, 4:30pm, at the Panther Creek Community Center. John Hume, our water district manager, can be reached at 541-994-7293.

Water Source:

Our water supply is pumped from Panther Creek just upstream from the Panther Creek Subdivisions and is blended with groundwater from one Well located next to our treatment facilities prior to slow sand filtration and disinfection. The finished water is then pumped to two reservoirs, one 50,000 gal and one 100,000 gal, supplying the distribution system.

An Explanation of the Water Quality Data Table:

This report is based upon U.S.E.P.A. and Oregon Health Division required tests and analysis conducted in the year 2017 by Panther Creek Water District. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report and defined here.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

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

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

Key To Table:

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MFL = million fibers per liter
Mls = milliliters
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Pci/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TT = Treatment Techniques

The Panther Creek Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows The results of our monitoring for the period of January 1ST to December 31ST, 2017.

Microbiological Contaminants. Naturally present in the environment. Monthly routine sample.

	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	colonies / 100Mls	0	0 2.
Fecal Coliform E. coli	0	colonies / 100Mls	0	0

Explanation of Violations: 0 Violations

No violations as per OPH Drinking Water Data Online

Unregulated Contaminants:

The Panther Creek Water District was not required to test for Cryptosporidium in 2017. The Panther Creek Water District was not required to test for Radon in 2017.

Required Additional Health Information:

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled 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 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 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 results from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic, 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation

Compliance Other Monitoring:

Our water system also tests for other contaminants found in water for which no standards have been set. As a part of our water quality report, we want you to know that we have tested for both regulated and unregulated synthetic organic chemicals as required. The test results show none detectable for both of these categories. We are active in protecting our community, and we will notify you immediately of any waterborne health threat.

This report was prepared by Martin Klinger, the water operator for the Panther Creek Water District using CCR builder and technical assistance provided by the American Water Works Association. For additional information, call John Hume at the Panther Creek Water District. The telephone number is (541-994-7293).

UTILITY AFFILIATIONS:

The Panther Creek Water District is a member of the Oregon Association of Water Utilities. The Operator of Record is a member of the American Waterworks Association.