



FOREST GROVE MOBILE HOME PARK

#25934C

2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The mission and responsibility of the Forest Grove Mobile Home Park is to supply clean and reliable drinking water to our members. Our water meets or exceeds all State and Federal requirements. This report is to provide you with important information about your drinking water sources, water quality testing done in 2018, and how we comply with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Our water comes from the 211' deep drilled well near the pumphouse. The water pumped from this well is chlorinated and filtered before it enters a 2500 gallon storage tank. From there the water is pumped into the distribution system for use in your home. All required tests were performed on the water last year. All test performed through May of this year have been satisfactory.

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 *EPA'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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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)*.

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.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products 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.

2018 Water Quality Data Table

Sample	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range of Detection	Complies?	Major Sources Listed by EPA
Inorganics							
Arsenic* (post-treatment) 2017	ppb	10	0	7	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Turbidity	NTU	5		0.49		Yes	Soil runoff

Disinfection By-Products

Halo-Acetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	ND	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	NA	ND	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentra-*

***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. Forest Grove Mobile Home Park is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Water from House B showed a high level of lead but when it was subsequently tested using the proper protocol the level was at a satisfactory level. 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. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

KEY TO DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): Concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

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 technology

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

PPM: Parts Per Million

PPB: Parts Per Billion

N/A: Not Applicable

NA: There has not been a MCLG set for this contaminant

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Water Conservation Report

Forest Grove Mobile Home Park wants to conserve as much water as possible to reduce costs and preserve our water resource. When leaks are discovered we want to make sure they are repaired promptly. Sometimes this process can be disruptive. Please be patient when this occurs. Here are some tips to conserve water:

- A little leak can go a long way. Just a slow drip can waste up to 15 to 20 gallons a day! Most leaks are caused by worn washers. Check all the faucets once a year.
- Many washing machines use 40 gallons of water for a load whether you have them stuffed full or with only a couple of socks. Save up for a full load and make your water work more efficiently. Or remember to set your machine for a lesser load if it can be adjusted.
- Wash your car with a bucket of soapy water and use a nozzle to stop the flow of water from the hose between rinses.
- Clean driveways and sidewalks with a broom instead of a hose. Check for leaks in outdoor faucets, pipes and hoses.

Fixing leaks and practicing conservation measures has enabled us to use less water. Thank you.

Jim Repp — FGMHP WA Certified Operator. 360-568-2717