

CHAPARRAL MOBILE RANCH

9760 Portland Road N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97305

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

You are receiving this report because, in 1996, Congress passed amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act that required drinking water systems to give consumers important information about their water.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water we supply to you. The Chaparral Mobile Ranch water system consists of two wells designated as one well field, which draw from the Willamette Aquifer. The natural good quality of the raw water at Chaparral does not require treatment. I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements, **and in 2018 Chaparral's Water System met the Oregon Health Authority's criteria for "Outstanding Performance."**

Chaparral Mobile Ranch routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. Tests are not required for every constituent each year. Results of tests may be from prior years but represent the most current test requirements. The following are the regulated constituents found in Chaparral's water.

Contaminant	Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (8/6/19)	None	3	ppb or µg/L	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (8/6/19)	None	9	ppb or µg/L	2,000	2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper* (6/15/21)	None	154 (0 – 169.0)	ppb or µg/L	1,300	1,300 (Action Level)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. *See Note Below
Fluoride (8/6/19)	None	200	ppb or µg/L	4,000	4,000	Water additive; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (6/15/21)	None	20	ppb or µg/L	10,000	10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (8/6/19)	None	10	ppb or µg/L	10,000	10,000	
Sodium (8/6/19)	None	8.63	ppm or mg/L	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits.

*No copper was found in the Chaparral Mobile Ranch water; however water collected from some homes that have copper plumbing showed an insignificant trace of copper. This is a result of leaching from the copper plumbing. Of the 5 samples collected, 4 had trace levels of copper; however none of the samples exceeded the EPA's Action Level.

During 2021 Chaparral Mobile Ranch had **no** water samples that tested positive for E. coli bacteria; however 1 monthly routine sample tested positive for Coliform bacteria. Of the 5 required repeat samples, **none** tested positive for Coliform. After a great deal of investigation we were never able to determine a definitive cause for the positive test, and subsequent routine & repeat tests all tested negative for Coliform. We consider the rare situation when we have a sample test positive for bacteria to be a very serious situation. When it does occur, we work diligently to find the cause and correct the problem. Coliform Bacteria is not a contaminant, but only an indicator that contaminants could be present.

In the table above you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L):** One part per million corresponds to approximately one minute in 2 years, or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L):** One part per billion corresponds to approximately one second in 32 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Action Level:** The 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 treatment 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.

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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. Chaparral Mobile Ranch 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, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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.

Source Water Assessment Report

The purpose of this assessment is to provide water systems with the information they need to develop a strategy to protect their drinking water resource. The respective Drinking Water Programs of the Departments of Human Services and Environmental Quality have completed this assessment for our system. A copy of the report is on file at the water system's office, and available for review. The following is a brief summary of this assessment.

The Chaparral Mobile Ranch's water system draws water from sand and gravel confined water-bearing zones within the Willamette Lowland Aquifer. Assessment results indicate that the water system would be moderately to highly susceptible to a contamination event inside the identified Drinking Water Protection Area. The presence of one high-risk and several moderate-risk potential contaminant sources within the protection area was confirmed through a potential contaminant source inventory. Under a "worst case" scenario, where it is assumed that nothing is being done to protect groundwater quality at the identified potential contaminant sources, the assessment results indicate that the water system would be highly susceptible to several of the identified potential contaminant sources. In addition, the assessment results indicate that, at this time, the water system is considered susceptible to viral contamination. Please note, this information is not an indication of a new vulnerability to our system – nothing has changed. It is a message to you from the Oregon Health Department that, like most water sources, ours has a certain amount of vulnerability.

The Chaparral Mobile Ranch water system is owned and operated by Chaparral MHC, LLC, an Oregon limited liability company. There are no board meetings. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your community water system, please contact Wayne Hilterbrand, Jr. at (435) 729-9006.

Chaparral strives to provide top quality water to every faucet. We ask that you also help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life.