MOUNTAIN RIVER EAST CONDOMINIUMS

Water Quality Report – 2004

What is the water quality of my drinking water?

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets state and federal requirements.

What is the source of my water?

Mountain River East Condominiums obtains its water from two bedrock wells.

Why are contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 (1-800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

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Other information

Bedrock Well #1 is 654 deep and yields 15 gallons per minute. Bedrock Well #2 is 610 feet deep and yields 20 gallons per minute. Water flows from the wells to a 20,000-gallon steel atmospheric storage tank. Duplicate booster pumps then transfer the water to a 3,600-gallon hydropneumatic storage tank. The water is not treated and is provided to 80 condominium units connected to the distribution system.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ trans-plants, 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).

Definitions: MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. They are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology • AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. • TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Abbreviations: ppt: parts per trillion • ppb: parts per billion • ppm: parts per million • n/a: not applicable • NTU: NephelometricTurbidity Unit • MFL: million fibers per liter • nd: not detectable at testing limits * pCi/l: pico curies per liter, a measurement of radioactivity

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected/ Range of Detection	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ABSENT		0	presence of coliform bacteria in $\geq$ 5% of compliance samples.	Naturally present in the environment
Total organic carbon	N		ppm	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N		NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Fecal coliform and E coli	N	Total number of positive samples ____ The likely source was __		0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	Human and animal fecal waste

Radioactive Contaminants						
Radon	N	1900	pCi/1	0	None	Erosion of natural deposits
(Compliance) Gross Alpha	N	4	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	6	ug/l	0	30 (on 12/07/03 the MCL was set at 30 ug/L with compliance to be required on 12/07/07)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	N		pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Antimony	N	3	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	1	ppb	0	10 (on 1/24/ 04 the MCL was set at 10 ppb with compliance required by 1/24/06)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos	N		MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	.005	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	2	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	N	1	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	.09	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of

						natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	N	50	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	.27	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	N	5	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	1	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	.05	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	.05	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	5	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	1	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides NONE – BELOW DETECTABLE LEVELS (BDL)						
Volatile Organic Contaminants NONE – BELOW DETECTABLE LEVELS (BDL)						

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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 storm water 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. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Health Effects Information:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that radon is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive contaminant that occurs in ground water. It is a gas and is released from water into household air during water use. Radon has been found in epidemiological studies to cause lung cancer in humans at high exposure levels. At lower exposure the risk of lung cancer is reduced. EPA has proposed setting the MCL for radon in drinking water at 300 Pico curies per liter to reduce the risk of cancer. However, the 300 Pico curies level is presently under review by the EPA and a final MCL for radon will not be determined until, at the earliest, December of 2004.