

# 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Lawrence Subdivision Water Association, Inc.

PWS ID# 4100474

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is from two wells. Both wells are located in a pump house (no address) located on tax map 12S-2W-24A lot number 712. This is behind the residence at 31830 Lawrence St. Both wells operate simultaneously and pump into a 2,500-gallon pressure tank that holds about 1000 gallons of water. Chlorine (disinfectant) and Caustic Soda (pH adjustment & stabilization) are injected into the water as it is pumped into the tank. The Water Association is required to adjust and monitor pH in its water because it is naturally acidic. pH is a measure of the acidity of water and is not a health problem on its own, Acidic water is more aggressive and prone to leach other chemicals out of household plumbing that could pose a potential health risk to consumers. While the risk is minimal and requires years of exposure, keeping the pH at an appropriate level practically eliminates the possibility of the water reacting with plumbing. One of the benefits of corrosion control has been a reduction in the number of line breaks in our mains. In 2013, Lawrence Subdivision Water Association was granted Outstanding Performer status which continues through the present. This is a unique distinction that is given only to those water systems that have continually met all the compliance requirements of the EPA and the State of Oregon.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is **safe** and meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **James Lee, Secretary, at 541-259-3098 or Joe Anthony, Operator, at 541-990-9835**. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the 3rd Tuesday in June of each year. The date, time and location may be changed by the Board of Directors. Members of the Association will be notified of the general membership meeting not less than ten (10) days or more than forty-(40) days prior to the meeting.**

All 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 the water poses a health risk. 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. The following list explains the classification of the contaminants we test for.

- 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 and 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Microbiologic contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which can come from a variety of sources such as agriculture urban storm waters runoff and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities
- Disinfection Byproducts, which are produced when substances in the water react with chlorine used for disinfection.

**Lawrence Subdivision Water Association, Inc.** routinely monitors for more than 90 regulated and unregulated constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 3, **2022** or the most recent detection for chemicals not monitored annually.

Disinfection Byproducts	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lawrence Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Tri-Halo Methanes	ppm	0.80	0	0.00553	7/8/19	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppm	0.060	0	ND	7/8/19	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Chemicals	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lawrence Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium	ppm	No	0	40.2	5/16/19	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	3.47	7/11/22	NO	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Lead	ppb	0.015	N/A	ND	7/21/20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	N/A	0.299	7/21/20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Lawrence Water Results	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	N/A	Presence of Coliform in one monthly sample	0	ND	Monthly	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform	N/A	A routine sample and repeat samples are total coliform positive, and one is also e.coli positive	0	ND	Monthly	NO	Human and animal fecal waste

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. Lawrence Subdivision Water Association 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 drinking 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://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Pages/index.aspx>.

In this table you found terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**PPM** (*Parts per million*) or *Milligrams per liter (mg/L)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**PPB** (*Parts per billion*) or *Micrograms per liter (µg/L)* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**MCL** (*Maximum contaminant level*) - the "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MCLG** (*Maximum contaminant level goal*)- the goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**AL** (*Action level*) the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**TT** (*Treatment technique*) a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**MRDL** (*Maximum residual disinfectant level*) the highest level allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG** (*Maximum residual disinfectant level goal*) the level of a drinking disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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.

All of the electrical equipment in the pump house was upgraded in 2011 to newer equipment and technology. This will better protect each well pump and increase the life of the motors. Leaks cost money; we monitor well production and water usage in the system to help identify potential problems. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, the water main and services on Lawrence Street between Lawrence Drive and River Road were replaced in 2014. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address future improvements. Thank you for understanding.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required that all states conduct Source Water Assessments on all public water systems under their jurisdiction. A Source Water Assessment is intended to identify; the size of our aquifer using estimated time of travel of the water through the ground, sources of pollution on the land within the area of our aquifer, and the susceptibility of our ground water to those sources of pollution. This information is intended to help the water system develop a strategy to protect the quality of our drinking water. Ground water tends to move slowly through permeable layers in the ground. The source water assessment identifies areas that could affect our water quality in one, two, five, and fifteen years. Our aquifer is considered to be sensitive to viral contamination due to soil permeability, shallow depth of the water table, age and construction of the wells, and to the proximity of septic systems within the two-year travel zone of the aquifer. These results do not mean our water is unsafe, only that we should be aware that in a worst-case scenario, it is possible that the water could be contaminated. If you are interested in examining

this report, it is available, on request, at Jim Lee's, 31822 Lawrence Street. Please notify us in advance if you would like to see a copy of this report.

In addition, the Water Association has created a website, [www.Lawrencewater.com](http://www.Lawrencewater.com) where you may get information regarding water rates, lab test results, documents pertaining to the drinking water, as well as contact the board with questions or concerns you may have.

Larry Houchin is the current President of the Water Association. We at Lawrence Subdivision Water Association are doing our best to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.

For further information about your water system, visit the Oregon Health Authority at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/>

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