

**Diamond Hill RV Park**

**Consumer Confidence Report 2024**

**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #41-91717**



**ABOUT THIS REPORT**

In 2024, Diamond Hill RV Park, (Water System ID OR41 91717), met or exceeded all Federal and State requirements to provide our customers with safe, reliable drinking water. This report details how Diamond Hill RV Park remains committed to producing and delivering high-quality drinking water to our community day after day. This report provides important information about the quality of our drinking water, an explanation of where our water comes from, and tips on how to interpret the data in this report. The data presented is for Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted. end has two water supply sources.

## 2024 WATER TESTING RESULTS

### REGULATED AND UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN 2024

Diamond Hill RV Park checks for over 130 different contaminants in its water sources all year. This includes things like lead, copper, minerals, pesticides, and radioactive materials. Some of these contaminants have been found and are listed in this report.

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. For further information, you may also visit [epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule](https://epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule) or call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### PFAS

The EPA has established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for certain per and poly fluoro alkyl substances, more commonly referred to as PFAS. The MCLs for PFAS will go into effect in 2029. State of Oregon health advisories for PFAS can be found at: [oregon.gov/oha/ph/healthyenvironments/drinkingwater/operations/pages/pfas.aspx](https://oregon.gov/oha/ph/healthyenvironments/drinkingwater/operations/pages/pfas.aspx). EPA health advisories for PFAS can be found at: [epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos](https://epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos).

### **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### **Do I need to take special precautions?**

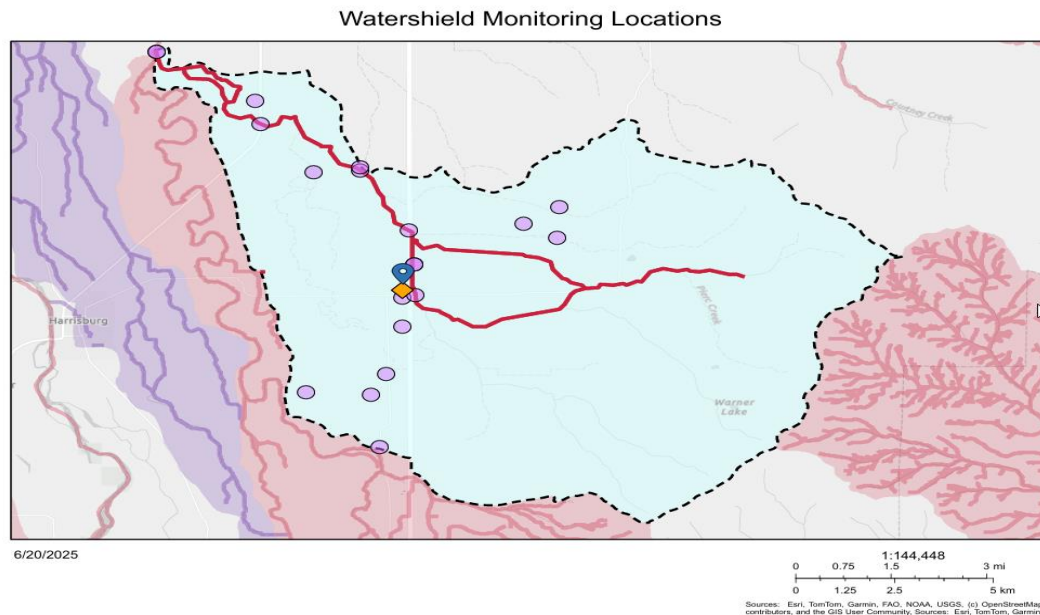
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water other than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water

Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### **Where does my water come from?**

The Diamond Hill RV Park water system draws water from a well with a ground water source. Well #3 L137304 is located within the Diamond Hill RV Park property. Water in your community is connected within a local watershed called The Little Muddy Creek Water Shield. The dashed outline on the map shows your watershed. Water quality monitoring locations are shown on the map as both purple circles and yellow squares.



### **Source water assessment and its availability**

Water quality is monitored for physical, chemical and biological factors. The monitoring results are assessed against EPA approved water quality standards or thresholds. Water can be impaired, meaning it is not able to be used for certain purposes. The condition of a waterbody is dynamic and can change at any time, and the information in How's My Waterway should only be used for general reference. If available, refer to local or state in real-time water quality reports.

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 (EPA) 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by orthophosphate. Orthophosphate is commonly used in public water systems to prevent the release of metals like lead and copper into drinking water. It forms a protective layer inside pipes to control leaching. The EPA regulates its use, and research indicates that it is safe at the levels used in drinking water systems

Facility ID	Facility Name	Treatment Process	Treatment Objective
WTP-A	TP FOR WELLS	INHIBITOR-ORTHOPHOSPHATE	CORROSION CONTROL

### **Monthly Surface Water Report**

Diamond Hill RV Park must report twice weekly the PH and temperature of the water per our OHA Drinking Water Permit. This information is submitted monthly to the Oregon Health Authority. Additionally, the following are completed per OHA, DEQ and EPA requirements.

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>.

Certified Drinking Water Operator -

Secret Spencer

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Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water 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 contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

#### WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR 2024

Substance	Violation	MCL	Sample Date	Sample Range	Compliance?
Coliform	none	ND	12/31/2025	ND	YES
Substance	Violation	MCL	Sample Date	Sample Range	Compliance?
Copper	none	1.30	11/21/2024	0.418	YES
Lead	none	0.00	11/21/2024	0	YES
Substance	Violation	MCL	Sample Date	Sample Range	Compliance?
Arsenic	none	10 ppb	11/21/2024	2.07	YES
Substance	Violation	MCL	Sample Date	Sample Range	Compliance?
IOC	none	80 ppb	11/16/2022	0	YES
SOC	none	80 ppb	11/6/2024	0	YES
Volatile Organics	none	80 ppb	11/6/2024	0	YES
Substance	Violation	MCL	Sample Date	Sample Range	Compliance?
Nitrate	none	10.00	5/21/2024	2.07	YES
Nitrate	none	10.00	11/16/2022	2.07	YES