2025 Water Quality Report

Our Sources Knappa water is supplied by eight wells. All eight wells are south of Highway 30 and located on either state or private timber land. Each well was drilled through a confining layer of rock, which seals the aquifer from the influence of surface water.

Aquifer Two aquifers supply our wells, the Columbia River Basalt and the Astoria Formation Sandstone. A copy of our source water assessment is available at our office. It contains detailed information about our wells and potential sources of contamination and states that our drinking water supply is not susceptible to viral contamination. KWA is working on a Wellhead Protection Plan to ensure our sources remain free of contamination. Each patron can help in the protection effort by properly disposing of waste products, such as unused pesticides, solvents, and petroleum-based products.

Treating the Water KWA disinfects with chlorine. No other treatment is provided or necessary**.** *We do not add fluoride*. KWA disinfects at a rate of 0.2 MG/L. The maximum residual disinfection level is 4.0 MG/L.

Water Quality Standards The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, and the 1986 and 1996 amendments, were developed to ensure the quality and safety of the nation's drinking water. The federal government, through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has the authority to regulate public water systems to protect public health. The EPA sets national drinking water standards and establishes drinking water testing methods. The Oregon Health Authority administers the drinking water regulations for EPA in our state.

The EPA has established more than 120 standards for potential contaminants in drinking water, and additional standards may be added over time. A contaminant is any substance found in water, but not all contaminants are harmful. Most are only a concern if they exceed specific regulatory limits. To meet EPA requirements, Knappa's drinking water must remain at or below all established standards.
KWA regularly monitors your drinking water in accordance with federal and state laws. The table below shows the results of that monitoring.

	Violation?	Detect	Unit	MCLG	MCL
Source Composite from Wells 85-1, 85-3, 90-1, 97-1, 06-1 & 06-2					
Asbestos	N	ND	MFL>10um	n/a	7
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	ND		n/a	.060
Nitrate[3]	N	0.355	mg/l	n/a	10
Sodium[2]	N	63.9	mg/l	n/a	20+
Trihalomethanes (THM)	N	ND		n/a	.080
Gun Club Well					
Sodium[2]	N	15.0	mg/l	n/a	20+
Nitrate[3]	N	ND	mg/l	n/a	10
Household Samples (Tested 2024; see note below)					
Copper[1]	N	0.079	ppm	1.3	AL=13
Lead[1]	N	0.00111	ppb	0	AL=015

Test Results (January—December 2025)
***** *recommended*
[1] corrosion of household plumbing systems
[2][3] erosion of natural deposits

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The Goal (MCLG) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Total Coliforms Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliform results are based on two samples-per-month, taken from the distribution system. No coliforms were detected. Source water coliforms at source water showed no detect in 2025.

Nitrates We test annually. (See test results table above).

Lead & Copper No home exceeded the AL. Household samples were taken in June 2024 and will be taken again in 2027.

Sodium Our wells vary from 15.0 to 63.9 ppm sodium. If you are on a low-sodium diet, consult your physician to see if this amount would be significant. A sample was taken in 2020 with detects. Next sampling will be in 2029.

Inorganic Chemicals are those found in nature, such as metals, minerals, and salts. Samples were taken in 2020 with detects but no violation. Samples will be collected again in 2029.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) include weed killers and insect sprays. We tested in 2023 with no detects. Next testing scheduled for 2026.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) include petroleum-based chemicals, industrial byproducts, and dry-cleaning solvents. We sampled in 2023 with no detect. Samples will be taken next in 2026.

Asbestos A system using any asbestos cement pipe is required to sample for asbestos fibers every nine years. A sample was taken in 2021 and no fibers were found. Next sampling date is 2030.

Disinfection Byproducts Trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids can be precursors to cancer. Samples are taken at point(s) far from the source. Last tested 2025. There were no detects. Next sampling period is 2026.

Radionuclides We tested for radionuclides in 2017. We had a detect but no violations. Samples will be taken next in 2026, as required.

No Detects and No Violations... Our system had no violations. We are proud that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State standards.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. Their presence does not necessarily mean the water poses a health risk. Some people, including infants, older adults, and those with weakened immune systems, may be more vulnerable and should consult their health care provider if they have concerns. More information is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water usually comes from household plumbing materials. Knappa Water Association provides high-quality water but cannot control the materials used in home plumbing. To reduce possible lead exposure, flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking if it has been sitting for several hours. Information about lead, testing, and ways to reduce exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water moves over land or through the ground, it can pick up naturally occurring minerals and contaminants from human or animal activity. Possible contaminants may include microbes, inorganic compounds, pesticides, herbicides, organic chemicals, and radioactive materials.

To help ensure drinking water is safe, the EPA sets limits on contaminants in public water systems. The FDA sets similar standards for bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

If you have any questions about this report, please call the office at (503) 458-6461.

Our office hours are Monday through Thursday 9am to 1pm. Chris, our Operations Manager, works both out in the water system and in the office Monday through Friday. Members are welcome and encouraged to attend our monthly Board Meetings. They are the second Monday of the month at 7:00pm.