

NOW IT COMES WITH A LIST OF INGREDIENTS.

City Of Prineville  
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Attend one of our city council meetings held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.



*If this information looks familiar, it should, EPA has required this report since 1997*

*From the Ground water well to your tap, The City Of Prineville delivers the highest quality water possible. The federal government requires each water system to provide a detailed report of the quality of the water you are drinking. We are pleased that our water system had no violations and no test results that exceeded the maximum allowed by the EPA for the 2008 testing year. We encourage you to take the time to become familiar with the information contained in this report, and use this report as a reference throughout the year. The language in this report is mandatory required by the EPA.*

### Key and Definitions

- **AL - Action Level**, the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
- **EPA - Environmental Protection Agency**, sets water quality standards and establishes methods and monitoring requirements for water utilities.
- **MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level**, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow a margin of safety.
- **TT - Treatment Technique**. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level**. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**. The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or suspected risk to health.
- **PPB/ug/l - Parts Per Billion**, the equivalent of one second in 32 years.
- **PPM - Parts Per Million**, the equivalent of one second in 12 days.
- **Result** - the column that shows you what level of contaminant was found in the water you drink.
- **pCi/l - Picocuries Per Liter**, a measure of radioactivity

### Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of (both tap 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 and human activity.

**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**, comes from agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive Contaminants**, Naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water and bottled water may 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800-426-4791)



### Special Notice to Immuno-Compromised Persons

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, peo-

ple with HIV/Aids or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advise about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on ap-

propriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the

**Safe Drinking Water Hotline**

(800-426-4791)

The table below reflects test results from 2008. The EPA allows The City Of Prineville to test for some contaminants less often, only contaminants that were detected and within the last 5 years have been reported below. The City Of Prineville tested over hundreds of contaminants within the 5 year period.

#### Primary Standards (directly related to the safety of drinking water)

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	(Units)	MCL	MCLG	Range/Result	Violation	Likely source
2008 - Arsenic	(ppb)	10	0	<b>0 - 8.0</b>	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2006 - Fluoride	(ppm)	4	4	<b>0.3</b>	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2008 - Nitrate	(ppm)	10	10	<b>1.01 - 3.82</b>	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>	(Units)	MCL	MCLG	Result	Violation	Likely source
*2006 - Sodium	(ppm)	N/A	N/A	<b>70.0</b>	No	Erosion of natural deposits
*2006 - Sulfate	(ppm)	N/A	N/A	<b>6.5</b>	No	Erosion of natural deposits
*Advisory only						
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>	(Units)	MCL	MCLG	Result	Violation	Likely source
2008 - Gross Alpha	(pCi/l)	15	0	<b>6.2</b>	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2008 - Uranium	(ug/l)	30	0	<b>2.0</b>	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>	Units)	MCL	MCLG	Range/Result	Violation	Likely source
2008 - TTHM	(ppb)	80	N/A	<b>0 - 2.2</b>	No	By-product of DW disinfection
DW - Drinking Water TTHM - Total Trihalomethane						
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>	Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Range Detected	Violation	Likely source
2008 - Chlorine Residuals	(ppm)	4	4	<b>0 - 0.35</b>	No	By-product of DW disinfection
The City Of Prineville treats your drinking water with Calcium hypochlorite to insure that the water you are drinking is free of any microbial contaminants from the source to your tap. The disinfection process is carefully controlled so that the disinfection effectiveness is maintained while keeping the levels of disinfection by-products below regulatory limits.						
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>	(Units)	MCLG	AL	90th%	Violation	Likely source
2006 - Copper	(ppm)	1.3	1.3	<b>0.227</b>	No	Household plumbing
2006 - Lead	(ppb)	15	0	<b>2.0</b>	No	Household plumbing

### Lead in Drinking Water/You might want to have it tested

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. The City Of Prineville 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 to drink 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>. Or by contacting the laboratory 541-312-9454.

#### Where our water source comes from:

Our groundwater wells range in depths of 75 feet to 475 feet and all are considered deep and confined except for the 75 foot shallow well is considered medium confined.

#### Please help us keep our water as pristine in the future as it is now for our future generations.

Some sources of contaminants come from direct dumping of trash and hazardous waste. Other sources of contaminants such as fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides that arrive indirectly by way of runoff from yards during rain events. Please help prevent any contaminants from entering our drinking water.

#### Source Water Assessment

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above the part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our well. (2) identification of **potential** sources of pollution within the drinking water protection area, and (3) determining the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from those sources. The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with information they need to develop a strategy to protect their water resource if they choose.

The Drinking Water Programs of The Department of Human Services and Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Assessment.

A copy of the report is on file for viewing by contacting The City of Prineville water department at 541-447-5627.

#### How to access more information on our water system

On the internet type in [WWW.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/dwp](http://WWW.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/dwp), under MENU click on Data Online, under the blue box that has Drinking Water Program choose WS ID Look Up, and in the box beside PWS Number: OR41 type in 00682 and click View Results. You can scroll to the bottom and choose options to browse information for City Of Prineville.