

City Of Prineville
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Prineville, OR 97754
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Attend one of our city council meetings held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

City of Prineville Water Quality on tap

City Of Prineville is pleased to provide the water quality report based on data collected during the 2007 calendar year. This document conforms to Federal regulations that require water utilities to provide the information annually. We encourage you to take the time to become familiar with the information contained in this report. We appreciate your support and confidence in us to provide drinking water that is reliable and of the highest quality

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.
- **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.
- **> Greater than**
- **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)



Health Information required by the EPA

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 advice 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 results below reflect how your drinking water compared to the standards set by EPA for 2007. We are allowed to test for some substances less than once per year. The most recent year of testing within the last 5 years has been included in the tables below. Only the substances that were detected are reported.

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

| Inorganic Contaminants | (Units) | MCL | MCLG | Range/Result | Violation | Likely source |
|---------------------------|---------|------|------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 2006 - Fluoride | (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.3 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2007 - Nitrate | (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0 - 3.09 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radiological Contaminants | (Units) | MCL | MCLG | Range | Violation | Likely source |
| 2003 - Alpha Emitters | (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 0 - 5.4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2003 - Uranium | (ug/L) | 30 | 0 | 3.0 - 5.0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead & Copper | (Units) | MCLG | AL | 90th% | Violation | Likely source |
| 2006 - Copper | (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.227 | No | Household plumbing |
| 2006 - Lead | (ppb) | 15 | 0 | 2.0 | No | Household plumbing |
| Unregulated Contaminants | (Units) | MCL | MCLG | Range/Result | Violation | Likely source |
| 2006 - Sodium | (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 70.0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2006 - Sulfate | (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 6.5 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Where our water source comes from:

The aquifer supplying water to Stearns, South 4th St. Deep, Lamonta, Yancey, Stadium, and Barney wells are deep, confined, and consists of Flaviolacustrine sand and/or gravel. The aquifer supplying the Airport well is deep, confined, and consists of layered volcanics of the Prineville Basalt.

It is all of our responsibilities to keep the drinking water safe from contaminants.

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 visiting the water department office.

How to access more information on our water system

On the internet type in 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 information.