

2022 City of Prineville Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Prineville remains committed to delivering and maintaining the highest quality water while also providing the safest and best tasting water. This Water Quality Report describes our testing results for the last two years and provides information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding requirements for drinking water. This Water Quality Report, as part of our ongoing commitment to increase public communication, awareness, and transparency, is intended to help keep you informed of the testing and reporting that occurs with the City's water system. The data included in this report describe certain contaminants that may be present in your water and the limits the EPA allows for those contaminants. If you have any questions after reading this report, please feel free to contact our office at 1-541-447-7844. You can also visit the Oregon Health Authority - Drinking Water Services website at https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00682 to view all test results, information about our water sources, and other information about the water system.



Important Information About Water and Your Health

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, who have HIV or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers, such as their family doctor, to ensure that the tap water is safe for them to drink. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants. For more information call the Safe Drinking Water Hot Line 1-800-426-4791. Additional information can be found on the CDC website at https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/.

An Important Message from the Environmental Protection Agency

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 also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity.

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, can come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring. These can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides can come from agricultural operations, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

Radioactive Contaminants are naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Tap 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791. You can see recent water quality test results on the table to the right. The City is required to report only those substances that were present at detectable levels. The City is allowed to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year; therefore, some of the data can be more than one year old but within five years.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Standards

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's safe drinking water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

2021 and 2022 Results for Regulated and Unregulated Contaminants for City of Prineville

| Inorganic Contaminants | Units | MCL | MCLG | Range/Result | Did a Violation Occur? | Likely Source |
|---------------------------|-------|-----|------|-----------------|------------------------------|--|
| | חחח | 10 | 0 | 1 2 6 1 1 | No | Francisco of National Descerito |
| 2022 - Arsenic | PPB | 10 | 0 | 1.26 - 4.1 | NO | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 2022 - Barlum | PPIVI | 2 | 100 | 0.011 | NO | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 2022 - Chromium | PPB | 100 | 100 | 2.2 | NO | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 2022 - Fluoride | PPIVI | 4 | 4 | 0.23 | NO | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 2022 - Nitrate | PPIM | 10 | 10 | 0-4.73 | NO | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 2022 - Toluene | PPIM | 1 | 1 | ND | NO | Industrial Discharge |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | MCL | | | | |
| 2022 - Nickel | PPM | N/A | N/A | ND | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 2022 - Sodium* | PPM | N/A | N/A | 32.2 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| | | | | | | |
| Lead and Copper | | AL | | 90th % | | |
| 2021 - Copper | PPM | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.134 | No | Household Plumbing |
| 2021 - Lead | PPB | 15 | 0 | 1.8 | No | Household Plumbing |
| | | | | | | |
| Radiological Contaminants | | MCL | | | | |
| 2022 - Gross Alpha | pCi/l | 15 | 0 | 0 - 7.490 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 2022 - Radium | pCi/l | 5 | 0 | 0.00190 - 0.005 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 2022 - Uranium | PPB | 30 | 0 | 3 - 4 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Disinfection Byproducts | | MCI | | | | |
| | DDD | 20 | NI/A | 286 220 | No | Byproduct of drinking water |
| 2022 - 11 ΠΝΙ | FFD | 80 | N/A | 20.0 - 32.0 | NO | disinfection |
| 2022 - HAA5 | PPB | 60 | N/A | 2.3 - 9.9 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2022 - Chlorine Residuals | PPM | 4 | 4 | 0.10 - 0.52 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Microbiological | | MCL | | | | |
| 2022 - Total Coliform | Count | 11 | | 0-1 | No | Normally present in the environment |

* Sodium is not regulated and is a recommendation only. If you are on a sodium restricted diet, please contact your health care provider for guidance.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

EPA: Sets water quality standards and establishes methods and monitoring requirements for water utilities. **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, per EPA standards. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The

level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin of safety.

Parts Per Billion (PPB): The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

Parts Per Million (PPM): The equivalent of one second in 12 days.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/l): A measure of radioactivity. Result: The column that shows you what level of contaminant was found in the water you drink.

Lead in Drinking Water... Are You at Risk?

City of Prineville Source Water Assessment

An assessment of our water system has been completed by the Department of Human Services to determine susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. A copy may be obtained by contacting the city at 1-541-447-5627. 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 to your home and cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. 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 two minutes before using water to drink or cook with. If you are concerned about lead in your water you can have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/or www.leadline.org, or by contacting Edge Analytical, drinking water testing laboratory at 1-541-639-8425.