



## The City of Prineville's water meets state and federal standards for safe drinking water.

This drinking water quality report describes the testing that our water undergoes and the results of those tests. Additional information can be found at the following Oregon Health Authority webpage: [yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwino=00682](http://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwino=00682).

If you have any questions after reading this report, please contact the City of Prineville at 541-447-5627. You are also welcome to attend City Council meetings, which are held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

## Our Water Source

The City of Prineville's water source is groundwater from two aquifers, one beneath the Prineville Valley and the other beneath the Airport area. Groundwater in these aquifers are replenished by snowmelt and rain. The City of Prineville's wells pump water from these aquifers, which then enters the water distribution system.

### An Important Message from the Environmental Protection Agency

Sources of drinking water (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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**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**, which may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### Important Information About Water and Your Health

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, 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/CDC 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: [www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/faq.html](http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/faq.html).**

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

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 tap, but we 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 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 (1-800-426-4791), [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead), [www.leadline.org](http://www.leadline.org). You can also contact Edge Analytical, drinking water testing laboratory at 541-639-8425.

The City of Prineville's 2019 test results are presented below. Reporting test results is only required for substances that were present at detectable levels. Monitoring of some contaminants is not required annually, and therefore, data from previous years are also presented in some cases.

Primary Standards (directly related to the safety of drinking water)						
Inorganic Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range/Result	Did a Violation occur ?	Likely Source
2017 - Arsenic	ppb	10	0	2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2017 - Barium	ppm	2	2	0.006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2017 - Chromium	ppb	100	100	2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2017 - Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.67	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2019 - Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.4 - 5.33	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Our drinking water level for nitrate was below 10 mg/l, so no nitrate level violation occurred. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask your healthcare provider for advice.						
Radiological Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range/Result	Did a Violation occur ?	Likely Source
2017 - Uranium	ppb	30	0	2.0 - 4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range/Result	Did a Violation occur ?	Likely Source
2017 - Sodium*	ppm	N/A	N/A	39.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
*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.						
Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> %	Did a Violation occur ?	Likely Source
2018 - Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.102	No	Household plumbing
2018 - Lead	ppb	15	0	1.0	No	Household plumbing
Disinfection By-Products	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range/Result	Did a Violation occur ?	Likely Source
2019 - TTHM	ppb	80	N/A	6.3 - 12.8	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
2019 - HAA5	ppb	60	N/A	0 - 2.4	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
2019 - Chlorine Residuals	ppm	4	4	0.20 - 0.56	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

**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 - Parts Per Billion:** the equivalent of one second in 32 years.
- **PPM - Parts Per Million:** the equivalent of one second in 12 days.
- **pCi/l - Picocuries Per Liter:** a measure of radioactivity.
- **Result:** the level of contaminant found in the drinking water (see Range/Result column).

**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. To view a copy, contact the City of Prineville at 541-447-5627.



# 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.