

## LA PINE WATER DISTRICT

### QUALITY WATER REPORT

For the period ending December 31, 2004

PWS No. 41-01496

#### ***Is my water safe?***

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Oregon State drinking water health standards. The District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

#### ***Do I need to take special precautions?***

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immuno-compromised, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. Some elderly and infant can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. For more information, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### ***Where does my water come from?***

Our water source is two deep wells that draw from a broken volcanic rock aquifer located in the Deschutes River Basin.

#### ***Source water assessment and its availability.***

We may start a local wellhead protection program. This program is made up of local people. If you are interested in becoming involved, please contact the District office.

#### ***Why are there contaminants in drinking water?***

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The 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 or from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run-off and residential uses. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

### Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected during the calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done during the calendar year. The EPA or State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.19	ND	0.19	---	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional)		MPL	7.48	7.48	9.9	---	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.14	0.14	0.2	---	No	Erosion of natural deposits

In the table above you will find many terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

### Unit Descriptions:

#### Term    Definition

- ug/L    Number of micrograms of substances in one liter of water.
- mg/L    Number of milligrams of substances in one liter of water.
- ppm    Parts per million.
- ppb    Parts per billion.

### Important Drinking Water Definitions

#### Term    Definition

- MCLG    Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allow for a margin of safety.
- MCL    Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**For more information please contact  
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