LA PINE WATER DISTRICT

QUALITY WATER REPORT

For the period ending December 31, 2005

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 infants 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 u substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbia contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminant such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storn water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety o sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run-off and residential uses. Organi Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come fron gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems. Radioactive contaminant can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and minin activities. In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public wate systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits fo 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 th calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessaril indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented i this table is from testing done during the calendar year. The EPA or State requires u to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sour
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.14	ND	0.19	---	No	Runofl fertilize leaching from tanks, se erosion of n de
Sodium (optional)		MPL	6.55	6.55	9.9	---	No	Erosion of n deposits; lea
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.14	0.14	0.2	---	No	Erosion of n de

In the table above you will find many terms and abbreviations. To help you bette 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. MCLGs 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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