



Drinking Water Report 2022

TOWN OF LAKEVIEW, OREGON

LAKEVIEW WATER QUALITY MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

This annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) on water quality, shows that the most recently required sampling results met all Federal and State drinking water standards. Included in this report is information about the source and drinking water quality. With this information, we hope you will learn more about your water and will help protect the water for future use.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact the Department of Public Works at (541) 947-2371. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water.

Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2022

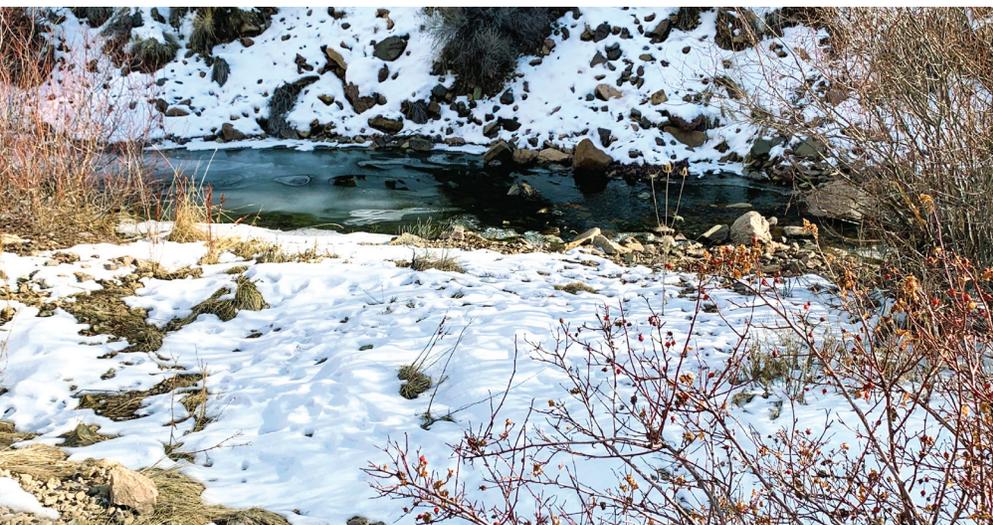
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

In 2022, the Town of Lakeview supplies approximately 1,592 consumers within the Town's water service area. Your drinking water comes from ground water. We have five wells in town, one well out of town and 28 spring sources-located in Bullard Canyon. Our sources are from basin-fill alluvial and lake deposits. We add chlorine, but not fluoride to the drinking water. Cloudy water during the spring is from air entrapment.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances.

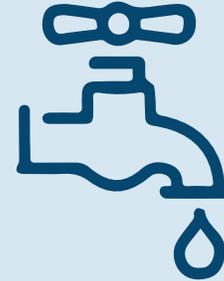
We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. The Town of Lakeview routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws (The Town of Lakeview is guided by Oregon Health Authority for monitoring).

These results of our monitoring are for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. Both tap water and bottled water originate as "surface water" from rivers and lakes or as "ground water" from springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water picks up wastes from both human and animal activities. Surface water is usually filtered and disinfected to remove bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. Ground water is usually filtered naturally. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.



Bullard Canyon - Winter

Tips to Improve Your Home's Drinking Water



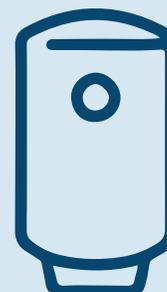
Flush cold water faucets before using for cooking, drinking, or making baby formula.



Don't use hot tap water for cooking, drinking, or making baby formula.



Routinely replace filter cartridges. Bacteria and metals can build up.

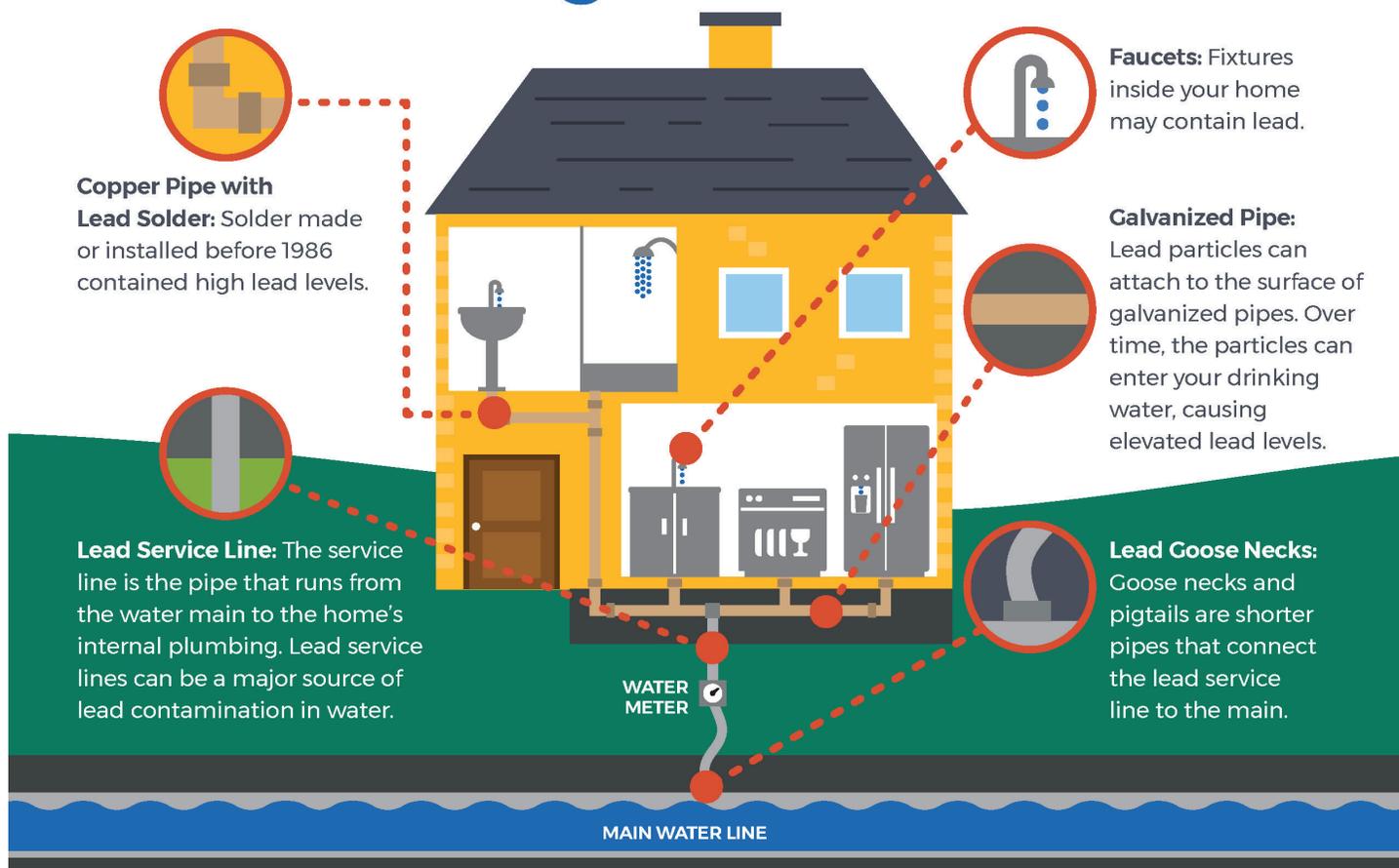


Drain your water heater annually. Sediment, bacteria, and metals can build up and impact water quality and pressure.



CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water



Copper Pipe with Lead Solder: Solder made or installed before 1986 contained high lead levels.

Faucets: Fixtures inside your home may contain lead.

Galvanized Pipe: Lead particles can attach to the surface of galvanized pipes. Over time, the particles can enter your drinking water, causing elevated lead levels.

Lead Service Line: The service line is the pipe that runs from the water main to the home's internal plumbing. Lead service lines can be a major source of lead contamination in water.

Lead Goose Necks: Goose necks and pigtails are shorter pipes that connect the lead service line to the main.

HEALTH TIP: LEAD

If present, 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. Our system is responsible for providing high

quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 for drinking 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 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

The Town of Lakeview provides quality drinking water that meets all federal and state requirements. During recent years we have sampled many different chemicals for contamination. Contamination is anything other than pure water. The Town of Lakeview is required to test for many different categories of contaminants throughout the year. We sample total coliform bacteria as an indicator of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses and other small creatures) that should not be present.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past calendar year or in our most recent tests as noted. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate a health risk. All 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 the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791). EPA's website is www.epa.gov/safewater

EPA ensures that tap water is safe to drink by writing regulations that limits both natural and man-made contaminants. We follow both state and federal regulations. Interstate bottled water is regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Additional information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling Public Works at (541) 947-2371 or Sean Petitmermet, Public Works Director at (541) 219-0272.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Our Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	10.0 mg/L	5-16-22	No	Naturally occurring
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	ND	10-1-19	No	Naturally occurring
Lead	ppb	0	AL 0.015	0.0110 mg/L	8-4-20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL 1.3	0.0399 mg/L	8-4-20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.00119 mg/L	5-16-22	No	Natural deposits, orchards, glass & electronic production wastes
(TTHM) Site 1	ppb	NA	80	0.0084200 mg/L	8-30-22	No	Disinfection byproduct
(HAA5) Site 1	ppb	NA	60	ND	8-30-22	No	Disinfection byproduct
(TTHM) Site 2	ppb	NA	80	0.226000 mg/L	8-30-22	No	Disinfection byproduct
(HAA5) Site 2	ppb	NA	60	0.004820 mg/L	8-30-22	No	Disinfection byproduct
Radium Combined 226/228	pCi/L	0	5	0.5000 mg/L	10-1-19	No	Erosion of natural deposits

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT

Microbial contaminants such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa are very small living creatures that may be natural and harmless or harmful if originating from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants such as salts and heavy metals can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges or farming.

Radioactive contaminants occur through erosion of natural occurring deposits.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, septic systems and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants are usually man-made (synthetic) and vaporize easily (volatile). Petroleum products and degreasers are examples of gas station and dry cleaner waste transported by storm water and sewers.



DEFINITIONS

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Sodium: EPA and Oregon Health Division set standards for sodium at 20mg/l for water utilities. The sodium level for the City of Independence is approximately 20-25mg/l. At this level, take into account diet or health reasons; if needed, consult your physician.

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

Maximum contamination level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant level goal (MCLG): 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.

NA: not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (1 drop in 1 million gallons) **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (1 drop in 1 billion gallons)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).



TOWN COUNCIL MEETS MONTHLY

2nd and 4th Tuesday at 5:00 p.m.
Town Hall Annex
525 N. 1st Street
Lakeview, OR 97630
Everyone is welcome to attend.

If you have any questions, concerns or in case of a water emergency, please call: Public Works at (541) 947-2371 or Sean Petitmermet, Public Works Director at (541) 219-0272. Town Hall (541) 947-2020.



525 North 1st Street, Lakeview, OR 97630 | (541) 947-2020

