

2024 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 Drinking Water Quality Report describes our testing results for 2024 and provides information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding requirements for drinking water. This Drinking 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 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.

Some City of Prineville customers have inquired about the hardness of the City's water. While hardness is not a contaminant that requires monitoring, in 2024 we completed a hardness analysis to present to our customers. The results are provided in the table to the right.

Criteria for	Classification
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Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Classification				
0 - 17.1	Soft				
17.1 - 60	Slightly Hard				
60 - 120	Moderately Hard				
120 - 180	Hard				
180 & Higher	Very Hard				
Testing Result					
129	City of Prineville Water				

Water hardness is the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium in the water and is measured in the laboratory by the amount of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) present. The EPA has not set a limit for water hardness. At 129 mg/L, the City of Prineville's water is considered hard.

Important Information About Water and Your Health

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, who have HIV/AIDS 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 Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Additional information can be found on the CDC website at https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/.

An Important Message from the U.S. 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 also result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

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

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 either naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Both 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 at 1-800-426-4791.**

2023 and 2024 Results for Regulated and Unregulated Contaminants for City of Prineville

Inorganic Contaminants	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range/Result	Did a Violation Occur?	Likely Source	
2023 - Arsenic	ppb	10	0	0.0017	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
2023 - Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0147	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
2023 - Chromium	ppb	100	100	0.0012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
2023 - Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.32	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
2024 - Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.38 to 4.83	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
2023 - Toluene	ppm	1	1	ND	No	Industrial Discharge	
Unregulated Contaminants MCL MCLG Range/Result							
2023 - Nickel	ppm	N/A	N/A	ND	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
2023 - Sodium	ppm	N/A	N/A	51.5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
*Sodium is not regulated and is a	recomme	endation only	ν. If you are	e on a sodium restricted	d diet, please d	contact your healthcare provider for guidance.	
90th% Percentile							
2024 - Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.0019	No	Household Plumbing	
2024 - Lead	ppb	15	0	0.127	No	Household Plumbing	
Padialagical Conteminante		MCI	MGLC	Dawaa (Daawik			
Radiological Contaminants	mC:/I		WICLG	Range/Result	Ne	Exercises of Natural Deposite	
2024 - Gross Alpha	pCI/L	15		ND	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
2024 - Radium	pCI/L	5		ND	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
2024 - Oranium	aqq	30		ND	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
Disinfection Byproducts		MCL	MCLG	Range/Result			
2024 - TTHM	ppm	0.08	N/A	0.0356 to 0.0455	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection	
2024 - HAA5	ppm	0.06	N/A	0.0043 to 0.0231	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection	
Maximum Residual Disinfection Levels		MRDLG	MRDL	Range/Result			
2024 - Chlorine Residuals	ppm	4	4	0.19 to 0.62	No	Disinfectant Added to Drinking Water to Protect Against Microbial Contaminants	
Microbiological		MCL	MCLG	Positive Results			
2024 - Total Coliform	Count	>1 Monthly	0	0	No	Normally Present in the Environment	
 90th Percentile Value: This means that 90 percent of the samples collected were equal to or below the value reported. Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements. HAA5: Haloacetic acids. Maximum Contaminant 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 a margin of safety. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant second in the water you drink. THM: Total Trihalomethane. 							

addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Prineville gets its water exclusively from groundwater wells on the valley floor and on the plateau up near the airport. The City operates a water treatment plant near the **Crooked River Park that treats the water** from the wells in the Crooked River Wellfield for iron, manganese, and taste/odor. Our most recent test results are shown on the table on page 2. The City is required to report only those substances 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. Last year we had two violations for late reporting. These violations have been corrected.

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.

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 home but 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at https:/www.epa.gov/safewater/ lead/ or www.leadline.org, or by contacting Edge Analytical, a drinking water testing laboratory, at 1-541-639-8425.

City of Prineville Source Water Assessment

An assessment of our water system has been completed by the Oregon 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.

City of Prineville Water Sources				
Prineville Valley Floor Wells				
Barney Well	South of Hwy 26 on NE Stearns Road			
Stearns Well	South of Hwy 26 on NE Slayton Court			
Stadium Well Southwest of Ward Rhoden Stadium				
4th Street Deep No. 2 Well SE 4th and Belknap				
Yancey No. 2 Well	NW 7th and Fairmont			
Yancey No. 3 Well	NW 7th and Fairmont			
Lamonta No. 2 Well	NW Lamonta Road			
Crooked River Wellfield and Water Treatment Plant	Crooked River Park			
Airport Area Wells				
Airport Well No. 1	South of Prineville Airport, north of Hwy 126			
Airport Well No. 2	South of Prineville Airport, north of Hwy 126			
Millican Well	South of Prineville Airport, south of Hwy 126			
Airport Well No. 4	South of Prineville Airport, north of Hwy 126			
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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

In 2022 and 2023 we conducted sampling to comply with EPA's 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), including lithium, and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in 2022. The UCMR provides the EPA with data on the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water. This national survey is one of the primary sources of information that the EPA uses to develop new regulations for contaminants in the public drinking water supply. With the exception of lithium, no contaminants sampled were above the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) in our water. The detected lithium results are provided on the table below. More information on this rule can be found at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule. The analytical results from the UCMR sampling can be found at https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod.

Lithium Testing							
Source	Units	MCLG	Average of Results (ppb)	Detection Range (ppb)	Did a Violation Occur	Likely Source	
Airport 3 Well	ppb	N/A	19.5	18.2 to 20.8	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
Airport 4 Well	ppb	N/A	N/A	18.1	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits	