



2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

CASCADE VIEW COUNTY SERVICE DISTRICT

July 2011

County Service District Contacts

The following is a list of contacts for your system operations:

Governing Body

Linda Modrell,
Commissioner
Jay Dixon,
Commissioner
Annabelle Jaramillo,
Commissioner

Citizen Advisory & Budget Committee Members

Steve Shields, Advisory & Budget
Michael Magee, Advisory
Thomas Gallagher, Advisory & Budget
Terry Barker, Advisory & Budget
Joellen Jarvi, Advisory

County Staff

Roger Irvin,
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Benton County Public Works

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Background & Summary

In accordance with the 1996 passage of the Safe Drinking Water Act, all public water systems are required to provide an annual water quality report to each of its customers. The intent of this report is to increase public awareness and to provide critical information on water quality and potential health risks associated with individual water systems. Specific requirements of the report include information on detected levels of contaminants and the potential health risks, treatment processes, water source and general system information.

This is the 13th Annual Consumer Confidence Report and again, we are pleased to inform you that the Cascade View County Service District test results indicate that the water provided to your community exceeds the established water quality standards.

Operations

The Cascade View County Service District is operated and maintained by the Benton County Public Works Department, Utilities Division. The system is managed under the direction of a Governing Body, made up of the Benton County Board of Commissioners. Citizen Advisory & Budget Committees review policy issues and make recommendations to the Governing Body. In partnership with the Public Works Department, these groups are responsible for the direction, operation, and compliance of the water system. Each of these groups play a major role in identifying and setting system parameters, goals, rate structures, and evaluating system improvements to maintain system efficiency and water quality.

The Citizen Budget Committee and Governing Body meet during the annual budget preparation, usually in May of each year. The Advisory Committee meet as special requests or issues come forward. Information on positions and terms of service are available on the Benton County web site. If you are interested in serving on or would like additional information, please contact your citizen members or Chris Bielenberg at Benton County Public Works for an application.

Benton County:

At Your Service
Every Day

Water Source

The Cascade View County Service District draws its water from two different well sources. Well No. 4 is located on the Northeast quadrant at the intersection of Diamond Place and Burgundy Drive. This well serves as the primary source for the district. It is approximately 305 feet deep and produces 30 gallons per minute (GPM). Well No. 1 is located on the north side of Burgundy Drive at the western boundary of the district. Well No. 1 serves as a backup to the primary well and augments well No. 4 during periods of high demand. This well is approximately 405 feet deep and also produces at 30 GPM. In addition to these producing wells, the district maintains two other wells. Wells No. 2 and No. 3 are tested at 7 GPM and 10 GPM respectively. Although they could be used as a backup source in the event of a well failure or problem, these wells are currently used for monitoring wells and do not have pumps or piping to them. The district maintains a water right to pump 0.08CFS per well (approximately 51,840 gallons per day). Required testing for surface water impacts on all four wells indicate that these wells are not directly influenced by any surface water and therefore, do not require additional testing and monitoring for surface water organisms. The water from these wells is pumped through a 3-inch PVC (plastic) transmission line that is looped completely around Burgundy Drive, Diamond Place, and Sisters Place. This loop provides flexibility to repair breaks or to conduct maintenance on the pumps while maintaining a water supply to the reservoir. The water supply is metered and then stored in a 71,000 gallon glass lined steel tank approximately 200 feet above the cul-de-sac connector road. The water is then gravity fed to the community through a 4-inch PVC pipe distribution system, which is also looped throughout the district. In addition to the gravity feed system, approximately 8 lots are fed through a 2-inch pressure line from a pump house located at the reservoir site. This system is designed to maintain adequate pressures to the homes in the higher elevations of the district.

In accordance with the Water Management Plan for the district, your wells are monitored on a weekly basis to track static water levels. The active wells are monitored after a 24 hour recovery period and the inactive wells are monitored as observation wells for changes in the aquifer.

System Update

We have completed another successful and uneventful year in operation and maintenance of the system. We finished the year without any water quality issues and no major repairs on the system. We are continuing to build a small capital reserve in the event that we have any failures in the future.

Overall the system continues to meet customer demand due to the diligence and conservation efforts of the homeowners. We had no customers in penalty phase for excessive use in 2010. The county worked with several residents to track down and repair small leaks within their service lines. This continues to be a service that Benton County offers to mitigate system leaks and preserve our precious water resources.

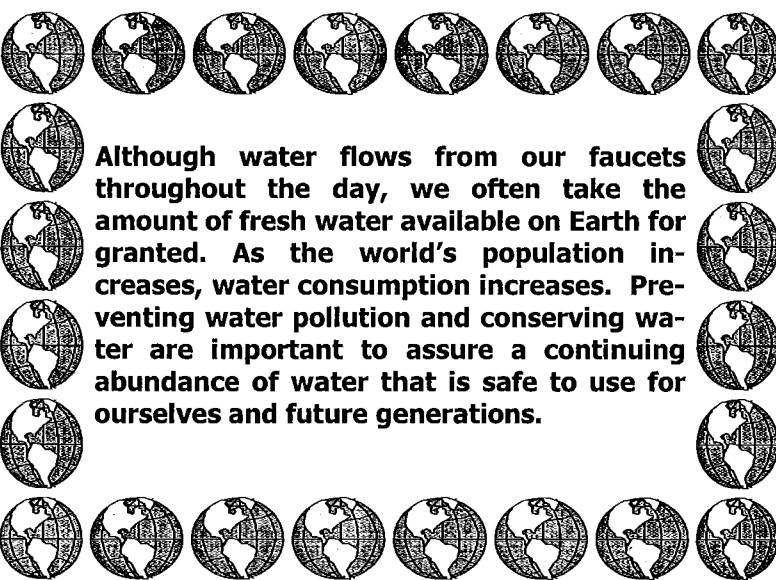
As the population increases, more water is used and wasted. In some areas of the country, especially in the western states, water shortages can occur due to limited supply. Thirty states anticipate water shortages by 2013.

Water Management Plan

The Cascade View County Service District is operated in accordance with a Water Management Plan (WMP) that was submitted to and adopted by the State Water Resources Division. This document dictates system parameters that must be followed to maintain the system's Certificate of Water Rights. Benton County is currently in the process of requesting an extension of the Water Rights for this district. The principal component of the WMP is to monitor and encourage responsible use and conservation of water. Under the provisions of this document, a set maximum use limit was established as well as a target limit for annual consumption. The plan requires that a rate structure be adopted by the Governing Body that supports and enforces the requirements of the plan.

There has been a great deal of confusion regarding the plan and the flexibility that the district has in monitoring and enforcing it. As a clarification, it should be understood that the WMP was a requirement by the Benton County Planning Commission as a Condition of Approval for the development of the Cascade View Subdivision and the water right issued by the state. This plan can only be changed or modified by the state with compelling documentation that there is a problem with the plan.

The WMP sets mandatory maximum use limits for individual users in the district, as we encouraging users to adhere to lower target use values. These limits are identified in the plan and can be found on your monthly bills.



Although water flows from our faucets throughout the day, we often take the amount of fresh water available on Earth for granted. As the world's population increases, water consumption increases. Preventing water pollution and conserving water are important to assure a continuing abundance of water that is safe to use for ourselves and future generations.

In an effort to provide you with useable information, the Public Works Department has been working with your Advisory Committee to change the billing format so that use history that can be used to monitor and track your current consumption and help you meet the targeted values. If you need any clarification or help with this data, please call us at 766-6821.

Again these efforts have been successful. In the past year the district had one service exceed the maximum allotment to require a penalty. This reflects a very positive and responsible reaction to the call for water conservation and prudent water use. The district, as a whole, deserves to be commended for their efforts.

One year grace period I would like to take this opportunity to clarify the one-time request for vegetation establishment. In accordance with the rate structure, there is a one-time allowance for the establishment of vegetation. Please understand that this request only prevents the property owner from going into penalty usage fees for the following year. It does not forgive the current overage charges. Consequently, the property owner will be responsible for paying at the current escalating use schedule based on the consumption. Also, remember this is a one-time allowance. If the property owner is phasing in landscaping over several years, they may only request this over use one time. Be aware that this is a one time vegetation establishment for the property, not each potential new owner.

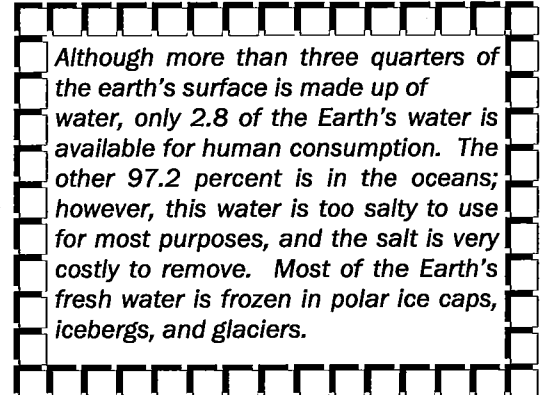
If anyone did not receive a copy of the Water Management Plan at the time you purchased your property, please contact the Department of Public Works at 541-766-6821 and we will make a copy for you.

Test Results

There have been no regulated contaminants detected in your water system for the year 2010.

Often minerals, such as iron or carbonates, may be present but are not considered a health risk. The complete list of contaminants that were tested for are listed on the below. In accordance with the "Safe Drinking Water Act" all detected chemicals must be identified including the MCL, MCLG, level detected, typical sources of the contaminate and any potential health affects for individuals that may have been exposed to that specific contaminate.

The following is a comprehensive list of contaminants that were tested for in the Cascade View Water System samples, but not detected:



Inorganic Chemicals:

Antimony	Chromium	Mercury	Selenium
Arsenic	Cyanide	Nickel	Thallium
Beryllium	Fluoride	Nitrate	
Cadmium	Lead	Nitrite	

Synthetic Organic Chemicals:

2,4D	Dinoseb	Pentachlorophenol	Aldrin
2,4,5-TP Silvex	Doqiat	Phthalates	Butachlor
Adipates	Endothall	Picloram	Carbaryl
Alachlor (Lasso)	Endrin	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Dicamba
Atrazine	Ethylene Dibromide	Simazine	Dieldrin
Benzo(A)Pyrene	Glyphosate	Toxaphene	Methomyl
BHC-gamma (Lindane)	Heptachlor Epoxide	Vydate	Metolachlor
Carbofuran	Heptachlor	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Metribuzin
Chlordane	Hexachlorobenzene	Aldicarb	Propachlor
Dalapon	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	
Dibromochloropropane	Methoxychlor	Aldicarb Sulfone	

Volatile Organic Chemicals:

1,1-Dichloroethylene	Styrene	2,2-Dichloropropane	
	Trichlorofluoromethane		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethylene	Bromobenzene	Bromochloromethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Toluene	Bromodichloromethane	Isopropylbenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Total Xylenes	Bromoform	n-Propylbenzene
1,2-Dichloropropane	Tans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Fromomethane	1,3,5-
Trimethylbenzene			
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Trichloroethylene	Chloroethane	Tert-Butylbenzene
Benzene	Vinyl Chloride	Chloroform	Sec-Butylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,1-Dichloroethane	Chloromethane	p-isopropyltoluene
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1,1-Dichloropropene	Dibromochloromethane	n-Butylbenzene
Dichloromethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dibromomethane	Naphthalene
Ethylbenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene
Monochlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	O-Chlorotoluene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
O-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	P-Chlorotoluene	
P-Kichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichloropropene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	

Microbiological:

E. coli bacteria

Radiological:

Gross Alpha Radiation

(contaminants giving off naturally occurring radiation)

Treatment

Drinking water, tap as well as bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants do not necessarily indicate that the 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some individuals may be more susceptible or 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, individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and some elderly or infants can be at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water risks from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants, as well as potential health effects, are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Although your water comes from a groundwater source, some naturally occurring minerals and other substances can be picked up and introduced into the water system. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Monitoring/Reporting

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 a variety of sources such as 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

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 for a margin of safety.

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC): Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals, (SOC): Chemicals containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. Such as insecticides and herbicides.

Volatile Organic Chemicals, (VOC): Naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen that are more volatile. Chemicals such as petroleum-based chemicals, industrial by-products and solvents.

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Interesting Water Saving Facts

Approximately 50% of all residential toilets in the U.S. are inefficient old models, wasting at least 2 gallons with every flush, which can add hundreds of dollars on your water bill and 1.6 billion gallons of water wasted in home across the country every day.

Count the Savings

One person 1 person in your home, your family could save from 3,350 to 3,946 gallons of water per year and \$18 to \$21 each year simply by upgrading to a new toilet

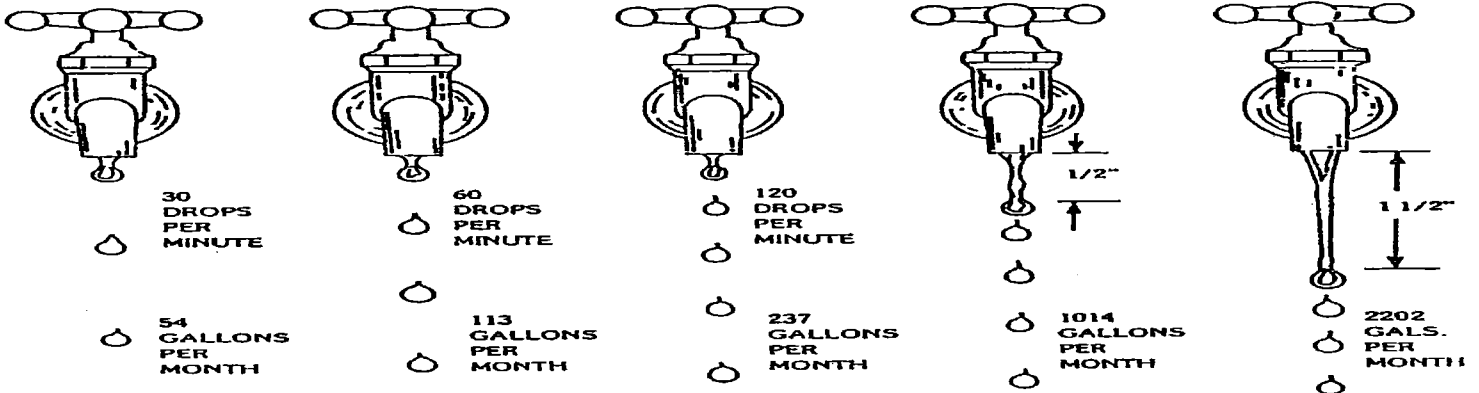
Two people 2 people in your home, your family could save from 6,701 to 7,892 gallons of water per year and \$36 to \$43 each year simply by upgrading to a new toilet

Three people 3 people in your home, your family could save from 10,052 to 11,839 gallons of water per year and \$55 to \$65 each year simply by upgrading to a new toilet

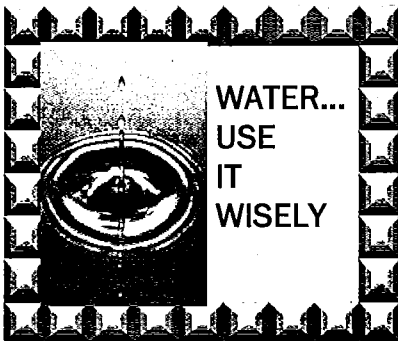
Four people 4 people in your home, your family could save from 13,402 to 15,785 gallons of water per year and \$73 to \$86 each year simply by upgrading to a new toilet

Five people 5 people in your home, your family could save from 16,753 to 19,731 gallons of water per year and \$92 to \$108 each year simply by upgrading to a new toilet

Six + people 6 or more people in your home, your family could save from 20,104 to 23,678 gallons of water per year and \$110 to \$130 each year by simply upgrading to a new toilet



Average monthly water loss from a leaky faucet.



The Governing Body is committed to continuing their work with individuals in the district and individual water users to implement energy and water conservation measures. It is apparent in reviewing the use data for the district that the number one contributor in exceeding the target and maximum limits is watering of vegetation. Although many individuals have done a good job in meeting the WMP's objective to minimize lawn size and use drought resistant vegetation along with drip and mist systems, there are still some heavy users. If you are one of these individuals, we encourage you to take a comprehensive look into your system. First, establish that there are no leaks in your system. This can be accomplished by evaluating each of your zones and identifying how many heads of each type you have and what their water flow rate is for each. Then by making sure all other water is off in the house, run the irrigation for a given period of time. By comparing your meter use with calculated use for that time frame, it should indicate similar numbers. In no case should the calculated value be higher than the metered value (unless you have a leak). Drip, misters, and other heads generally produce less over time rather than more. If you have established that there are no leaks in your system, then the next step is to consider modifying the heads or watering time to minimize the consumption rate. Working with your landscaper or a local nursery can help you establish required rates to maintain your specific type of vegetation while minimizing your water use. In some cases to meet compliance with water use restrictions, it may be necessary to let the vegetation go dormant, as with grassy plants or lawns. Remember in selecting planting materials, the WMP, as well as your CC&Rs, require the establishment of drought tolerant plants in addition to appropriate types of irrigation. The purpose is to minimize water consumption and encourage efficient and prudent water use.

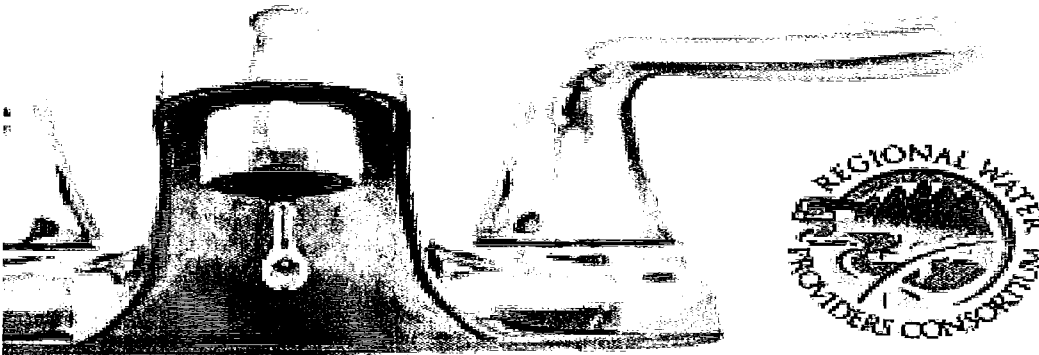


50 WAYS TO LEAVE NO FOOTPRINT

- #1. There are a number of ways to save water, and they all start with you.
- #2 When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run while rinsing. Fill one sink with wash water and the other with rinse water.
- #3 Some refrigerators, air conditioners and ice-makers are cooled with wasted flows of water. Consider upgrading with air-cooled appliances for significant water savings.
- #4 Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- #5 Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- #6 Choose shrubs and groundcovers instead of turf for hard-to-water areas such as steep slopes and isolated strips.
- #7 Install covers on pools and spas and check for leaks around your pumps.
- #8 Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Compost vegetable food waste instead and save gallons every time.
- #9 Plant in the fall when conditions are cooler and rainfall is more plentiful.
- #10 When you are washing your hands, don't let the water run while you lather help you discover leaks.
- #11 Trickling or cascading fountains lose less water to evaporation than those spraying water into the air.
- #12 Water your lawn and garden in the morning or evening when temperatures are cooler to minimize evaporation.
- #13 Wash your fruits and vegetables in a pan of water instead of running water from the tap.
- #14 Spreading a layer of organic mulch around plants retains moisture and saves water, time and money.
- #15 Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway and sidewalk and save water every time.
- #16 If your shower fills a one-gallon bucket in less than 20 seconds, replace the showerhead with a water-efficient model.
- #17 Collect the water you use for rinsing fruits and vegetables, then reuse it to water houseplants.
- #18 If water runs off your lawn easily, split your watering time into shorter periods to allow for better absorption.
- #19 We're more likely to notice leaks indoors, but don't forget to check outdoor faucets, sprinklers and hoses for leaks.
- #20 If you have an automatic refilling device, check your pool periodically for leaks.
- #21 Check the root zone of your lawn or garden for moisture before watering using a spade or trowel. If it's still moist two inches under the soil surface, you still have enough water.
- #22 When buying new appliances, consider those that offer cycle and load size adjustments. They're more water and energy efficient.
- #23 Shorten your shower by a minute or two and you'll save up to 150 gallons per month.
- #24 Upgrade older toilets with water efficient models.
- #25 Adjust your lawn mower to a higher setting. A taller lawn shades roots and holds soil moisture better than if it is closely clipped.
- #26 When cleaning out fish tanks, give the nutrient-rich water to your plants.
- #27 Use sprinklers for large areas of grass. Water small patches by hand to avoid waste
- #28 Keep a bucket in the shower to catch water as it warms up or runs. Use this water to flush toilets or water plants.
- #29 When running a bath, plug the tub before turning the water on, then adjust the temperature as the tub fills up.
- #30 Walkways and patios provide space that doesn't ever need to be watered. These useful "rooms" can also add value to your property.
- #31 Collect water from your roof to water your garden.
- #32 Designate one glass for your drinking water each day or refill a water bottle. This will cut down on the number of glasses to wash.
- #33 Rather than following a set watering schedule, check for soil moisture two to three inches below the surface before watering.
- #34 Install a rain sensor on your irrigation controller so your system won't run when it's raining.
- #35 Don't use running water to thaw food. Defrost food in the refrigerator for water efficiency and food safety.
- #36 Use drip irrigation for shrubs and trees to apply water directly to the roots where it's needed.
- #37 Grab a wrench and fix that leaky faucet. It's simple, inexpensive, and you can save 140 gallons a week.
- #38 Reduce the amount of lawn in your yard by planting shrubs and ground covers appropriate to your site and region.
- #39 When doing laundry, match the water level to the size of the load.
- #40 Teach your children to turn off faucets tightly after each use.
- #41 Remember to check your sprinkler system valves periodically for leaks and keep the sprinkler heads in good shape.
- #42 Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- #43 Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.
- #44 Don't water your lawn on windy days when most of the water blows away or evaporates.
- #45 Water your plants deeply but less frequently to encourage deep root growth and drought tolerance.
- #46 Know where your master water shut-off valve is located. This could save water and prevent damage to your home.
- #47 To decrease water from being wasted on sloping lawns, apply water for five minutes and then repeat two to three times.
- #48 Group plants with the same watering needs together to avoid overwatering some while underwatering others.
- #49 Use a layer of organic material on the surface of your planting beds to minimize weed growth that competes for water.
- #50 Use a minimum amount of organic or slow release fertilizer to promote a healthy and drought tolerant landscape.

FIND OUT HOW TO DO YOUR PART

Tap into water savings



www.conserveh2o.org

Water. Save a Little. Help a Lot.



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