

CASCADE VIEW COUNTY SERVICE DISTRICT 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JULY 2020

STATE OF OREGON DRINKING WATER WEB SITE



Oregon State Drinking Water Services website can be found at <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/pages/index.aspx> Select “data online” then search by WS Name Look up, Cascade View Estates, PWS # 41-01456 for full system data.

WHY DO WE PROVIDE THIS REPORT...

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 includes

information on detected levels of contaminants and the potential health risks, treatment processes, water source and general system information. Some of the information in this report is redundant from previous reports; however, the district is required to inform and educate users of potential risks from drinking water and part of the language is mandated. This is the 23rd 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 meets all state and federal monitoring and testing requirements. Not only is the district satisfying all requirements, the test results indicate that the water provided to your community exceeds the established water quality standards and requirements.

SERVICE DISTRICT CONTACTS

GOVERNING BODY

- ◆ Annabelle Jaramillo, County Commissioner
- ◆ Xanthippe Augerot, County Commissioner
- ◆ Pat Malone, County Commissioner

CITIZENS ADVISORY & BUDGET COMMITTEE

- ◆ Steve Shields, Advisory & Budget
- ◆ Thomas Gallagher, Advisory & Budget
- ◆ Terry Barker, Advisory & Budget
- ◆ Joe McLoughlin, Advisory

COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

- ◆ Gary Stockhoff, Director
- ◆ Paul Wallsinger, Facilities Manager
- ◆ Randi Hamlet, Accounts
- ◆ Jon Tompkins, System Operator

Cascade View
County Service District
360 SW Avery Avenue
Corvallis, Oregon 97333
541-766-6821

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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. A Citizens Advisory Committee review policy issues and make recommendations to the Governing Body. In partnership with the Public Works Department, each of these groups are responsible for the direc-

tion, 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 Advisory & Budget Committee and Governing Body meet during the annual budget preparation, usually in May of each year, and as special requests or issues come forward.

*4 PERCENT OF THE
UNITED STATES IS
CURRENTLY AFFECTED BY
SEVERE TO EXTREME
DROUGHT*
**PALME DROUGHT
INSTITUTE*

System Update

Once again the Cascade View County Service District has completed another successful year with no Oregon Water Resources Department Violations. The system has been in compliance meeting all state water system requirements.

In anticipation of potential water shortages, the district staff will be emphasize water conservation and prudent water use.

As part of our water curtailment and water man-

agement plan, the system was monitored diligently throughout the dry season. No wells went below the maximum 25' draw down level for static water. Therefore, no mandatory actions were required for water conservation and curtailment as mandated in the plan. This indicates that your water supply performed well during the summer season and reflects a fairly reliable water source.

Overall the system continues to meet customer demands due to the diligence and con-

servation efforts of the homeowners. We had two customers in penalty phase for excessive use in 2019. 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.

(Continued on page 7)

District's Water Source

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 TO COME.

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 0.08 CFS 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.




PUMP STATION

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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. Individuals that are immune compromised and 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.



PRESSURE SYSTEM



WHEN THE
WELL'S DRY WE
KNOW THE
WORTH OF
WATER.

-Benjamin Franklin

STORED



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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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-Dicloropropene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
Microbiological:			
E. coili bacteria			
Radiological:			

Test Results



There were no regulated contaminants detected in your water system for the year 2019.

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 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.



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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 encourage users to adhere to lower target use values. These limits are identified in the plan and can be found on your monthly bills. In an effort to provide you with useable information, the Public Works Department has worked with your Advisory Committee to provide a billing format that indicates 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 541-766-6821.

Again these efforts have been successful. In the past year the district had two services exceed the maximum allotment to require a penalty. This reflects a very posi-

tive 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.



System Update continued from page 2.....

At the request of the citizens advisory committee, Public Works is in the process of outlining a ten year capital plan for the Service District. While the capital plan has not been adopted as of this publication proposed upgrades for 2020 include:

- ◆ Continue implementation of the meter replacement program. 3-5 per year until completed.
- ◆ Upgrade system automation capabilities.
- ◆ Begin painting hydrants and pump houses.
- ◆ Replace broken reservoir gate.

