Crystal Springs Water District

2022 Water Quality Report

This report is designed to inform customers about the quality of the water delivered by the District. Crystal Springs is committed to the goal of providing a safe and dependable supply of drinking water to over 2,678 active accounts. 2,528 customers are fed off the Crystal Springs, while 150 are off the Davis Springs System (formerly Odell Water Company).

Spanish (Espanol): Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

Where does the water come from?

Crystal Springs:

The water source is a glacier-fed groundwater spring which surfaces south of Parkdale in the Polallie Creek area off Highway 35.

The aquifer supplying drinking water to Crystal Springs is assumed to be within The Dalles Formation, specifically associated with old, and now buried, drainages that were subsequently filled with permeable alluvial and volcanic materials. It is likely that waters filter through various subsurface basalt and andesite formations and outcrop at Crystal Springs. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity.

Davis Springs:

The water source feeds customers that were once in Odell Water Company. This source is located off Davis Dr. in headwaters of McGuire Creek.

The aquifer consists of interflow zones of layered volcanic rock, which encounters the surface at the contact of the layered volcanic zone and unconsolidated sedentary zone. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity.

Is the Crystal Springs water supply treated?

Both Crystal Springs and Davis Springs are treated with chlorine. No further treatment is necessary.

Are there contaminants in Crystal Springs water supply?

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. More Information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone 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.

parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - 1 ppm is one minute in 2 years or a single penny in $10,000.

parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter - 1 ppb is one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter - 1 ppt is one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level that is allowed. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect

The results of the most recent samples were well below the maximum allowable levels and, as the table shows, Crystal Springs has had *no* violations. Although routine monitoring and testing has detected the presence of some constituents, the EPA has determined that your water **is safe** at these levels.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit Standard unit to measure water clarity.

Water Sample Data

Only the materials that were actually detected are listed in the tables below. All substances detected were present at levels considered safe by the EPA and the State Health Authority.

Crystal Springs

October 2022 a routine sample was positive for total coliform. A level 1 investigation was performed and all repeat samples were negative. This could have been the result in a sampling or lab error.

No violations were reported in 2022.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Analysis	MC Limit	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	*Test Date
Sodium	N	5.12ppm	---	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	Nov 2019
Sulfate	N	3.3 ppm	250 ppm	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	June 1999
Nitrate	N	0.121mg/L	10 mg/L	10	Wild fires	July 2022

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Analysis	MC Limit	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	*Test Date
Trihalome-thanes	N	0.004500 mg/L	0.08 mg/L	NA	By product of chlorine disinfection	August 2022
Barium	N	.001 mg/l	2mg/L	2	Erosion of natural deposits	Dec. 2019

Sample results below are taken from high-risk homes.

lead	N	0.0306000 ppm	0.15 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	Aug. 2020
copper	N	0.126000	1.3 ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	Aug. 2020

Davis Springs (Formally Odell Water Company)

Crystal Springs purchased the Odell Water Company in December 2021. We are now in control of sampling and general maintenance of this system. Davis Springs will only be used as emergency source beyond the boundaries of what was formally know as Odell Water Company.

No violations were reported in 2022.

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask for advise from your health care provider.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Analysis	MC Limit	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	*Test Date
Sodium	N	6.74 ppm	---	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	Aug. 2022
Sulfate	N	3.3 ppm	250 ppm	NA	Erosion of natural deposits	June 1999
Nitrate	N	6.720000	10 mg/L	10	Run off from agriculture/ fires	Nov 2022

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Analysis	MC Limit	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	*Test Date
Trihalomethanes	N	0.001900 mg/L	0.08 mg/L	NA	By product of chlorine disinfection	August 2021
Barium	N	0.005100 mg/l	2mg/L	2	Erosion of natural deposits	October 2022
Chromium	N	0.0016 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits	October 2019

Sample results below are taken from high-risk homes.

lead	N	0.0020000 ppm	0.15 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	Aug. 2021
copper	N	0.135000	1.3 ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	Aug. 2021

Crystal Springs & Davis Springs Additional Testing

Disinfection Water Quality	Complies	Analysis	MC Limit	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Test Date
Chlorine	Y	0.21ppm-.48 ppm	4.0 ppm	4	Water Additive used to control microbes	Constant Testing
Turbidity	Y	0.002NTU-0.001NTU	.033 NTU	5 NTU	Particulate matter from soil runoff	Constant testing

How is the water source protected?

The State of Oregon has completed a Source Water Assessments for Crystal Springs and Davis Springs to provide the tools to develop a three part drinking water protection plan:

- Identify the land surface that directly overlies the aquifer that supplies water to spring.
- Identify *potential* sources of contamination within the Drinking Water Protection Area (DWPA) or Zone of Contribution (ZOC).
- Determine the susceptibility or relative risk to the water system from those sources.

The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with the information they need to develop a strategy to protect their drinking water resource if they choose. The respective Drinking Water Programs of the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) and Environmental Quality (DEQ) have completed the assessment for our system. A copy of the report is on file at the District office.

Outstanding Performance Award

In July of 2021, the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) completed a Water System Survey of Crystal Springs Water District. This survey comprises of an on-site review of the systems sources, storage facilities, distribution systems, operation and maintenance procedures, monitoring , and management, for the purpose of evaluating the system's capability of providing safe water to the public. System facilities were found to be well operated and maintained by knowledgeable and competent staff with no significant deficiencies or rule violations. The District was awarded as an Outstanding Performer .

Should I be concerned about lead in my drinking water?

There is no detectable lead and copper in our source water; however, these metals can enter the drinking supply through corrosion within the distribution system or household plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Crystal Springs cannot control the variety of materials in plumbing components. If your house is known to have lead jointed or lead soldered plumbing we advise to replace it.

For more information:

The Board of Commissioners is committed to providing information to the community regarding issues that may affect the quality and quantity of Crystal Springs water. If you have questions, comments and/or issues to be addressed, please call the District office at (541) 354-1818, or email us at office@cswdhr.com . **You are welcome to attend monthly Board meetings**. Meetings are at 3pm on the third Thursday of the m onth at 3006 Chevron Dr. Hood River Oregon 97031.

www.cswdhr.com