



City of Baker City

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

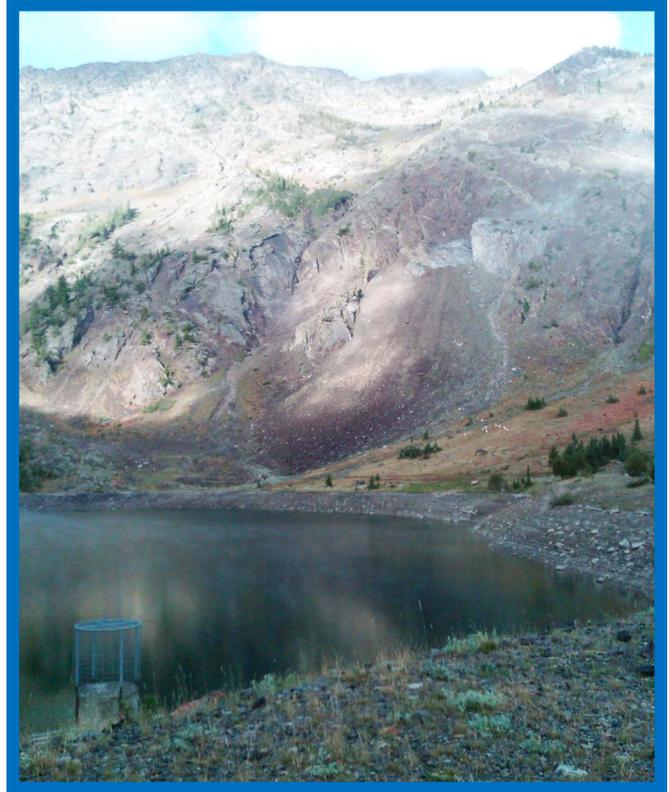
for year 2024

BAKER CITY CONTINUES TO DELIVER HIGH QUALITY DRINKING WATER FOR ITS RESIDENTS!

Baker City has two primary ground storage reservoirs in use, one concrete chlorine contact chamber for disinfection that effectively also acts as a storage reservoir and a concrete ground storage reservoir downstream of the contact chamber.

The City utilizes water intakes from reservoirs, creeks, and springs within the Elkhorn Mountain Range west/southwest of Baker City. The 13 diversions used by the City reach the water treatment facility through two primary pipelines. A bypass pipeline interconnects those two primary pipelines, providing operational flexibility to the City.

Baker City also has two existing basalt groundwater supply wells. One well is located at the Baker City water treatment facility. This well's aquifer is typically recharged with treated water through the winter and spring months each year. This water is then recovered in late summer and early fall to supplement the water demand. The other well is located near the Quail Ridge Golf Course. This well can be utilized to supplement water demand and also facilitate aquifer storage and recovery.



COMMON DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 by-products 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.

THE STATE OF OREGON HEALTH DIVISION REQUIRES BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES TO BE TESTED ANNUALLY

- A current list of certified backflow assembly testers can be found on the Oregon Health Authority's (OHA) website: <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/backflow.php?county=Baker>.
- Upon completion of a backflow test, the certified tester will forward a copy of the test results to the Baker City Water Department, PO Box 650, Baker City, OR 97814.
- Additional information may be obtained by calling Craig Dolby, Cross Connection Specialist at (541) 524-2017. You may also visit: <http://bakercity.com/2227/Water>.

****Some properties may have a non-testable AVB (Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker) device. If you have such a device, it will need to be inspected and reported in the same manner as stated above.***



LEAD LINE INVENTORY

In December of 2021 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Revised Lead and Copper Rule, which includes a requirement for water suppliers to create an inventory of all water service lines material in the city's service area. This rule mandated that water suppliers also inventory private water lines (water lines located between the water service and the home or building).

The City of Baker City was required to inspect 351 public/private water services within Baker City. The 351 services were randomly selected using guidelines provided by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA). The data we collected during this process confirmed there are no lead service lines. The data also confirmed there are no galvanized services lines that are downstream of a lead service line. Further, the data confirmed there are no service lines determined to be of an unknown service material.

Survey results were completed by gathering various data through site inspections conducted by public works crews, researching plumbing permits, researching city infrastructure records, as well as collecting property owner surveys. Baker City's results can be found at <https://bakercity.com/Archive.aspx?AMID=85>.

More information on the EPA's Revised Lead and Copper Rule can be found at <https://epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/>

LEAD & DRINKING WATER

- ◆ 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 (1-800-426-4791).
- ◆ 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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
- ◆ 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. Baker City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home's plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Public Works Department at (541) 524-2005. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.
- ◆ Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

2024 WATER SAMPLE RESULTS—CITY OF BAKER CITY

Substance/Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Baker City's Results	MCL <i>maximum contaminant level</i> (MRDL)	MCLG <i>maximum contaminant level goal</i> (MRDLG)	# of Samples Exceeding Requirement	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL, DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, AND BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS						
Haloacetic Acids (ppm=parts per million)	0.0526	0.06	N/A	0	By-product of disinfection when chlorine combines with organic material	No
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	0.0372	0.08	N/A	0		No
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence/absence)	***	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment	No
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (MPN/100mL=most probable # per 100 milliliter of sample)	1 sample in 2024 exceeded the MCL		0	1	Human & animal fecal waste	No
METALS & INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Nitrate (ppm)	ND (non-detect)	10	10	0	Run-off from fertilizer use; Septic leaching; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrite (ppm)	<0.20	1	1	0		No
Copper (Mg/L=milligrams per liter)	0.285	Action Level= 1.3	Action Level= 1.3	0	Lead & copper samples are collected every 3 years. These results are from 7/2023. Next sampling is 7/2026.	No
Lead (Mg/L)	0.00162* 1 sample out of 20	Action Level= .015	Action Level= .015	0		No

Questions regarding results? Contact Scott at (541) 524-2019 or sfoss@bakercity.gov.

IMPORTANT TERM DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of contaminant in drinking water 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 of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level- The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers other treatment requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water, there is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Parts per Million (ppm)/Parts per Billion (ppb) - (ppm) means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every million parts of water. (ppb) indicates the amount of a contaminant per billion parts of water. Maximum Residual

Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - A measurement of radioactivity.

OTHER 2024 STATS...

29 synthetic organic chemicals were tested for and not detected.

21 volatile organic chemicals were tested for and not detected.

The hardness value for treated water was 53 Mg/L (milligrams per liter)

The fluoride value for treated water was <.80 ppm (parts per million)



THINK YOU HAVE A WATER LEAK?

Finding and fixing leaks helps conserve water, prevent damage, and save money!

Learn what to look for in this how-to video:

<https://www.regionalh2o.org/water-conservation/household-leak-detection>

If you think you have a water leak, contact the Baker City Water Department at (541) 523-6541, select option "1" and then option "2" on the phone tree. We will send a water specialist to your property to inspect the water meter.



Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.
Este Informe contiene información muy importante.

TO: LOCAL POSTAL CUSTOMER

LOCAL
POSTAL CUSTOMER

PRRST STD
ECRWSS
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
EDDM RETAIL

Baker City Public Works
P.O. Box 650
1655 1st Street
Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: 541-524-2047
E-Mail: pwsupport@bakercity.gov
www.bakercity.com