



Contain, don't drain.

Keep fats, oil & grease out of your drain to prevent clogged pipes and sewer back-ups!

1. Pour cold fats, oils and grease into a covered, disposable container and throw it into your garbage. Never pour fats, oil or grease down sink drains or toilets.
2. Soak up spilled oils and grease with an adsorbent material such as paper towels or kitty litter and throw into your garbage.
3. Before you wash dishes, scrape food scraps, fat, oils and grease into your garbage.
4. Use sink strainers to catch any remaining food waste while washing dishes

F.O.G. Buildup is dangerous to You and the Environment

F.O.G. is not broken down by garbage disposals. When you pour F.O.G. down your kitchen sink, it enters the sewer system where it cools and eventually congeals into a solid "ball" of grease. These balls cause blockages in the sewer system, posing dangerous health and environmental risks and increasing costs for you, the customer.

Blockages in the sewer system can cause raw sewage to back up into your home or your neighbors' homes. Blockages also can cause raw sewage to overflow from the sewer pipes and spill into creeks, rivers, and streams, causing significant environmental damage.

5 TIPS to Conserve Water Outside this Summer!



1. Only water grass, not sidewalks, driveways and streets.
2. Water between 6:00 pm and 10:00 am.
3. Use water more efficiently this summer by inspecting your irrigation system for leaks and checking that sprinklers are avoiding pavement.
4. Use automatic shut off nozzle for any hose.
5. If planting, consider drought resistant plants or any plants requiring less water.

Baker City Public Works
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1655 1st Street
Baker City, Or 97814
Phone: 541-524-2031
Fax: 541-524-2029
E-Mail: mowen@bakercity.com
www.bakercity.com

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

To: Current Resident

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Baker City, Or
97814



City of Baker City

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Does your home have a lawn and garden irrigation system?
The City of Baker City is updating its Cross Connection Program. The following applies to households/businesses with irrigation systems.

If you have a water backflow prevention device(s) installed at a location with water from the City of Baker City it is due for its annual test, as required by *State of Oregon Health Division Rules Chapter 333-061-0070, subsection 1 through 12*. This may be the first time you have ever received a notice for your backflow device to be tested. Due to State of Oregon Rules, you are **required** to have your backflow device tested yearly and submit those results to the City of Baker City.

The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) provides a current public list of certified Backflow Assembly Testers. You can use this list to select and contact a tester that is currently certified and has indicated availability and appropriate licensing to test assemblies for compensation. Only Oregon OHA—certified testers can test assemblies in Oregon. The site is: <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/backflow.php?county=Baker>. Please be sure to ask if they can also repair your device if need be, you may have to contact a certified tradesperson to do this for you.

Upon completion of the backflow test, the tester will need to forward a copy of the test results to the City of Baker City Water Department, PO Box 650, Baker City, OR 97814. In the event that you have had the required testing done for 2021, please disregard this letter. Test results are due no later than July 1, 2022.

Additional information relative to this matter may be obtained by writing to the City of Baker City Water Department at PO Box 650, Baker City, OR 97814 or by calling Craig Dolby, Cross Connection Specialist, at 541-524-2017 or 541-524-2047. You may also visit: <http://bakercity.com/2227/Water>.

Please be advised 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.



FAQs

WHY DO I NEED BACKFLOW PROTECTION?

Irrigation systems are considered non-potable water systems. Backflow protection stops animal waste, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides from entering your drinking water system.

HOW CAN IRRIGATION WATER ENTER MY DRINKING WATER SYSTEM?



The most common way contaminated water enters a drinking water system is by back-siphonage. This can occur when water pressure is reduced during times of high volume use, ie, a shower, clothes washer and dishwasher all operating at the same time.

HOW DOES BACKFLOW PROTECTION STOP CONTAMINATION?

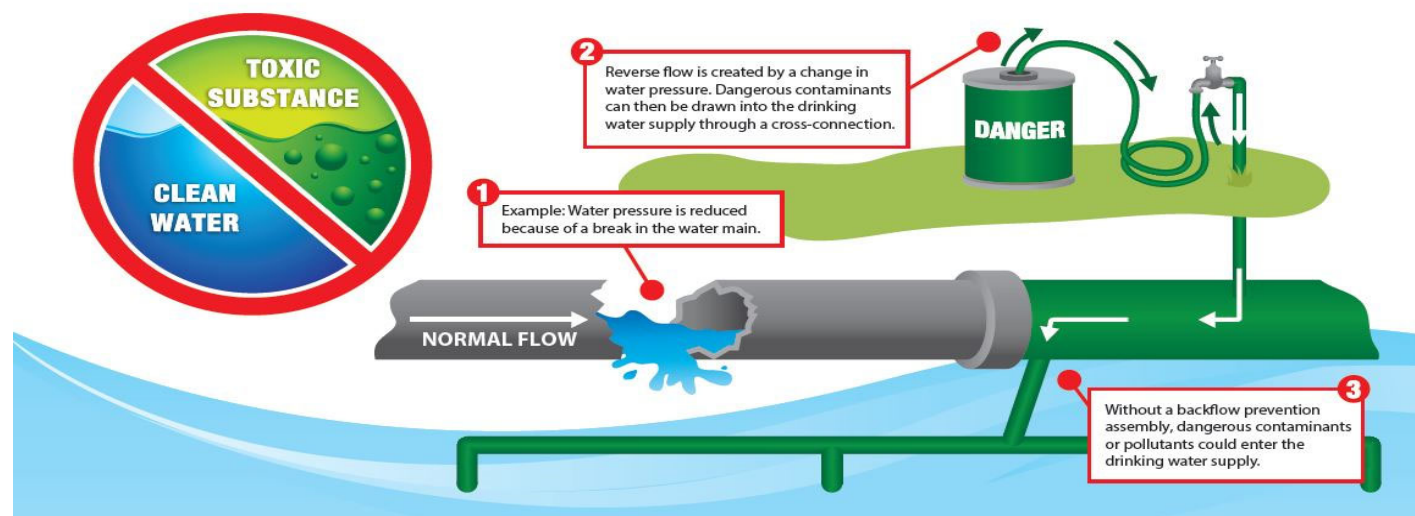
A properly installed and maintained backflow preventer will allow water to flow in only one direction.

WHAT IS BACKFLOW?

Backflow is the undesired reversal of the flow of liquids such as irrigation water into the drinking water system. The two forms of backflow are:

-  Back-siphon— the action of flow reversal caused by a reduction in line pressure
-  Back-pressure— the increase of water pressure caused by elevation or mechanical pumping

The installation of a backflow preventer will protect drinking water systems from possible contamination from irrigation systems.



WHERE DOES OUR DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Our drinking water comes from two separate sources. The first source is the Baker City Watershed. The watershed encompasses 10,000 acres primarily comprised of Federal land and contains Goodrich (Lake) Reservoir with a capacity of 210 million gallons and many other springs, streams and diversions. The second source of water is ground water from the Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) well located at 4100 Indiana Ave. The watershed water is injected into the well during winter months, stored for a period of time in the aquifer underground, and then is “recovered” during our peak summer season. The City is also authorized to utilize the native ground water via this well. All water is treated with chlorine as required at the City’s reservoir site.

WHAT IS IN OUR WATER?

Contaminants that may be found in the water include inorganic compounds. These are naturally occurring contaminants (salts and metals) as a result of storm runoff, mining, and farming. In order to insure the water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulation which limit the amount of certain contaminants.

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLE RESULTS FOR 2021

SUBSTANCE	ANALYSIS	ACTION LEVEL	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	CONTAMINATE SOURCE
Copper	0.3200 Mg/L @ the 90 th Percentile Value	1.3 Mg/L	0	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	0.0150 Mg/L @ the 90 th Percentile Value	15 Mg/L	0	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Note: 20 lead and copper samples are collected every 3 years from selected homes throughout the City. Samples were collected in August 2020. Next sample date is July 2023.

2021 SAMPLE ANALYSIS RESULTS

SUBSTANCE	ANALYSIS	MCL	MCLG	NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXCEEDING	CONTAMINATE SOURCE
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	All but two samples had 20 or fewer bacterial colonies per 100 milliliters.	20	0	2	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria	ND	Fewer than 40 samples/month= 1	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate	<0.30	10 PPM	10 PPM	0	Fertilizer runoff, septic tank leaching, sewage leakage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	<0.40	1 PPM	1 PPM	0	Fertilizer use runoff, septic tank leaching, sewage leakage, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Residuals					
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	0.0221 PPM Avg.	0.080 PPM	NA	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halocacetic Acids (HAA)	0.0245 PPM Avg.	0.060 PPM	NA	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Definitions:

PPM= Parts Per Million
Mg/L= Milligrams/Liter

¹ MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level
(the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water)





² MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
(the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk)

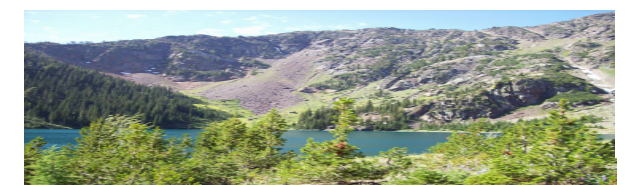
Treatment Technique = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.


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


Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) = The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of Disinfectants to control microbial contaminant.


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


-  There were 29 synthetic organic chemicals tested for and not detected.
-  There were 21 volatile organic chemicals tested for and not detected.
-  The 2021 hardness value for treated water was 53 Mg/L.
-  The 2021 fluoride value for treated water was <0.40 PPM




 Lead — If present, 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 Baker City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to 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, 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

 “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. Immune-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 (1-800-426-4791).”

 Cryptosporidium: In January 2006, the federal EPA implemented the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule known as LT2. This rule required the City to perform 12 months of sampling and testing, resulting in the detection of the cryptosporidium oocyst in Baker City’s surface water collection source (Watershed) in 2012. The Cryptosporidium parasite can be found in the feces of most animals. This parasite can cause gastrointestinal health issues if ingested by a healthy person, and for people with a poor immune system can cause more serious illness. Detection of the oocyst triggered the ultraviolet light treatment technique that renders the oocyst sterile and harmless to ingest.

 In 2014, the City constructed a UV Treatment Facility (UVTF) in order to comply with the EPA’s Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2). The UVTF contains (3) Wedeco LBX-1000 UV reactors which are validated for 3-log removal of *cryptosporidium* and *giardia*. The facility has a maximum treatment capacity of 12 MGD.