

TREES: Traffic will be delayed on weekdays till May 22

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to keep delays down to five minutes to avoid stacking traffic through downtown Sisters.

“We knew it was going to be choppy with the short traffic closures,” Orange said. “Overall, for Day 1 we’re feeling pretty good.”

Orange expects the crews will hit a rhythm as the work proceeds up the highway. He said the greatest density of trees in the 12.5-mile project area are in the first few miles moving east to west.

“Sixty percent of the trees are in the first five miles,” he said. “Two miles to five miles is the bulk of the work.”

The Oregon Department of Transportation will provide traffic control during the project, which is expected to run from 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. during the workweek. ODOT says that motorists should anticipate delays up to 20 minutes.

Goss Co. LLC was awarded a contract for \$225,300 to do the work. The 2,100 trees that are being removed were killed or damaged by the application of the herbicide Perspective. In addition to falling, there will be a limited amount of tree-topping to leave wildlife snags in the area.

The problem with the trees near Sisters began developing from 2013 to 2015 when Perspective was used along the highway corridor

to remove brush within the Oregon Department of Transportation right of way. The herbicide harmed ponderosa pines and other trees in the area where it was applied.

An assessment by the U.S. Forest Service determined that thousands of trees in the corridor west of Sisters are dead or dying.

The downed logs will be decked in multiple areas across the forest. Sisters District Ranger Ian Reid told *The Nugget* that the agency is still awaiting a final ruling from the Oregon Department of Agriculture as to whether the logs can be sold as saw timber.

Implementation of a state-wide rule that would limit the use of the weed-killer believed responsible for the death of the trees along

Highway 20 was stalled in March by a last-minute request from Bayer, the company that produces it. The Oregon Department of Agriculture’s new permanent rule slated to be adopted on March 22 would prohibit the use of the chemical in areas where the roots of desirable trees — like ponderosa pines — may be present.

Until a new permanent rule is in place, the Forest Service won’t know what uses will be allowed.

“We’ve had three potential buyers show interest already,” Reid said.

If the logs are sold for that purpose, there will be a sealed bid process, he said. A sale could go forward this spring or early summer.

For the latest information on road conditions, visit www.tripcheck.com.



PHOTO BY JERRY BALDOCK

Logs from the Highway 20 logging projected are being decked through the forest. The Forest Service hopes to be able to sell them for saw timber.

Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company

Annual Water Quality Report 2018
January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018

This is the 2018 Black Butte Ranch Water Distribution Company (BBRWDC) Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

BBRWDC routinely monitors your drinking water, which is derived solely from ground water sources, for certain constituents. We have no quality violations and our water quality meets, or is better than, state and federal standards. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain constituents in water. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about water constituents 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.

Table one shows monitoring results from January 1, 2087 to December 31, 2018 or the date of the last test for a particular constituent. Your water is tested for 80 organic, 16 inorganic, microbial, and radiological constituents. Only those, which were detected in your water within the last five years, are included in *table one*.

In *table one* you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (PPM) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion (PPB) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter – (pCi/L) is a measure of radioactivity.
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level - the “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 - the “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.
Non Detected – (ND) NO trace of contaminant present.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Well #1 tested: 4/11/18 Well #2/5 tested: 4/11/18 Well #3 tested: 4/11/18 Well #4 tested: 4/11/18	N N N N	0.10 0.08 0.09 0.08	ppm or mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 6/1/18	N	0.225	ppm or mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 6/5/18	N	0.008	ppb	0	AL=12	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

The 2018 Nitrate analysis results (level detected) in the water as shown in the table above are well below the 10 ppm allowable limit. The results are essentially non -detect.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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. Black Butte Ranch Water Company 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 two 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above that part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our wells, (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and (3) determining the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water 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 Departments of Human Services and Environmental Quality have completed the assessment for our system. A copy of the report is on file at the water system’s office.

Source water protection tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community’s drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excessive use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Dispose of chemicals properly.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Have all backflow devices on your property checked annually as required by law.

Semiannual Water Board meetings are held in June at the section five maintenance/housekeeping building and in November after the meeting of the BBRA Board of Directors. Owen Osborne is the Water Board Chairperson. If you have any questions concerning this report or the water system feel free to contact the Utilities Manager, Swen Petterson at 541-595-1280.

Owen Osborne Swen Petterson
BBRWDC Chairperson Utilities Manager

**OUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY
TOLLGATE WATER COMPANY 2018**

Federal and state agencies require each community water system to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to each customer. This is Tollgate Water Company’s (TWC) 2018 report.

Where does my water come from?
TWC’s water is derived from two wells, which pump from a ground water aquifer. One well is located at the east end of Wagon Wheel in section 5 and is sometimes called well #5 because it is in section 5, but is more commonly designated as well #2. Well #2 was drilled to a depth of 346 ft. in 1980. Static water level is the level of the water in the well when water is not being pumped. The current static water level is 118 ft. The other well, well #1, is located just north of the fire substation. It was drilled to a depth of 220 ft. in 1972 and has a current static water level of 127 ft. The combined discharge volume into the distribution system from the two well pumps is around 1000 gallons per minute.

Source water assessment and its availability
The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require all states to conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above that part of the aquifer that supplies water to our wells, (2) identification of the potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and (3) determination of the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from those pollution sources. The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with the information needed to develop a strategy to protect the drinking water resource. The respective Drinking Water Programs of the Department of Human Services and Environmental Quality have completed the assessment for Tollgate’s wells. A copy of the report is on file at the water system’s office.

Why are there contaminants in drinking water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Is my water safe?
Last year, 2018, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and state drinking water health standards. TWC is proud to report that your system has not violated a maximum contamination level or any other water quality standard. Not all contaminants are tested annually. For those which are not tested annually, the most recent sampling results occurring in the last five years must be reported, if the contaminant was detected. TWC tests for more than 90 contaminants. The three contaminants listed in Table I are the only contaminants found in TWC’s water in the last test cycle.

To help you understand terms and abbreviations found in Table One the following definitions are provided:

Parts per million (PPM) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
Maximum Contamination Level – the “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contamination Level Goal – the “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.

TABLE ONE

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION YES NO	LEVEL DETECTED	UNIT MEASURE MENTS	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper 6/26/2018	No	0.143	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Erosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposit
Nitrate 3/20/2018 Well #1	No	0.780	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaking septic tanks, sewage, natural deposit erosion
Nitrate 3/20/2018 Well #2	No	0.790	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaking septic tanks, sewage, natural deposit erosion

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two 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.

Health effects
Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s disease should consult their personal doctor.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 advice from your health provider.

Do I need to take special precautions?
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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?
Your continued cooperation in such programs as the cross connection program helps insure the quality of our water. If you have questions about the water system or the quality of your water, call Lynn Lounsbury at 541-419-9593, or attend water board meetings, which are held the fourth Tuesday of January, April, July, and October in the Tollgate Recreation Hall at 7:00 p.m.

Malcolm Murphy Lynn Lounsbury
Board Chair Distribution Manager

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