

Tony Chiotti/Blue Mountain Eagle

Becky Stonerod-Pereira points to a number of succulent plants at the John Day Street Fair.

Fair

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Also on hand was 8-yearold artisan Brooklyn Adams, who had a few handmade items of her own for sale. Brooklyn has been learning to craft, first with Perler beads, plastic beads that are heat-fused into all manner of patterns. Lately she's been learning to use a knitting loom to create anything from baby flamingoes to owls and even a blue whale.

We met Brooklyn mid-transaction, as her mother rang up a bright blue, plush knitted squid. And in the time it took us to get the spelling of her name from her mother, she had already walked off and spent the money she'd just earned at the neighboring stall, buying a small, prickly cactus: the hyperlocal economy in action.

The site of the street fair, the Pit Stop, has been an ongoing and sometimes controversial project for the city of John Day. The small piece of city-owned land on the southwest corner of Main and Canton streets has been the subject of debate at city council meetings, with ways to develop the site being a hot button issue for residents.

Some have viewed the space as a place for food carts, bike lockers and a farmers market to help promote tourism. Others saw the site as a space to be used as parking for oversized

vehicles. Ultimately, it appears the idea of developing the space as a public rest area for visitors as well as a site for community events has won out.

There is still work to do before the site is completed. Already finished are the bathrooms, a drinking fountain and a paved parking lot. The lot will have 11 parking spaces when completed, including a single handicapped parking space.

The city council has approved plans to install bike lockers. Other proposed improvements to the site include fencing, a fire pit, seating, a shade structure, signage and a bulletin board, as well as a flower garden that will serve as a thank-you to members of the community who do volunteer work on behalf of Grant County's senior population.

The street fair was sponsored by the Oregon Regional Accelerator & Innovation Network, known as Oregon RAIN for short. The organization put on a rotating series of street fairs this year in John Day, Prairie City and Canyon City.

Zach Denney of Oregon RAIN said the series of street fairs this year was a success and he has plans to increase the number of events next year. "We wanted to try to create a space that gave our vendors the opportunity to sell their goods and services and then also bring the community together for some fun, and I think we knocked it out of the park on both fronts for having it be so simple," Denney said.

The plan for next year is to have a street fair every month in John Day, Canyon City and Prairie City instead of rotating between the three communi-

ties on a monthly basis. 2023 season will begin in late March or early April and go through September.

Nitrate

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Understanding LUBGWMA

The basis for issuing such a large fine to the port lies in its location.

DEQ designated the Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area, which goes by the imposing acronym of LUBGWMA, in 1990. The area straddles northern Morrow and Umatilla counties and includes the cities of Hermiston, Umatilla, Echo, Stanfield, Boardman and Irrigon.

The Oregon Health Authorestimates approximately 4,500 domestic wells are in the area providing water for about 12,000 people.

State officials may declare a "groundwater management area" when levels of groundwater nitrates surpass 7 milligrams per liter. That's 70% of the EPA's limit for safe drinking water.

While contamination levels in the LUBGWMA vary, many wells have tested above the limit, hence the emergency declaration in Morrow County, DEQ spokeswoman Laura Gleim said.

A test of 132 wells sampled in the area shows 44% exceeded the safe drinking water standard for nitrates, including 14 wells that registered 40 to 60 milligrams per liter. Three wells had more than 60 milligrams per liter — more than six times the maximum allowable concentration.

Erica Heartquist, spokeswoman for the Oregon Health Authority, said drinking water with high levels of nitrates can contribute to several health problems in adults, such as respiratory infections, thyroid dysfunction, spontaneous abortions and some cancers.

The agency, however, does not have the level of detailed information necessary to determine whether any resident's illness has been caused by exposure to nitrates in drinking water.

infants, consuming nitrates can cause methemoglobinemia, or "blue baby syndrome," which occurs when an inadequate amount of oxygen enters the blood.

Methemoglobinemia is not a "reportable condition" for health care providers, though according to OHA, a search of diagnostic codes in health care claims and hospitalization discharge, emergency department and urgent care clinic data found no records of it over the last 10

That search, however, is an inexact science, Heartquist cautioned, and even if the level of



The test tubes that are used to check for nitrates in well water.

exposure is not enough to cause methemoglobinemia, high levels of nitrates in drinking water can still be harmful.

Sources of nitrates

Nitrogen-based fertilizer used on irrigated agricultural land is the source of almost 70% of the nitrogen that has leached into the groundwater, according to research by DEQ, the state Department of Agriculture and Oregon State University Extension Service.

About 12.2% comes from using liquid manure from confined animal feeding operations, such as dairies, to fertilize crops.

Eight percent comes from livestock pastures, and 4.6% is from applying wastewater for irrigation.

In the port's case, it obtained much of its wastewater from food processors making products such as french

fries, frozen onions, cheese and mint oil. Not only is nitrogen found naturally in the crops themselves, but is also in the soil and fertilizers that gets washed off the vegetables during processing, DEQ's Gleim said.

Recycled water is important for farmers in the basin, where it rains 9 inches per year.

Valuable resource

The nutrients in water reused for irrigation reduce the use of commercial fertilizer that would otherwise generate up to 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide annually, according to NOWA. It also reduces the pressure on badly stressed aquifers.

"It allows industry to continue to grow," said Jake Madison, a fourth-generation farmer and president of Madison Ranches in Echo, Ore. He uses wastewater from the port to irrigate 2,800 acres of cropland. "It's a great sustainability story, from the reuse of a scarce natural resource in the area.

Avoiding nitrate contamination means growers must apply the right amount of nitrogen at the right time.

Too much, and the plants may not be able to use it all.

Apply it before or during wet weather, and the risk of nitrates leaching below the root zone increases.

Either way, it could end up in the groundwater below.

A committee of government, industry and environmental representatives has recommended voluntary measures aimed at curbing nitrates in the LUBGWMA.

Still, 30 years later, data show nitrate concentrations "are going up more than they're going down," the committee

> reported in its 2020 action plan.

Shannon Davis, DEQ Eastern Region administrator, said the agency "could have been doing a much better job than we've done to date" regulating permitted facilities.

The priority, she said, is issuing strong and consistently enforced permits.

With DEQ, the Port of Morrow is now amending its permit to ensure it does not exceed prescribed rates for land application. "We owe it to the state of

Oregon and the people out there to do the best we can cleaning up and protecting the groundwater," Davis said.

Legacy of contamination

At the same time, Davis acknowledges the area's economy is built on agriculture, and permits must be flexible so farmers can produce food economically.

Cook, with NOWA, said that while DEQ emphasizes stronger permits for operators, it has neglected to address remediation of "legacy" pollutants - nitrates that have accumulated underground over past

Nitrate contamination in the LUBGWMA appears to be in shallow aquifers that aren't con-

nected to the floodplain, Cook said. That makes it extremely

difficult to remove. "The water that's in there does not go anywhere," he explained. "The only way you get it out is to dilute it over time, or pump it out and put it onto fields."

Cook helped create NOWA in 2013 to address water quality and quantity in the basin. His organization has led calls for more funding from the state to better understand the area's geology and hydrology, create a more robust well-testing network and implement recommendations outlined in the LUBGWMA committee's action plan.

"Until there's action, until there's a program, it's all talk,' Cook said.

Madison described legacy nitrates as "great-great grandpa's contamination." He said farming practices have come a long way since then, with producers using less nitrogen today to grow more food, depending on the crop.

Applying too much nitrogen can hamper both crop quality and the farm's bottom line, Madison said. That adds incentive to adopt best management practices. But until the legacy nitrates are dealt with, he worries contamination will persist.

"We've got to try to figure out a way to get that water out and do something useful with it," he said.

A larger problem

Groundwater nitrates extend beyond the Umatilla Basin and across the Pacific Northwest and

The LUBGWMA is one of three groundwater management areas in Oregon. The other two are in northern Malheur County and the southern Willamette Valley.

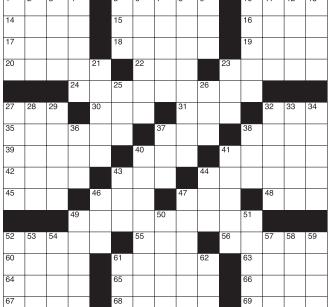
In Washington, the state Department of Ecology undertook its Nitrate Prioritization Project in 2014, mapping groundwater areas identified as most vulnerable to contamination. Candidates for "priority areas" are found statewide, from dryland farming areas in the east to the Puget Sound lowlands in the west.

Colleen Keltz, a spokeswoman for Ecology's Water Quality Program, highlighted the Lower Yakima Valley Groundwater Management Area, where she said about 75 residents have well water that does not meet the EPA's safe drinking water standard.

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality maintains a ranking of groundwater nitrate priority areas. It will be updated in 2024.

ee Break!





CLUES ACROSS 1. Bay Area humorist

5. Hurt 10. Icelandic poems 14. A taro corm

15. Metaphorical use of a word 16. It fears the hammer 17. Excessively quaint (British) 18. Laid-back California county 19. Cook in a microwave oven

20. Not late 22. Go from one place to another 23. Peoples living in the Congo

24. Popular pasta 27. Available engine power 30. Popular musician Charles

31. Angry32. Spelling is one type35. One who makes a living 37. Indicates location 38. Imperial Chinese dynasty

39. Small water buffaloes 40. Hungarian city 41. Fabric

42. Ancient kingdom near Dead Sea 43. Precursor to the EU 44. Philly footballers

45. Female sibling 46. "When Harry Met Sally"

47. Magnetic tape of high quality 48. Insecticide

49 Apparatus to record and

transmit 52. Some is considered "dog" 55. Israeli city __ Aviv 56. Fencing sword 60. Ottoman military title

61. Wise people 63. Cold wind 64. Popular type of shoe 65. Administrative district 66. A way to reveal 67. Cooked meat cut into small

pieces 68. Actress Zellweger 69. Romanian city

CLUES DOWN . Small town in Portugal 2. Site of famed Ethiopian battle 3. German river

4. Christmas carols Cash machine 6. Rough and uneven

7. Rumanian round dance 8. Widespread occurrence of disease 9. A place to relax

11. Coat or smear a substance 62. Witness

10. Feeling of listlessness

12. Wild mango 13. Brews 21. Belgian city

23. Confined condition (abbr.) 25. Swiss river 26. Small amount 27. Part of buildings 28. Vietnamese capital 29. Sailboats 32. Shelter

33. Terminated 34. Discharge 36. Snag 37. Partner to cheese 38. A container for coffee 40. Spend time dully

41. Satisfies 43. Snakelike fish 44. Consume 46. Type of student 47. Erase

49. Instruct 50. Girl's given name 51. Jewish spiritual leader 52. "To __ his own" 53. North-central Indian city 54. Greek alphabet characters

57. Weapon 58. Amounts of time 59. American Nobel physicist vital to MRIs

61. Soviet Socialist Republic

WORD SCRAMBLE Rearrange the letters to spell something pertaining to baking.



Guess Who?

I am an actress and talk show host born in New Jersey on October 2, 1970. I was a cheerleader and ballet dancer during high school. I spent 12 years on an ABC soap opera before landing a gig as a morning talk show host.

> G М Χ S C

> > Ε N N

BAKING

BROWN

BUTTER

CAKE

CONFECTION

COOKIES



Puzzle solutions can be found in today's classifieds

SUDOKU

			2	4				
					3	4	7	9
					7		3	
4		6	9			8		
	2		7		8	6		
						2		
-goooo		8						5
				7		9		
		2		3				

Fun By The Numbers Like puzzles? Then you'll love sudoku. This mindbending puzzle will have you hooked from the moment you square off, so sharpen your pencil and put your sudoku savvy to the test!

Clue: Make someth

1 21 16 6

Clue: Sugary cake topping 20 18 24 3 Clue: Separate flour

1 9 6 21 3 6

Clue: Confection

Solve the code to discover words related to baking and decorating.

Each number corresponds to a letter.

24 22 12 10 21 12 3

D В 0 U S N Ε X T T S S Ε G 0 M P S N В R N В S R Ū 0 C K T A E В D W Ū S M Т A F C S R н Ε D D G D C 0 G Ε Ε Ε В Ι L R R

S V W S В Т W 0 Т Ε Т R Т ٧ Find the words hidden vertically, horizontally, diagonally, and backwards.

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L Н Ι Ρ

WORDS DESSERT

EGGS ICING INGREDIENTS LEAVENER MIXER

R F N

Н

F

SUGAR OVEN **SWEET** RISE **TASTE** SHEET **TEMPERATURE SIFTED** TEST STIR WHIP

G