

# Lamontai Improvement District(LID)

## 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



### **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates over 100 contaminants. They set the testing requirements and frequencies as well as maximum contamination limits (MCL's) for these contaminants. The EPA allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Lamontai Improvement District completed all required testing in 2025 and meets all chemical EPA and Oregon Health Authority (OHA) regulations. The tables provided detail the items that we tested for in the drinking water in 2025.

### **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 individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, folks 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.

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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).

**Where does my water come from?**

All our water is drawn out of the ground from an aquifer of fractured sedimentary bedrock underlying our properties. The district has a system of 16 wells and a state-issued water right to serve 98 households. The aquifer is a variable source of water that depends upon rain and snowmelt each year to replenish it.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

At Lamontai Improvement Water District we understand the importance of providing you a safe and dependable water supply. Wyatt's Waterworks has continued with our expanded operators to better serve and monitor our water system and to improve the quality of water to your tap.

Water system operators Hunter Harris and Wyatt Sayles are performing weekly system checks and maintenance throughout the system year-round to better serve you.

If you have any questions or concerns, please call DRC Lonny at 541-206-3976 or e-mail us at: [wyattwaterworks@gmail.com](mailto:wyattwaterworks@gmail.com)

**System updates and information**

2025 was a relatively mild year for Lamontai Improvement District. There were several small fixes and improvements to the system such as replacing valves and rebuilding old and decaying pump houses. One major leak occurred on Watagua Way on a 4" pipe in one of the well known high pressure areas, which was resolved in a timely manner. Thank you for your patience when leaks and the ensuing repairs occur. For those that are curious, Wyatt's Water Works operators are on site 3 times per week ensuring that the system is operating as designed. Regular flushing of lines to keep fresh water in your pipes takes place each week as well. Three operators share the load of managing the system. Hunter takes on the lead role with the most active presence in the system. Wyatt covers for Hunter as his backup and has a wealth of experience and knowledge operating the system. Lonny manages the remaining tasks like customer and OHA communications and all OHA required sampling for the system. As always Wyatt's Water Works operators want to express their gratitude to the residents of LID for allowing them the opportunity to take care of your water system.

**Why are there contaminants in my 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 the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects please contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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, such as:

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- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **Water Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. Fixing or replacing leaky fixtures and toilets with new, more efficient models can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

You are encouraged to be actively involved and attend LID board meetings held the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. at Cottage Grove Community Center.

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### **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 excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

### **Additional Information for 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. Lamontai Improvement Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **Additional Information for Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it may contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

## **Water Quality Data Tables**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we tested for during the calendar year of this report. Although many of the contaminants

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tested were non-detect, some of those substances listed below may have been found in your water.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

In these tables you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the tables.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range High/Low	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate(ppm)	10	10	0.772	NA	5/20/25	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;Erosion of natural deposits

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDL G	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range High/Low	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive, and either is E. coli - positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	NA	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production Wastes

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Detect In Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper- action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.182-0.99	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead- action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	15	0.0021-0.00256	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium(ppm)	NA	NA	18.6	2025	0	No	Natural mineral found in some groundwater sources

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDL G	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range High/Low	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
TTHM-Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	0.08	0.08	ND	NA	6/9/23	No	Reaction of chlorine disinfectants and organic contaminants like decaying plants, leaves, and other dead materials
HAA5-Haloacetic acids (ppm)	0.06	0.06	ND	NA	6/9/23	No	Reaction of chlorine disinfectants and industrial chemicals like pesticides, bacterial control agents, and pharmaceutical production.

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDL G	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Sample date	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	2025	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	2025	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDL G	MCL, TT, or MRDL L	Sample date	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	2025	ND	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	2025	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	2019	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	2025	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2025	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	2025	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2025	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	2025	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	2025	ND	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	2025	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	2025	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	2025	ND	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDL G	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Sample Date	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	2025	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
BHC-Gamma (ppb)	0.2	0.2	2025	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	2025	ND	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	2025	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2025	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2025	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	2025	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	2025	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	2025	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	0	200	2025	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	2025	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	2025	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	2025	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	2025	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	2025	ND	No	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	2025	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	2025	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDL G	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Sample Date	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2025	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	700	2025	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	2025	ND	No	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	2025	ND	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	2025	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	2025	ND	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	2019	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	2025	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	2025	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock

Contaminants	MCL G or MRDL G	MCL , TT, or MR DL	Sample Date	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	2025	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	200	2025	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (ppt)	0	500	2025	ND	No	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals

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Contaminants	MCL G or MRDL G	MCL , TT, or MR DL	Sample Date	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	2025	ND	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	2025	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2025	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	2025	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	2025	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	2025	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	2025	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	2025	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	2025	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	2025	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	2025	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	2025	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Lasso (ppb)	2	2	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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Contaminants	MCL G or MRDL G	MCL , TT, or MR DL	Sample Date	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Nickel (ppm)	0.1	0.1	2025	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits and discharge from refining factories
Combined Uranium (ppm)	.03	.03	2025	ND	No	Discharge from Nuclear facilities
Combined Radium (-226 &-228) (PCI/L)	5	5	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial/nuclear chemical factories
Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & Uranium (PCI/L)	15	15	2025	ND	No	Discharge from industrial/nuclear chemical factories

Contaminants	Sample Date	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
11CL-PF3OUDS	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
9CL-PF3ONS	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
ADONA	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
HFPO-DA	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUORO PFEESA	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUORO PFMBA	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUORO PFMPA	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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Contaminants	Sample Date	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUORODECANE SULFONIC ACID 8:2 FTS	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUORODECANOIC ACID (PFDA)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUORODODECANOIC ACID (PFDOA)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROHEPTANESULFONIC ACID (PFHPS)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHXS)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID 4:2 FTS	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHXA)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID 6:2 FTS	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROPENTANESULFONIC ACID (PFPEP)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROPENTANOIC ACID (PFPEA)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
PERFLUOROUNDECANOIC ACID (PFUNA)	1/27/2022	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

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Unit Descriptions	
NA	NA: not applicable

Unit Descriptions	
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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 contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please see contact below:

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