Benton County
OREGON

CASCADE VIEW COUNTY SERVICE DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2024

Why We Provide This Report…

In accordance with the 1996 passage of the Safe Drinking Water Act, all public water systems are required to provide an annual water quality report to its customers. This report is intended to increase public awareness and provide important information on water quality and any potential health risks associated with individual water systems. The report includes information on detected levels of contaminants and possible health risks, treatment processes, water sources, and general system information. While some of the content may be repeated from past reports, the district is required to keep users informed about potential drinking water risks, and some of the wording is required by law.

This is the 28th Annual Consumer Confidence Report and we're pleased to report that testing confirms the water meets all state and federal monitoring and testing requirements. The results also show that the water supplied to your community exceeds established water quality standards.

Photo by Christin Hume – unsplash.com

STATE OF OREGON DRINKING WATER WEBSITE

Oregon State Drinking Water Services website can be found at

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/HEALTHYENVIRONMENTS/DRINKINGWATER/pages/index.aspx

Select "data online" then search by WS Name Look up, Cascade View Estates, PWS # 41-01456

Service District Contacts

Governing Body

- Nancy Wyse - Chair
- Pat Malon – Vice Chair
- Gabe Shepherd - County Commissioner

Citizens Advisory & Budget Committee

- Steve Shields
- Thomas Gallagher
- Terry Barker

County Public Works

- Gary Stockhoff - Director
- Jon Tompkins - System Operator

Cascade View
County Service District
360 SW Avery Avenue
Corvallis, Oregon 97333
541-766-6821

Operations

The Cascade View County Service District is operated and maintained by the Benton County Public Works Department, Utilities Division. The system is managed under the direction of a Governing Body, made up of the Benton County Board of Commissioners. When the district was first established, an Advisory Committee was formed to recommend rates and gather public feedback on operations. Later, the statutorily required Budget Committee was created to review the annual budget and advise the Governing Board on operations and rates. This district has both an Advisory Committee and Budget Committee.

In partnership with the Public Works Department, these groups share responsibility for overseeing the direction, operation, and compliance of the water system. They play a key role in setting system parameters and goals, establishing rates, and assessing improvements to maintain system efficiency and water quality.

The Citizen Advisory & Budget Committee and Governing Body meet during the annual budget preparation, usually in May of each year, and as special requests or issues come forward.

How would I know about a problem with the water supply?

Benton County Public Works closely monitors your water supply. If an issue arises, the law requires that you be notified. Updates may be shared through the radio, television, newspapers, Benton County Environmental Health Department, Oregon Health Authority, or directly from Benton County Public Works.

System Update

Once again, the Cascade View County Service District has completed another successful year with no violations from the Oregon Water Resources Department. The system remains fully compliant with all state water system regulations.

To prepare for potential water shortages, district staff continue to prioritize water conservation and responsible usage. During the dry season, the system was carefully monitored as part of our water curtailment and management plan. No wells dropped below the maximum 25’ draw down level for static water. Therefore, no conservation or curtailment measures were needed, demonstrating the water supply performed well during the summer and remains a reliable water source.

Overall, the system continues to meet customer needs thanks to the efforts and conservation practices of residents. We had one customer in the penalty phase for excessive use in 2024. The county worked with several residents to identify and repair small leaks in their service lines. Benton County provides this service to help minimize system leaks and conserve water resources.

In late September and early October, the Chart Recorder and Telemetry system – which serves as the main controller for the water system- experienced a failure. Without this system, the pumps were unable to operate on their normal automatic cycle, resulting in the water tank running low and causing service disruptions for residents. When trying to find replacement parts, we quickly learned that the system is extremely outdated, and the replacement transformer was not available. As a result, the system required a full reconfiguration and modernization to restore proper function, which unfortunately took time to complete.

After securing a contractor and approving the new system assembly, there was a waiting period of several weeks before full operations could resume. In the interim, timers were installed to keep the system running. These timers were set to activate the pumps during peak usage times based on historical demand data.

Over the New Years holiday, the main pump experienced excessive drawdown and became overworked, leading to motor failure. Once the issue was identified, a contractor was brought in immediately. Cascade Water Works was able to replace that bad motor within a single day.

Continued below

Photo by Justus Menke – unsplash.com

District's Water Source

The Cascade View County Service District draws its water from two different well sources. Well No. 4 is located on the Northeast quadrant at the intersection of Diamond Place and Burgundy Drive. This well serves as the primary source for the district. It is approximately 305 feet deep and produces 30 gallons per minute (GPM). Well No. 1 is located on the north side of Burgundy Drive at the western boundary of the district. Well No. 1 serves as a backup to the primary well and augments well No. 4 during periods of high demand. This well is approximately 405 feet deep and produces at 10 GPM.

In addition to these producing wells, the district maintains two other wells. Wells No. 2 and No. 3 are tested at 7 GPM and 10 GPM respectively. Although they could be used as a backup source in the event of a well failure or problem, these wells are currently used for monitoring wells and do not have pumps or piping to them. The district maintains a water right to pump 0.08 CFS per well (approximately 51,840 gallons per day).

Required testing for surface water impacts on all four wells indicate that these wells are not directly influenced by any surface water and therefore, do not require additional testing and monitoring for surface water organisms.

The water from these wells is pumped through a 3-inch PVC (plastic) transmission line that is looped completely around Burgundy Drive, Diamond Place, and Sisters Place. This loop provides flexibility to repair breaks or to conduct maintenance on the pumps while maintaining a water supply to the reservoir.

The water supply is metered and then stored in a 71,000-gallon glass lined steel tank approximately 200 feet above the cul-de-sac connector road. The water is then gravity fed to the community through a 4-inch PVC pipe distribution system, which is also looped throughout the district. In addition to the gravity feed system, approximately 8 lots are fed through a 2-inch pressure line from a pump house located at the reservoir site. This system is designed to maintain adequate pressures to the homes in the higher elevations of the district.

In accordance with the Water Management Plan for the district, your wells are monitored on a weekly basis to track static water levels. The active wells are monitored after a 24-hour recovery period and the inactive wells are monitored as observation wells for changes in the aquifer.

System Operators flush water lines and fire hydrants twice a year to help maintain water quality.

In March of 2025, Schneider Water Supply completed building the replacement panel for the failed Chart Recorder. This updated system is more reliable and modernized, offering improved functionality and ease of use. The telemetry system has been recalibrated, set to proper operational levels, and is now directly connected to the automatic callout system for alerts and warnings.

Looking ahead, it is important for all residents to be mindful of water usage and stay alert to potential line breaks. Conserving our shared water resources helps ensure continued system reliability. If you observe water being wasted or signs of a possible leak, please report it so we can take prompt action to minimize unnecessary water loss.

Annual Backflow Testing

For those with irrigation systems, please remember that a backflow prevention device is required. These devices must be tested annually, and the test results must be submitted to the Public Works office for reporting to the Oregon Health Authority and recordkeeping.

Photo from Benton County Public Works

Treatment

Drinking water, tap or bottled, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminates do not necessarily indicate that the 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 individuals may be more susceptible or vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Individuals that are immune compromised and elderly or infants can be at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water risks from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, as well as potential health effects, are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Sources for drinking water, tap or bottled, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Your water comes from a groundwater source. As it moves through soil and rock, it can pick up naturally occurring minerals and other substances. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it may dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, as well as substances from animal or human activity.

Photos from Benton County Public Works

Monitoring/Reporting

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

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 (MCLG): 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.

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC): Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals, (SOC): Chemicals containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. Such as insecticides and herbicides.

Volatile Organic Chemicals, (VOC): Naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen that are more volatile. Chemicals such as petroleum-based chemicals, industrial by-products and solvents.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 (MCLG): 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.

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC): Chemical substances of mineral origin, such as lead and copper.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals, (SOC): Chemicals containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. Such as insecticides and herbicides.

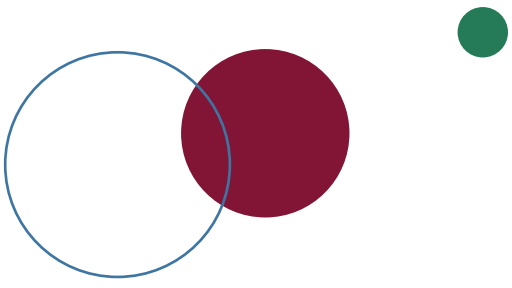
Volatile Organic Chemicals, (VOC): Naturally occurring or synthetic substances containing mainly carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen that are more volatile. Chemicals such as petroleum-based chemicals, industrial by-products and solvents.

Water Management Plan

The Cascade View County Service District is operated in accordance with a Water Management Plan (WMP) that was submitted to and adopted by the State Water Resources Division. This document dictates system parameters that must be followed to maintain the system's Certificate of Water Rights. The principal component of the WMP is to monitor and encourage responsible use and conservation of water. Under the provisions of this document, a set maximum use limit was established as well as a target limit for annual consumption. The plan requires that a rate structure be adopted by the Governing Body that supports and enforces the requirements of the plan. The WMP was a requirement by the Benton County Planning Commission as a Condition of Approval for the development of the Cascade View Subdivision and the water right issued by the state. This plan can only be changed or modified by the state with compelling documentation that there is a problem with the plan.

The WMP sets mandatory maximum use limits for individual users in the district, we encourage users to adhere to lower target use values. These limits are outlined in the plan and are also shown on your monthly bills. The Public Works Department provides a billing format that includes usage history, allowing you to track your current consumption and work toward meeting the target values. If you need any clarification or help with this data, please call us at 541-766-6821.

Over the past year, only one service within the district exceeded the maximum water allotment resulting in a penalty. Overall, water conservation efforts have been effective, demonstrating a positive and responsible response to the call for prudent water use. The district's efforts reflect a strong commitment to sustainable water management.



The following is a comprehensive list of contaminates that were tested for in the Cascade View Water System samples, but not detected:

Inorganic Chemicals			
Antimony	Chromium	Mercury	Selenium
Arsenic	Cyanide	Nickel	Thallium
Beryllium	Fluoride	Nitrate	
Cadmium	Lead	Nitrite	
Synthetic Organic Chemicals			
Pentachloorophenol	Aldrin		
2,4,5-TP Silvex	Doqiat	Phthalates	Butachlor
Adipates	Endothall	Picloram	Carbaryl
Alachlor (Lasso)	Endrin	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Dicamba
Atrazine	Ethylene Dibromide	Simazine	Dieldrin
Benzo(A)Pyrene	Glyphosate	Toxaphene	Methomyl
BHC-gamma (Lindane)	Heptachlor Epoxide	Vydate	Metolachlor
Carbofuran	Heptachlor	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	Metribuzin
Chlordane	Hexachlorobenzene	Aldicarb	Propachlor
Dalapon	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	
Dibromochloropropane	Methoxychlor	Aldicarb Sulfone	
Volatile Organic Chemicals:			
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Styrene	2,2-Dichloropropane	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethylene	Bromobenzene	Bromochloromethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Toluene	Bromodicloromethane	Isopropylbenzene
1,2-Dichloroehtane	Total Xylenes	Bromoform	n-Propylbenzene
1,2-Dichloropropane	Tans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Fromomethane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Trichloroethylene	Chloroethane	Tert-Butylbenzene
Benzene	Vinyl Chloride	Chloroform	Sec-Butylbenzene
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,1-Dichloroethane	Chloromethane	p-isopropyitoluene
Cis-1,2-Dichioroethylene	1,1-Dichloropropene	Dibromochloromethane	n-Butylbenzene
Dichloromethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dibromomethane	Naphthalene
Ethylbenzene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	M-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene
Monochlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	O-Chlorotoluene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
O-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	P-Chlorotoluene	
P-Kichlorobenzene	1,3-Dicloropropene	Dichlorodifluoromethane	
Microbiological:			
E. coili bacteria			
Radiological:			
Dichloromethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Dibromomethane	Naphthalene

Test Results

There were no regulated contaminates detected in your water system for the year 2024.

Often minerals, such as iron or carbonates, may be present but are not considered a health risk. The complete list of contaminates that were tested for are listed above. In accordance with the “Safe Drinking Water Act” all detected chemicals must be identified including the MCL, MCLG, level detected, typical sources of the contaminate and any potential health effects for individuals that may have been exposed to that specific contaminate.

https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=01456