The Oregon Water Utilities-Cline Butte water system draws its drinking water from three wells. Source water assessments have been compiled by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon Health Authority. These assessements contain detailed information about the water system, including potential pathways of contamination. The source water assessments are available upon request. The assessments conclude, and the water quality results described in this report substantiate, that there is minimal susceptibility to contamination.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Oregon Health Authority prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health

Your drinking water is routinely monitored for these contaminants according to federal and state laws. This year's water quality table shows the results of drinking water tests for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. Some contaminants are tested less than once per year; therefore, the most recent results are displayed in the table. As you can see from our most recent test results, Cline Butte drinking water meets all state and federal standards.

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances, or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, comes from agricultural, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and also from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic tanks.

Radioactive Contaminants, naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report concerning your drinking water quality, please contact:

Mr. Brett Limbeck at 541-504-2305

Oregon Water Utilities
A SouthWest Water Company

CLINE BUTTE

2022

Water Quality / Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality / Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We are committed to complying with the Oregon Health Authority requirements to supply you with safe drinking water. We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.

In this table you will find many terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791.

In 2021, lead was tested at ten residential taps in the OWU-Cline Butte system. Lead was detected in water from two taps. These levels were at 1 and 2 micrograms per liter. They did not exeed the Oregon Action Level of 15 micrograms per liter. Another round of lead testing will be conducted in 2024. 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. Oregon Water Utilities-Cline Butte is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing fixtures. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may 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 www.epa.gov/lead.

CLINE BUTTE DRINKING WATER TESTED IN 2022

Chemical	MCL	MCLG	Range of Results	Meets Standard?	Most Recent Test	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	1 - 2	Yes	2018 - 2019	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	2.5 - 13	Yes	2018 - 2019	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.3 - 1.4	Yes	2021 - 2022	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	0.4 - 1.5	Yes	2018 - 2019	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	12 - 22	n/a	2021	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	ND - 2	Yes	2017 - 2021	Leaching from Natural Deposits

ND = Not Detected; **ppb** = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **n/a** = not applicable; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal

BACTERIA LEVELS IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN 2022

Bacteria Type	Treatment Technique	Number of Positives	Meets Standard?	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	More than one positive sample in a month requires assessment and corrective action	1*	Yes	Coliform bacteria are naturally present in the environment.
	MCL	**Number of Positives**	**Meets Standard?**	**Typical Source Of Contaminant**
E. coli	Positive in a total coliform or E. coli repeat sample or total coliform repeat positive following E. coli routine positive	0	Yes	E. coli is a specific species of coliform bacteria found in the intestines of warm-blooded animals and humans.

Under the Revised Total Coliform Rule (2016), total coliform occurrence will continue to be investigated as a treatment technique, although it is no longer associated with an MCL. **A treatment technique is a required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.** Emphasis is now placed on the MCL for E. coli because it is a reliable indicator of fecal contamination. Three monthly samples are collected in the distribution system and analyzed for total coliform and E. coli.
*One sample in the Cline Butte system was positive for Total Coliform bacteria. Three additional samples were collected and they were all negative for Total Coliform and E.Coli.

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

Metal	Action Level (2)	MCLG	90th Percentile	Meets Standard?	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.05	Yes	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1	Yes	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

The most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from five residences in 2021. None of the five samples tested for lead and copper exceeded the respective Action Level (AL). Cline Butte complies with the Lead and Copper Rule.
A regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements. The concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the respective AL in at least 90 percent of the samples collected. **ND** = Not Detected above minimum