

**LONG BUTTE WATER SYSTEM, INC**  
**2022**  
**ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

**Important Health Information:** Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People that are immunocompromised such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, a person who has undergone an organ transplant, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These individuals should seek advice from their healthcare providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Due to the ongoing efforts to conserve water and energy we should all be a willing participant in this effort. As such, we offer the following guidelines:

— Adjust your sprinklers to water on an even numbered day if your address ends with an even number, odd numbered days if it ends with an odd number.

—Adjust your watering timer and water in the early morning when temperatures are cool and winds are light to avoid loss due to evaporation.

—Water for longer periods less frequently; this allows for deeper saturation and healthier roots for your lawn and plants.

EPA ensures that tap water is safe to drink by writing regulations that limits both natural and manmade contaminants. Long Butte Water System vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Your water is some of the best in the nation. During recent years we have sampled for many different chemicals and have found very little contamination. Contamination is anything other than pure water. The following table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the previous testing cycles. 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 a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling 541-383-2863 or the U.S. EPA's SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (1-800-426-4791)

**Where does my water come from?** Your drinking water is derived from ground water source. There are two existing wells located within the Whispering Pines Estates subdivision in Bend. Well #1 is 835ft and Well #2 is 935ft in depth. The wells draw the water from the Deschutes River Basin regional aquifer. Annual snowmelt and precipitation supplies the aquifer with an average recharge of 3800 cubic feet per second (cfs) annually. Averaged over the year that is about 2.4 billion gallons per day of recharge to the aquifer. 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 ground water to our wells, (2) Identification of potential 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.

**POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCE INVENTORY SUMMARY.** An inventory of potential contamination sources was performed within the Long Butte Water System drinking water protection area. The primary intent of the inventory was to identify and locate significant potential contaminant sources of concern. The inventory was conducted by reviewing applicable state and federal regulatory databases and land use maps, interviewing persons knowledgeable of the area, and conduction of a windshield survey by driving through the drinking water protection area to field locate and verify as many of the potential contaminant source activities as possible. It is important to remember the sites and areas identified are only potential sources of contamination to the drinking water. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.

**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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 the 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). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 radio active material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in your drinking water may include: Microbial contaminants such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa are very small living creatures that may be natural and harmless, or harmful if originated from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife. Inorganic contaminants such as heavy metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges. Pesticides and herbicides may come from agriculture and residential uses. Organic Contaminants are usually manmade (synthetic) and vaporize easily (volatile). Petroleum products and degreasers are examples of gas station and dry cleaner wastes transported by storm water and sewers. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**How do I get involved?** You may contact the Oregon Health Division, Drinking Water Section by calling 1-971-673-0405 or go online to [ohd.hr.state.or.us/dwp](http://ohd.hr.state.or.us/dwp).

## 2022 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Long Butte Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. For contaminants monitored less than once a year, for example, lead and copper, inorganic chemicals, we are using the most current test results. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>mg/L</u> <u>or</u> <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL,</u> <u>TT, or</u> <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<u>Coliform</u>	0	2	0	Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment
<u>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)</u>	10	10	1.49	9/20/2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate testing is performed annually.

### LEAD AND COPPER

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>mg/L</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
<u>Copper</u> - action level							
at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.089	8/26/2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Lead</u> - action level at							
consumer taps (ppb)	0.015	0.015	ND	8/26/2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper testing is performed once **every 3 years**. Next scheduled testing will be in 2025.

**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. Long Butte Water System 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

#### **Unit Descriptions**

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ug/L	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
NA	not applicable
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

#### **Important Drinking Water Definitions**

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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:	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:	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.	
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:	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:	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL:	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:** email: [lbws@bendbroadband.com](mailto:lbws@bendbroadband.com) or call Ph : 541-383-2863

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