CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2018

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is surface water, drawn from the ***South Umpqua River.*** Surface water refers to water which comes from an above ground source, such as a lake, stream or reservoir.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water please contact **Mary Gouin at (541) 863-7221.** We want our valued members to be informed about their Water Association. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the 2nd Tuesday of each month. Contact Mary for the time and location.**

The Clarks Branch Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018**.** 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we are providing the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
Action Level - Concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDGL): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there are no known or expected risk to health. MRDGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control the microbes.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.
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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity (continuously monitored)	No	Min .030 Max 0.10 Ave .051	NTU	n/a	TT = 1.0 NTU	Soil runoff
Lead and Copper Results **The most recent required testing was done on 8/19/2018 (next required test 8/2021)**						
		90th Percentile		**Homes Exceeding AL**		
Copper	No	.35	ppm	0	AL=1.3ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	.01	ppb	0	AL=15ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products						
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	No	33.2	ppb	0	80	Drinking water chlorination by-products

HAA5 (total haloacetic acids)	No	25.6	ppb	0	60	Drinking water chlorination by-products
Contaminants						
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	No	ND	ppm	0	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	ND	MG/L	0		Naturally present in the environment
Coliform	No	Absent		0		Naturally present in the environment
E.Coli/Fecal Coliform Bacteria (Average)	No	11.94	MPN	0	100ml	Human and animal fecal waste
Cyanotoxin Microcystins	No	ND	ug/l	0	.30ug/l 1.6ug/l	For vulnerable people For people age 6 and older
Cyanotoxin Cylindrospermopsin	No	ND	Ug/L	0	.70ug/l 3.0ug/l	For vulnerable people For people age 6 and older

Violations: **There were no violations for 2018.**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Clarks Branch Water Association 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .

Please call (541) 863-7221, our plant office, if you any have questions.

We at Clarks Branch Water Association diligently work together 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, our way of life and our children's future.