

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2022**  
Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 – December 31, 2021

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**I. Public Water System (PWS) Information**

PWS Name:	<b>Coleman Butte Water</b>		
PWS ID #	<b>13940 D</b>		
Operator / Manager	<b>Carl Behrent</b>		
Telephone #	<b>509-429-1452</b>	Fax #	E-mail <b>carlbehrent@icloud.com</b>
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact <b>Jerry Hendrick {President}</b> at <b>476-4600</b> for additional opportunity and meetings dates and times.			

**II. Drinking Water Sources**

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.	
<b>Our water source(s):</b>	Are two well's which called a well field are located at approximately 84 Bide-A-Wee Rd. depth 90ft. Capacity 90 gpm Wells use are rotated monthly

**III. Drinking Water Contaminants**

<p><u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</p> <p><u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, 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.</p> <p><u>Pesticides and herbicides</u> that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.</p> <p><u>Organic chemical contaminants</u>, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.</p> <p><u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p>
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**IV. Vulnerable Population**

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 water poses a health risk. 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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and microbiological contaminants call the EPA <i>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</i> at 1-800-426-4791.
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**V. Definitions**

<p><u>AL = Action Level</u> - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.</p> <p><u>MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level</u> - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.</p> <p><u>MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.</p> <p><u>MFL = Million fibers per liter.</u></p> <p><u>MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.</u></p> <p><u>MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.</u></p> <p><u>MREM = Millirems per year</u> – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.</p> <p><u>NA = Not Applicable</u>, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.</p> <p><u>NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units</u>, a measure of water clarity.</p> <p><u>PCi/L = Picocuries per liter</u> - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.</p> <p><u>PPM = Parts per million</u> or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).</p> <p><u>PPB = Parts per billion</u> or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).</p> <p><u>PPT = Parts per trillion</u> or Nanograms per liter.</p> <p><u>PPQ = Parts per quadrillion</u> or Picograms per liter.</p> <p><u>TT = Treatment Technique</u> - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><math>\text{ppm} \times 1000 = \text{ppb}</math></td> <td>per liter (mg/L).</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\text{ppb} \times 1000 = \text{ppt}</math></td> <td>per liter (µg/L).</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\text{ppt} \times 1000 = \text{ppq}</math></td> <td>per liter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Picograms per liter.</td> </tr> </table>	$\text{ppm} \times 1000 = \text{ppb}$	per liter (mg/L).	$\text{ppb} \times 1000 = \text{ppt}$	per liter (µg/L).	$\text{ppt} \times 1000 = \text{ppq}$	per liter.		Picograms per liter.
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**VI. Health Effects Language**

<p><b>Nitrate</b> in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods-of-time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.</p> <p>If <b>arsenic</b> is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. 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.</p> <p>Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to <b>lead</b> in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA <i>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</i> at 1-800-426-4791.</p>
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**Note!**

**We have had some power outage and problems with pump drive problems that have caused system outage  
If you need more information on water testing please contact our water operator Carl Behrent**

**Coliform Testing:**

**For the testing period of 2021 { NO } coliform positive was detected.**

**VII. Water Quality Data { Please note that some test shown are the last current date of required tests }**

- **Pesticides 09/25/2018.....None Detected. Taken every 9 years**
- **Volatile Organic Chemicals 10/04/2016 .....None Detected. Taken every 6 years**
- **Inorganic Contaminants 07/09/2019 ..... Below state guidelines. Taken every 9 years**
- **Herbicides 09/25/18..... None Detected Taken every 9 years**
- **Lead, Copper 09/17/19.....Below state guidelines Taken every 3 years**
- Arsenic 07/09/2019 .....Below state guidelines Taken every 3 years**

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	levels detected (mg/l)	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Date 12/06/16 Next test 2022	5	0.0001 To 0.00449	None	15.	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Date 12/06/16 Next test 2022	5	0.00504 To 0.122	None	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) test	Violation Y or N	Result Quantity Mg/l	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	N	0.0001	0.006	0.006	7/09/19	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic	N	0.001095	0.010	0.010	7/09/19	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.03764	2	2	7/09/19	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	0.0001	0.004	0.004	7/09/19	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium	N	0.000570	0.1	0.1	7/09/19	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	N	0.01	0.2	0.2	7/09/19	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	N	0.26	2	4	7/09/19	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	N	0.0002	0.002	0.002	7/09/19	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
<b>Nitrate</b>	N	1.11	5	10	<b>7/29/21</b>	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	N	0.07	0.5	1	7/09/19	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits