Avion Water

BEND, OREGON

A MESSAGE TO OUR CUSTOMERS

As water reliability and safety are at the forefront of minds and news, we are pleased to provide this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Avion strives to provide the best tasting and highest groundwater in Oregon. We have succeeded in doing so as shown by the awards won year after year and informed customers are our best allies.

In any given month you will find some of Avion's personnel doing routine maintenance, flushing, and sampling. During spring and summer months our field team is hard at work after business hours and on weekends preforming thousands of tests on Avion owned backflow prevention assemblies (DCVAs). We routinely monitor for over 500 regulated and unregulated contaminants that can be present in water from any source.

These programs are in place to ensure that we are able to continue to provide the quality and service that our customers have come to expect.

AT THE SOURCE OF IT ALL

We source our water from many wells found with our area. Those wells draw cold, clean, and naturally filtered water up from deep within the Deschutes Basin Aquifer. The Deschutes Aquifer is plentiful and recharged by rain and snowmelt that falls in in Cascades.

WHAT IS A CCR?

Throughout this report you will be able to find information on annual required EPA notices, Avion's source, maintenance, and an analysis of your drinking water, including recent sample results. If questions arise please contact us via phone at 541-382-5342, by email at avion@avionwater.com, in person at 60813 Parrell Rd in Bend, and/or on our website at avionwater.com.

HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Some 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants.]

WATER QUALITY DATA

Avion plans to take ownership of Long Butte Water in July 2024, the data reported was provided to Avion from previous ownership. We do not have specific information on any results. This table lists all of the contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report of during the most recent sampling period. The EPA or the state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year as the concentrations do not change frequently. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate there is a public health risk.

Variable	Units	MCLG	MCL or AL	Result	In Compliance	Likely Source
Arsenic	ppb	10	0	0	-	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	0	-	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0	-	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.48	Yes	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium	ppm	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	0	-	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3	0	-	Corrosion of household plumbing
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	0	0	-	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Term	Definition
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter, number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	Parts per million, or micrograms per liter, number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
pCi/L	When radiation from radon is measured, 10,000 pCi/L of radon in water will contribute to 1 pCi/L radon in the air
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements for a water system to follow

WHAT IS A CROSS CONNECTION?

A cross connection is an actual or potential connection between piping that carries drinking water and piping that carries other substances.

Common examples of cross connections include fire systems, private wells, lawn irrigation systems, boilers, or any other hard plumbed water feature, such as swimming pools, hot tubs, and ponds.

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act has jurisdiction over the public health aspects of any drinking water supply. The Oregon Health Division regulates public water systems in this state, including cross connection control, through Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR). OAR 333-61-0700 requires water systems to develop and administer a cross connection control program (CCP) that will protect the public water supply.

Any backflow prevention device is required to be tested at installation and annually thereafter. Avion Water has a Cross Connection Program for the annual testing and maintenance of eligible devices. Contact us at 541-382-5342 or email backflow@avionwater.com for more information.

INFORMATION ON CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

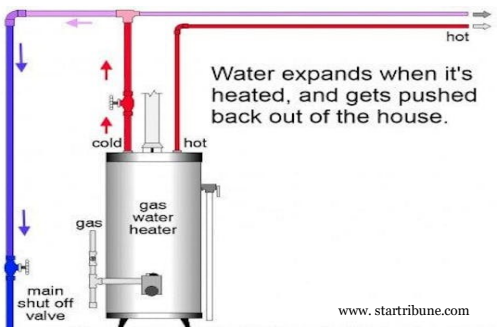
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water for both tap water 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. Water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 by-products 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THERMAL EXPANSION

Thermal expansion refers to a characteristic of water when it is heated it expands. Unlike air, which can be compressed, water grows in volume and that must be accounted for. You can address thermal expansion by installing an expansion tank or valve to your system near the water heater, alleviating pressure building in the heating tank. Expansion tanks are relatively inexpensive and do not require a drain system. Expansion valves are another common solution but require more complex plumbing solutions to drain excess water.

A frequently asked question is if a Temperature and Pressure (T&P) valve is sufficient. T&P valves are not thermal expansion devices. Many things can cause issues with a T&P valve. For example, the constant dripping of water can cause natural mineral deposits to occur creating a blockage, causing the T&P valve to become ineffective. If the water temperature increases to more than 212 °F(111 °C) the water within the tank is considered to be "superheated." If superheated water is suddenly exposed to the atmosphere when a faucet opens, it instantly flashes into steam and a violent reaction may occur. In rare circumstances the tank may even explode, however it is rare. Avion Water recommends that you contact a licensed professional for inspection of your T&P valve or to install a thermal expansion tank.



COPPER & LEAD

When lead and/or copper is found in drinking water it is primarily from the materials and components associated with individual service lines and the home's plumbing. Lead and/or copper enters drinking water when the plumbing materials that contain lead and/or copper corrode. Lead and/or copper pipes are more likely to be found in homes built before 1986. Among homes built after 1986, the most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated faucets and plumbing using a lead solder. Elevated and prolonged levels of lead and/or copper can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Avion Water Company provides high quality drinking water direct to your tap but we are unable to control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your individual home. After your water has been sitting unused for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead and/or copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water to drink or cook.

If you still have additional concerns about lead and/or copper in your water, information on drinking water testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting one of the following websites:

www.epa.gov

www.leadline.org