CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

MEDFORD WATER

the water WE DRINK

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua.
Para una copia de este informe en español, por favor visite:
www.medfordwater.org/InformeDeConfianzaDelConsumidor.pdf
o llame al 541-774-2430.

ISSUED JUNE 2023// BASED ON 2022 WATER QUALITY DATA

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR
Medford Water, Charlotte Ann Water District,
Elk City Water District, and Partner Cities:
Central Point · Eagle Point · Jacksonville · Phoenix

To Our VALUED CUSTOMERS,

We are pleased to share our 2022 annual Consumer Confidence Report, which includes facts about where your water comes from, water quality testing results for the year 2022, and information explaining what the results mean. It is provided by Medford Water, along with Charlotte Ann and Elk City Water Districts, and our Partner Cities of Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, and Phoenix.

You will learn how we wisely use, protect, monitor, and treat the water that flows from our watersheds to your home, school, or workplace. We are proud of the confidence our community puts in us to deliver pleasant tasting, high-quality, and safe water to your homes and businesses that meets or surpasses all applicable federal and state drinking water standards.

As we prepare to provide Water for The Next Century, which includes completing over $200 million in infrastructure projects over the next ten years to build resiliency and capacity into our system, we also encourage our customers to have emergency supplies of water and other necessities for your households available in case of a supply disruption or natural hazard event like wildfires and earthquakes. Find information on preparing for an emergency in this document, or go to redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies.

If you have any questions or comments about this material, please contact us at 541-774-2728 or water@medfordwater.org. Contact information for Water Districts and our Partner Cities is provided inside. Read on to learn more about the water we drink and how you can join us in protecting and conserving this valuable resource.

Brad Taylor
General Manager
Medford Water

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

BIG BUTTE SPRINGS has been our primary water source since 1927. Considered a groundwater supply, the springs flow from the lower slopes of Mt. McLoughlin near Butte Falls. Consistently cold and clear, the springs discharge water of exceptional quality that requires no filtration or treatment other than disinfection, which is accomplished with on-site chlorination at a state-of-the-art treatment facility. Spring flows are collected underground and never see the light of day until emerging from customers' taps.

THE ROGUE RIVER is a surface water supply that supplements the year-round springs supply during warmer summer months, when water use more than triples. While also high in quality, the river water requires additional treatment to meet drinking water standards. Treatment of this surface water takes place at the Robert A. Duff Water Treatment Plant, and includes ozonation, coagulation, settling and filtration, along with chlorination. The addition of ozone in 2002 provided a dramatic reduction in occasional musty tastes and odors that can occur in the river water.

To stay on trend with changing population projections and to increase the resiliency and efficiency of our system, we are also expanding the capacity of our treatment plant from 45 million gallons per day (MGD) to 65 MGD. This work includes filters, ozone, pumping, and storage projects. These improvements will help us serve our customers for decades to come.

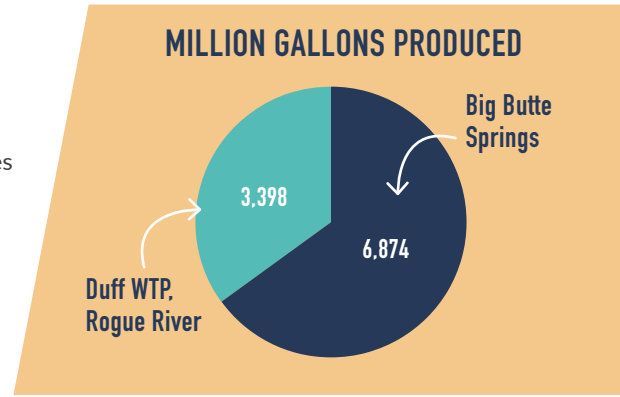
PROTECTING OUR WATERSHED

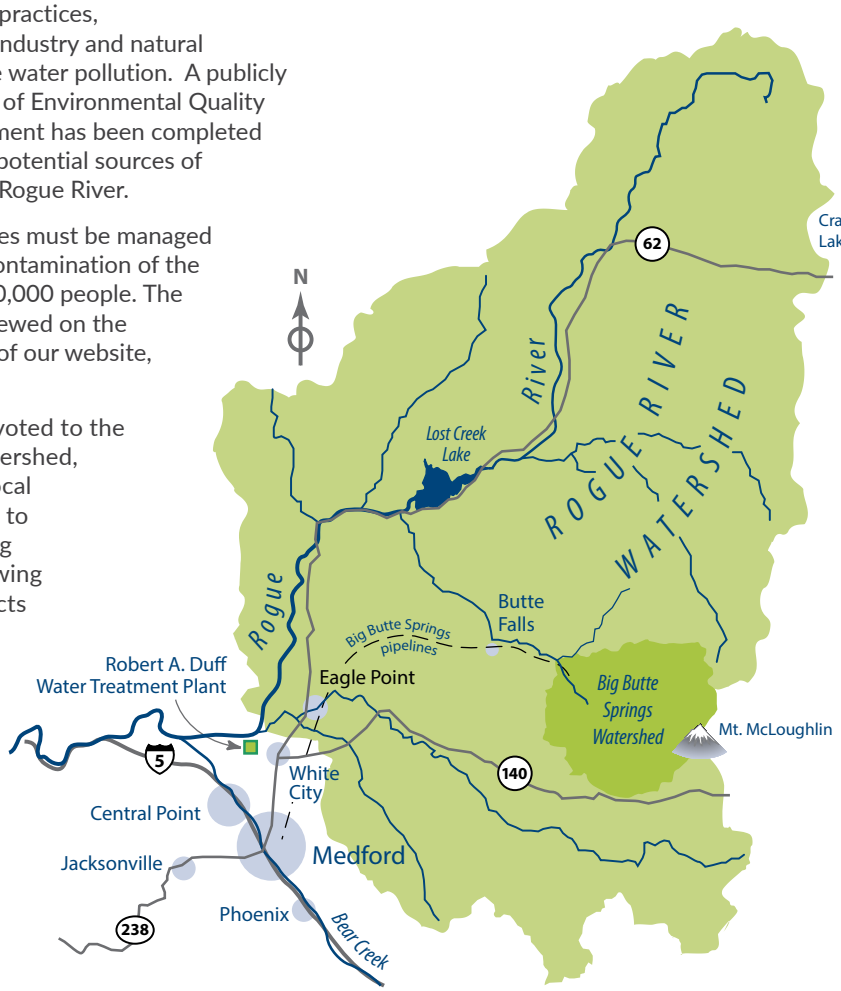
The Big Butte Springs watershed drains about 88 square miles of largely undeveloped forestlands, and most of the watershed is protected as part of the Rogue River National Forest. Medford Water owns nearly 3,700 acres around Big Butte Springs, affording additional protection to this pristine source.

The portion of the Rogue River watershed upstream of the treatment plant is lightly developed, but includes some land uses that can lead to degraded water quality. Small communities and rural residences, farms and ranches, forestry practices, transportation, small industry and natural disasters can all cause water pollution. A publicly available Department of Environmental Quality Source Water Assessment has been completed and it lists numerous potential sources of contamination to the Rogue River.

These sources and sites must be managed properly to prevent contamination of the drinking water for 140,000 people. The Assessment can be viewed on the Water Resources tab of our website, medfordwater.org.

Medford Water is devoted to the protection of our watershed, working with many local and regional partners to safeguard our drinking water supplies. Following the devastating impacts of the Almeda and South Obenchain Fires in September 2020, we have accelerated fire risk reduction work, contributing to a favorable reduction in fire risk to our watershed.





2022 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FOR TREATED WATER

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS ANALYSES

Substance	MCL (Maximum Allowed)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	Source	Average Amount Detected	Range	Complies?	Typical Source
Barium (ppm) (last sampled 2020)	2	2	Big Butte Springs	0.003	0.003	YES	Discharge of drilling waters; discharge from metal refineries; erosion on natural deposits
			Rogue River	0.005	0.005		
Cadmium (ppb) (last sampled 2020)	5	5	Rogue River	0.2	0.2	YES	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Location	Substance	MCL (Maximum Allowed)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	Detected Level	Complies?	Typical Source
Medford Water	Coliform bacteria	TT	N/A	1 Detection*	YES	Naturally present in the environment
Central Point	Coliform bacteria	TT	N/A	1 Detection*	YES	Naturally present in the environment
City of Phoenix	Coliform bacteria	TT	N/A	1 Detection*	YES	Naturally present in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct investigation(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these investigation(s).

Medford Water, Central Point and Phoenix each had one coliform detection.

During the past year, Medford Water, Central Point and Phoenix were each required to conduct one level 1 coliform investigation(s). One level 1 coliform investigation(s) were completed by Medford Water, Central Point and Phoenix. In addition, Medford Water, Central Point and Phoenix were required to take no corrective actions. All repeat samples were absent of coliform.

During the past year zero level 2 coliform investigations were required to be completed for our water system. Zero level 2 coliform investigations were completed. In addition, we were required to take zero corrective actions and we completed zero of these actions.

A "Level 1 Coliform Investigation" means a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

A "Level 2 Coliform Investigation" means a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (ifpossible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

OTHER ANALYSES – ROGUE RIVER

Substance	Source	MCL	MCLG	Max Reading		Percent Greater than 0.3 NTU	Complies?	Typical Source
Turbidity	Rogue River	TT, Max < 1 NTU & 95% < 0.3 NTU	N/A	0.09		100%	YES	Soil erosion and stream sediments
Substance	Source	MCL	MCLG	Max	Min	Average	Complies?	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Rogue River	TT	None	1.34	1.07	1.13	YES	Naturally present in the environment; Agricultural runoff

UNDERSTANDING THE RESULTS:

Your water met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water health standards. Medford Water and each of the Partner Cities participating in this report are required to monitor and test for contaminants in the drinking water. This Consumer Confidence Report lists all the regulated contaminants that were found in the drinking water within the last five years. The data and information presented in this report includes the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. Unregulated contaminants detected by regulatory testing in the reporting year are also included. Violations by an exceedance of a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or by failure to comply with all drinking water rules are also included. Medford Water conducts extensive monitoring and testing beyond what is required by law. To learn more about your drinking water and to see the results of all monitoring conducted by Medford Water, please refer to the most recent Water Quality Annual Analysis Report available on the Water Quality tab of our website.

TESTING FOR MICROBES:

Unlike most contaminants, microscopic organisms can appear suddenly and cause immediate illness. Testing for bacteria is therefore done on a frequent basis by Medford Water Commission and the Partner Cities participating in this report. This includes looking for coliform bacteria as well as confirming that adequate chlorine is present in the water to provide ongoing disinfection. While most coliforms do not pose a health threat, they are a good indicator of whether other bacteria might be present. If found, further testing is conducted for harmful forms of bacteria.

CHLORINE RESIDUAL:

Sodium hypochlorite is used as a disinfectant and provides continuous protection to customers' taps. Sampling throughout the distribution system confirms that the amount of chlorine present is neither too low nor too high. Our water is effectively disinfected with much less chlorine than the allowable limit.

RADON TESTING:

The most common source of this colorless, odorless gas is from the soil, but a small amount of exposure can come from tap water. We conduct testing, but radon is not currently regulated. Radon is considered to be a cause of cancer.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS:

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 particularly be at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

WHAT THE EPA SAYS ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS:

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater. The sources of drinking water (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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER SOURCES MAY INCLUDE:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wildlife or septic systems.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, farming and leaching from plumbing materials.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as farming, urban stormwater runoff and home or business use.

Organic chemical contaminants, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally.In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems and require monitoring for these contaminants. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

MEDFORD WATER, WATER DISTRICTS, AND PARTNER CITIES' DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT ANALYSES

Substance	Entity	Average for Highest Location	Range	MCL (maximum allowed)	MCLG (ideal goal)	Complies?	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Medford Water	19.2	ND - 53.7	80	0	YES	By-products of chlorination used in the water treatment process
	Charlotte Ann Water District	1.2	ND - 1.2				
	Central Point	18.5	1.8 - 59.8				
	Eagle Point	34.9	32.9 - 34.9				
	Elk City Water District	1.2	ND - 1.2				
	Jacksonville	29.0	29.0				
	Phoenix	15.1	0.07 - 15.7				
Haloacetic Acids (ppb), Yearly average	Medford Water	15.4	ND - 47.2	60	0	YES	By-products of chlorination used in the water treatment process
	Charlotte Ann Water District	ND	ND				
	Central Point	10.7	ND - 42.7				
	Eagle Point	32.8	22.4 - 32.8				
	Elk City Water District	ND	ND				
	Jacksonville	22.4	22.4				
	Phoenix	10.5	ND - 10.5				
Chlorine Residual (ppm), Yearly average	Medford Water	0.5	0.2 - 1.1	4.0 (MRDL)	4.0 (MRDLG)	YES	Treatment additive for disinfection
	Charlotte Ann Water District	0.5	0.2 - 0.6				
	Central Point	0.5	0.1 - 0.9				
	Eagle Point	0.5	0.1 - 0.9				
	Elk City Water District	0.5	0.3 - 0.7				
	Jacksonville	0.4	0.2 - 0.7				
	Phoenix	0.5	0.3 - 0.7				

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Typical Source
Radon-222 (pCi/L) (last sampled 2018)	N/A	N/A	Big Butte Springs - 88 pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits

LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING FROM RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS

Substance	Entity	Amount Detected (90th percentile value)	Date of most recent test	Action Level	MCLG (ideal goal)	Complies?	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	Medford Water	1.1	2022	90% of homes tested must have lead levels less than 15 ppb	0	YES (No sample exceeded the action level)	Corrosion of household plumbing
	Charlotte Ann Water District	0.7	2022				
	Central Point	1.2	2020				
	Eagle Point*	3.9	2022				
	Elk City Water District	1.6	2022				
	Jacksonville	7.7	2022				
	Phoenix	1.0	2021				
Copper (ppm)	Medford Water	0.7	2022	90% of homes tested must have copper levels less than 1.3 ppm	1.3	YES (No sample exceeded the action level)	Corrosion of household plumbing
	Charlotte Ann Water District	0.7	2022				
	Central Point	0.2	2020				
	Eagle Point*	0.2	2022				
	Elk City Water District	0.3	2022				
	Jacksonville	0.4	2022				
	Phoenix	0.4	2021				

*Eagle Point received a violation for late reporting of the Lead and Copper rule; there are no expected health effects due to this violation.

REDUCING EXPOSURE TO LEAD AND COPPER:

Our water sources, Big Butte Springs and the Rogue River, contain virtually no lead or copper. However, because these metals can leach into drinking water through contact with household plumbing or distribution system pipes, additional testing is conducted at residences considered to be at greatest risk. Within the homes we've sampled, lead and copper have not been detected at levels that exceed EPA rules for safe drinking water.

Customers should be aware that lead and/or copper levels can increase when water stands in contact with lead or copper pipes, lead-based solder and brass faucets containing lead. 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. Medford Water and each of our Partner Cities are 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 running the cold water 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Terms used in the table are explained below.

Contaminant: A potentially harmful physical, biological, chemical or radiological substance.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

ND (Non-detect): Not detected at an established minimum reporting level.

pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter): A measurement of radioactivity equivalent to a trillion times smaller than one curie.

ppm (Parts Per Million): One part per million means that one part of a particular substance is present for every million parts of water. This is the equivalent of one penny in $10,000 or approximately one minute in two years.

ppb (Parts Per Billion): One part per billion corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000 or approximately one minute in 2,000 years.

TT (Treatment Technique):
A required treatment process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity: A measure of how clear water is, expressed in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). Turbidity does not necessarily indicate that water is unhealthy, but it can interfere with disinfection and can be an indicator of microorganisms.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS – ARE YOU TWO WEEKS READY?

Over the last several years, Oregon has experienced a variety of emergencies and disasters, including floods, drought, wildfires, ice storms, excessive heat, and a pandemic. If these events have taught us anything, it's that being prepared can make a big difference. While the traditional three days of supplies is a good start and helpful for short-term power outages or temporary evacuation, experts recommend that each Oregon citizen proactively prepare to be self-sufficient for at least two weeks during a disaster.

This is because first responders may not be able to reach everyone impacted within hours or even days after a disaster, especially in the event of a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake (which is said to be long overdue). Being 2 Weeks Ready means having a plan and enough supplies for you and your household to survive on your own for a full two weeks.

Disasters—large and small—can strike any time. Taking simple steps today can pay huge dividends when the next emergency arrives. The Oregon Office of Emergency Management's 2 Weeks Ready program empowers Oregonians to make an emergency plan, build an emergency kit, and be informed.

Medford Water wants our customers to have the adequate water supplies they need to protect public health and stay hydrated in an emergency; in addition to many other critical supplies, water is one of the most important elements of your emergency kit.

How much water do you need?

Plan to have at least a gallon of water for each person and pet each day. That assumes about half a gallon for drinking and another half-gallon for sanitation and food preparation. You may need more water than that if your family includes people with special needs (e.g., pregnant individuals or infants) or if you have pets.

How to sanitize your own container

First thoroughly wash and rinse your container. Next create a sanitizing solution with one teaspoon of un-scented liquid household chlorine bleach and one quart of water. Pour the solution into the container and shake it vigorously making sure that the solution touches all surfaces. After 30 seconds, empty container and air dry. Fill your container to the top with regular tap water from our system; you do not need to add bleach because your water is already treated (note that if the water you are using comes from a well or water source that is not treated with chlorine, you will need to add a small amount of bleach to the water). Label and date your container.

How to store water?

Ideally, water should be stored in a cool, dark spot. If that is not possible, store it wherever you can. You can use your own sanitized, food-grade plastic or metal container. Water that has been stored for longer periods of time may taste different, but unlike food, water does not go bad. The general rule is to replace water in your own containers every six months, and if you buy water, follow the best by dates on the packaging.

To learn about the other items you should have in your emergency kit, go to ready.gov/kit. To put together an emergency plan, go to ready.gov/plan. For more information on being 2 Weeks Ready,go to oregon.gov/OEM or medfordwater.org/emergency preparedness.

Frequently Asked Questions About WATER QUALITY

DOES OUR WATER CONTAIN PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have not been detected in Medford's drinking water. They were last tested for in 2013 as part of the EPA's 3rd Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). In the summer of 2023, Medford Water will again be testing for PFAS compounds as part of the EPA's 5th Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR5); the results will be published by the EPA and in Medford Water's 2024 CCR and Water Quality Analyses report.

DOES MEDFORD WATER MONITOR FOR DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (DBPS)?

Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) are formed when a water treatment disinfectant, such as chlorine, interacts with natural organic materials in water. We monitor for DBPs four times a year, and publish the results in this document; results are also published in our Annual Water Quality Analyses, which is a comprehensive listing of all of our annual testing results (available on the Water Quality page of our website).

Our DBP levels are below—and in compliance with—the regulations of maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) have established to protect human health. However, if a violation occurs, we are required to inform our customers.

HAVE ALGAL TOXINS BEEN DETECTED IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

No, algal toxins have never been detected at our intake or in our finished drinking water since the statewide testing program began in 2018.

WHAT CAN I DO TO IMPROVE MY WATER QUALITY?

- Always use the cold water tap for drinking or cooking, since hot water is more likely to release metals from pipe materials.
- During periods of long stagnation, water can pick up off-tastes from sitting in the plumbing inside of your house, especially in older plumbing systems. To help combat this, you can run your water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes (until you feel the temperature drop) before drinking or cooking, to flush water that has been sitting in pipes without use, such as: in the morning, after returning from work or school, and especially after a vacation. (Conservation tip: When flushing water from pipes, you can reduce the length of time needed to run the tap if you run your sprinklers, wash a load of laundry, or shower first. Consider catching flushed tap water for plants or other household use, such as cleaning.)
- Periodically remove and clean out the aerators in your faucet.

ONGOING WATER PROJECT UPDATES

Medford Water is hard at work, creating a water system that is more resilient to earthquakes, drought, and climate change, and ready to serve our region into our second hundred years.

Our Rogue Valley Water Supply Resiliency Program will complete over $200 million in infrastructure projects over the next ten years to build resiliency and capacity into our system. These projects include adding treatment infrastructure to adjust the pH for lead and copper reduction from household plumbing and service lines and to support meeting new regulations, expanding treatment and storage capacity at the Robert A. Duff Water Treatment Plant, increasing transmission and storage capacity to customers, and modernizing ozone components to mitigate taste, odor, and potential emerging contaminants. The program also includes building a seismically resilient campus to house administration and operational functions.

Some of these projects are ongoing and may impact your neighborhood. For information and to sign up for updates, please go to the project webpages listed below.

Academy Place Waterline Relocation
Relocating old waterlines from the alleys of the Academy Place neighborhood in coordination with a City of Medford sewer mains replacement project. Medford Water has met with affected property owners to discuss the new location of their private service lines and placement of the new water meters; the project is on schedule for construction in the summer of 2023.
medfordwater.org/academyplace

Capital Hill Reservoir Replacement
Replacing the reservoirs at our Capital Hill facility—the hub of our system—by 2030, for increased resiliency and efficiency. This project is in an early phase of research and design, with construction years away. Our team has been busy speaking with residents around the reservoir site to learn how we can mitigate construction impacts and design the project to improve the area.
medfordwater.org/capitalhill

Foothill Road Waterlines Relocation
Relocating water services along Foothill Road in conjunction with a Jackson County/City of Medford project to widen and improve the roadway Jackson County and City of Medford's work will be constructed in stages, and began in January 2023. While our waterline work is mostly complete, the greater County/City project is expected to be completed in 2026.
foothillroadproject.org

Table Rock Road Transmission Line
Installing a new transmission line from the Robert A. Duff Water Treatment Plant, helping to get water from the plant into other areas of our system and allowing us to serve our growing community. This project is in the early development stages, and is expected to begin in late 2023.
medfordwater.org/tablerock

Medford Water
(PWSID: 41-00513)
Dan Perkins, Water Operations Manager:
541-774-2724
Board Meetings: 1st and 3rd Wed. at 12:15 p.m.
Location varies; see agenda for details.
Email: dan.perkins@medfordwater.org
www.medfordwater.org

City of Central Point
(PWSID: 41-00178)
Micheal McClenathan, Water Division Supervisor:
541-664-3321 (ext. 272)
Council Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thurs. at 7 p.m.
City Hall, 140 S. 3rd Street
Email: mike.mcclenathan@centralpointoregon.gov
www.centralpointoregon.gov

Charlotte Ann Water District
(PWSID: 41-01
Robert Stone, CAWD Attorney:
541-734-4093
Board Meetings: 2nd Thurs. at 6 p.m.
Community Bldg. at San George Estates, 10 E. South Stage Road
Email: rob@robstonelaw.com

City of Eagle Point
(PWSID: 41-00267)
Aaron Prunty, City Administrator:
541-826-4212
Council Meetings: 2nd and 4th Tues. at 6 p.m.
City Hall, 17 Buchanan Avenue South
Email: aaron@cityofeaglepoint.org
www.cityofeaglepoint.org

City of Jacksonville
(PWSID: 41-00405)
Jeffrey Alvis, City Administrator:
541-899-1231
Council Meetings: 1st and 3rd Tues. at 6 p.m.
New City Hall Assembly Rm., 206 N. Fifth Street
Email: administrator@jacksonvilleor.us
www.jacksonvilleor.us

Jackson County Health
Environmental Public Health: 541-774-8206

Elk City Water District
(PWSID: 41-01549)
John Blackhurst, ECWD Attorney:
541-779-8900
Board Meetings: 1st Mon. at 6 p.m.
Greenbriar Terrace Rec. Rm., 301 Freeman Road
Email: jwb@roguelaw.com

City of Phoenix
(PWSID: 41-00625)
Matias Mendez, Public Works Superintendent:
541-535-2226
Council Meetings: 1st and 3rd Mon. at 6:30 p.m.
Phoenix Plaza Civic Ctr., 220 N. Main Street
Email: matias.mendez@phoenixoregon.gov
www.phoenixoregon.gov

Oregon Health Authority
Drinking Water Program: 971-673-0405
www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/healthyenvironments/drinkingwater

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater