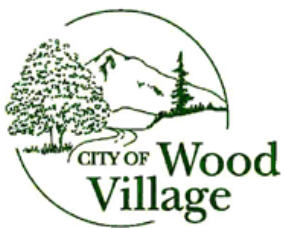


HIGHER STANDARDS, CLEAR RESULTS, SAFE WATER



*This is Your Annual
Consumer Confidence Report*

June 2019

The City of Wood Village is pleased to present our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report. Each year the City publishes this report which is designed to inform you about your water quality and the results of our water testing during the 2018 calendar year. We take great pride in our Municipal Water System and appreciate the dedication and expertise of our employees which allows us to deliver high quality drinking water that not only meets but exceeds state and federal drinking water requirements. In addition to maintaining compliance with current standards, we work closely with federal agencies to anticipate future water quality treatment requirements and regulations.

The Environmental Protection Agency allows utilities to communicate this important information digitally. You may request a paper copy by calling 503-489-6859 or visit our website at www.woodvillageor.gov Non-English-speaking residents may contact City Hall to obtain a translated copy of this report in the appropriate language. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Revisalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

All of the water supplied by the City of Wood Village comes directly from independent wells owned and operated by Wood Village and has no connection to Gresham or Portland water systems. We have two active groundwater sources and one for emergency standby located within in the City of Wood Village, and one groundwater source located in the City of Troutdale. These sources are called deep wells which vary in depth from 300 feet to 458 feet and pull water from the Troutdale Gravel Aquifer. The water is pumped out of the ground and treated with chlorine disinfectant,

then pumped to three reservoirs for distribution to consumers and for fire protection. The City's water system is composed of almost 12 miles of pipelines and 105 fire hydrants.

In 2018 the City's wells produced a total of 149,106,780 gallons of water or an average of 408,511.73 gallons of water per day for residents and businesses. Access to safe drinking water is essential to human health. Each person on Earth requires at least a half a gallon or 8 – 8 oz. glasses of water a day for drinking. To ensure that the water is safe to drink, the Oregon Department of Human Services – Drinking Water Program prescribes regulations which limits the number of certain contaminants in drinking water. Wood Village's water is treated in accordance with the Departments regulations. Our Public Works professionals ensure that water sampling is performed on all water facilities regularly. Certain contaminants require testing on a less frequent basis because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Thus, some of the data – though representative of the water quality – is more than a year old.

Special Health Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or visit their website at SDWA@EPAMAIL.EPA.GOV. This Hotline also contains guidelines from the Center for Disease Control on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by

cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. 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.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. As water travels over the land or underground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants and chlorine residuals we test for.

You may call the Environmental Protection Agency's Hotline at 800-426-4791 or go to www.epa.gov/safewater for more information.

The City of Wood Village Had No Water Violations in 2018

The Federal and State Departments play leadership roles in science and research for water quality standards. Its mandate and expertise lies in protecting the health of all Americans by developing the Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality in partnership with individual states. These guidelines are used by every jurisdiction in the U.S. and are the basis for establishing drinking water quality requirements for all Americans.

Oregon Drinking Water Services (DWS) administers and enforces drinking water quality standards for public water systems in

the state of Oregon. DWS focuses resources in the areas of highest public health benefit and promotes voluntary compliance with state and federal drinking water standards. DWS also emphasizes prevention of contamination through source water protection, provides technical assistance to water systems and provides water system operator training. Our certified Public Works Utility Workers and staff are dedicated to ensuring that we maintain the highest drinking water quality standards. Included in this report is information about City drinking water sources, water testing and regulations that protect the high quality of your drinking water. Feedback from our customers is a critical tool to providing quality drinking water. Should you have any questions or comments please contact us at City Hall.

Lead and Copper Facts



In 2018 the City performed random testing for lead and copper at homes constructed in 2008 and older. There were no test results above the maximum allowed limit for lead and copper. Lead enters drinking water primarily because of the corrosion of household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, and brass and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of solder containing greater than 0.2% lead.

Testing is the only way to confirm if lead is present or absent in your home's drinking water. You can call the Multnomah County Leadline at 503-988-4000 or visit their [Lead Poisoning Prevention](#) web page leadline@multco.us to find out more about lead and protecting your family.

To avoid exposure to lead:

- Run your water to flush out lead. If the water has not been used for several hours, run taps for two minutes or until the water becomes colder before drinking or cooking.
- Use cold, fresh water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink or make baby formula with water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
- Boiling water does not reduce the lead content.
- Consider using a lead-reducing filter and maintain and replace the filter in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Contact [NSF International](#) (1-800-NSF-8010) for information on performance standards for water filters.
- Consider buying low-lead fixtures. Federal law requires brass faucets, fittings and valves to contain no more than .25 percent lead. These fixtures are labeled as lead-free. Visit [NSF.org](#) to learn more about lead content in plumbing fixtures.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage.

Can Lead & Copper be Removed from Drinking Water?

The most important avoidance techniques involve keeping copper from entering drinking water, rather than treatment for removal. This can be accomplished by:

- Avoid the use of first-draw water for drinking or as an ingredient in food or beverages,
- Removing or limiting copper or copper-containing pipes, fittings, fixtures and equipment that is in contact with drinking water,
- Providing corrosion control to avoid aggressive water,
- Careful control or elimination of any uses of copper compounds by water suppliers in the control of algae.
- Treatment equipment is available that will reduce copper in drinking water such as coagulation/filtration, ion exchange resins, lime precipitation and osmosis. Persons are encouraged to contact the Department of Human Services Drinking Water Section 971-673-0405 for advice and assistance before buying or installing treatment equipment for copper removal or acidity/alkalinity adjustments.

Safe Water is Everyone's Responsibility

Managing drinking water supplies properly, from the source water to the consumer's tap, takes a great deal of knowledge and coordination among multiple stakeholders--from governments and businesses, to individual customers.

Protecting the City's water supply is a priority. Wood Village Public Works is active in the American Water Works Association and the Oregon Association of Water

Utilities, which provides us with an enormous base of training, information and expertise with a network of water professionals.

Certified Laboratory Testing



City Public Works is required to provide monthly water samples from three sources and from a number of sample stations located within city boundaries to a certified testing laboratory which performs bacteriological tests for the presence of coliform bacteria. Your water is tested as required by the EPA and State by both the City and a private state certified laboratory. Our sampling detected no positive test results in the past 12 months.

You Can Help Keep Your Water System Safe

Every year the City mails out reminders to all residents and businesses that have backflow preventers to get them tested. The Oregon Health Authority requires testing on residential and commercial backflow assemblies at least once a year to ensure that the assembly is functioning properly. The Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) are very strict about making sure our water in the State of Oregon is safe for the public. Every city with more than 15 service connections or that

regularly serves 25 or more year-round residents, must have a Cross-Connection Program in place. On top of Oregon Health Authority and OAR, cities have municipal codes regarding the protection of their water as well. The City's Public Works staff keep track of all backflow assemblies and the tests that are performed. Failure to comply with testing requirements may result in water services being shut off until all proper testing is done and passed in the specific location of non-compliance.

What are Cross Connections & Backflow Assemblies?

Cross Connection: a point in a plumbing system where the potable (safe, drinkable) water supply is connected to a non-potable (polluted, untreated) source. If cross connections are not properly protected and there is a drop in pressure, untreated sources and dirt can be pulled into your household plumbing system.

Most common form of cross connection: the garden hose is the most common offender as it can be easily connected to the potable water supply and used for a variety of potentially dangerous applications.

Backflow: is the reverse flow of undesirable materials and contaminants into the water mains. Backflow can happen because of two conditions: backpressure and backsiphonage.

Backpressure: occurs when pressure in a pipe connected to a main pipe in the distribution system becomes greater than the pressure in the main pipe itself. When this happens, a net force acts on the volume of liquid in the connecting pipe, allowing unwanted material to enter the main pipe.

Backsiphonage: refers to a situation where the pressure in a service pipe is less than the atmospheric pressure. If water in a supply line is turned off, such as when a pump fails, backsiphonage can cause contamination to be sucked into the system due to a vacuum in the service line. If a cross connection exists in a system, it does not mean that there will be a backflow every time. But, where cross connections exist, there is always the possibility.

Backflow Control Methods and Devices: if possible, cross connections must first be eliminated before installing any backflow prevention devices. The device chosen depends on the degree of hazard involved, accessibility to the location of the device, and whether the backflow is due to backpressure or backsiphonage. Basic types of backflow prevention devices are: air gaps, reduced pressure principle devices, double check valves, vacuum breakers, and barometric loops. The type of assembly you buy will be dependent on the application.

Safe Medication Disposal

Currently no drinking water standard for PPCP (Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products) compounds currently exists and most drinking water treatment plants can't and don't treat for these compounds. The technology and funding needed to remove PPCPs from water and wastewater are lagging behind science's ability to detect the chemicals. Current methods can detect these compounds at the part-per-trillion level. The potential human health risks associated with minute levels of PPCPs in water in general and drinking water in particular is still being determined. Until more is known, there is much the public health and environmental protection community can do to educate the

public about taking proactive steps concerning the use and disposal of PPCPs.

Don't flush unused medications down the toilet or drain: Flushing medications means they can get into our water system which can impact fish, wildlife, or even you. Unless your medicine specifically states you should dispose of it by flushing, try one of these options instead. [Find a collection box in Oregon](#), take medications to a [DEA-authorized collection site](#), drop them off during a [National Prescription Drug Take Back Day](#), or check out these [safe disposal options and special instructions](#) from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). More than 50 Oregon communities have established permanent, free collection boxes that are open year-round for **safe and anonymous** disposal of unused drugs. These collection boxes are intended for **household disposal**, not from businesses.

The form of drugs accepted varies by location. In general, all locations will accept drugs in pill or capsule form but are not likely to accept "sharps" (like hypodermic needles) or thermometers that contain mercury. Acceptance of medical creams varies; check by location on list linked below.

- [Find Permanent Collection Boxes in Oregon](#) - This list is maintained by the [Oregon Association of Clean Water Agencies](#) (updated several times a year)
- [Google map](#) of these locations (updated less often)

Prescription Drug Take Back Day: The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) holds a [National Prescription Drug Take Back Day](#) twice a year in April and September. These are usually held on the last Saturday of the month between the hours of 10 am and 2 pm. Sites are set up throughout communities nationwide so local residents

can return their unwanted, unneeded, or expired prescription drugs for safe disposal. As each Take Back Day approaches, their website is continuously updated with new collection locations.

During the [16th National Take Back Day](#) in October 2018, Pacific NW residents from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska turned in **35,416 pounds (over 17 tons)** of unwanted or expired medications at **209 Take Back sites**.

Fluoride

Fluoride is a naturally occurring trace element in groundwater and at low levels may help prevent dental cavities. However, the City of Wood Village does not add fluoride to the water. The U.S. Public Health Service and Centers for Disease Control consider the fluoride levels in Wood Village’s water sources to be lower than optimal for helping to prevent dental decay (MCL=4 mg/L). You may want to consult your dentist about fluoride treatments.

What is in y Water?

The data presented in this report is a combination of analytical results from laboratories certified by the state of Oregon Department of Health Services to perform drinking water quality testing. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing substances detected in our drinking water during 2018 or the last sampling period. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call the City of Wood Village at 503-667-6211.

Definitions

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.
MFL	(Million fibers per liter): A measure of the presence of fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control on Microbial Contaminants.
ND	Non-detection or < LOQ: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present or that it is present at levels too low for modern laboratory equipment to detect.
N/A	Not Applicable
()	Ranges (low-high) are given in parenthesis where applicable.
pCi/L	Pico curies per liter - a measure of radioactivity.
ppb	Parts per billion. 1ppb means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every 1 billion (1,000,000,000) parts per water. 1 ppb is equivalent to 1 inch in 16,000 miles, 1 second in 32 years and 1¢ in \$10 million dollars.

Data Summary Table

Primary Distribution System (finished water) Testing Results

Arsenic – An element that is unevenly distributed in the Earth’s crust in soil, rocks and minerals.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Well 1 2010	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4	Next Test (9 years)
no	10 ppb	NE	0.010 mg/L	2015	0.0008 mg/L	0.0008 mg/L	0.0007 mg/L	0.0009 mg/L	2022

Barium - Major source – Erosion of natural deposits. A metal found in the earth’s crust.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Well 1 2010	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4 2005	Next Test (9 years)
no	2 ppb	2 ppm	2 mg/L	2013	0.0048 mg/L	N/D	N/D	N/D	2020

Combined Radium 226/228 - Major source – Erosion of natural deposits.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Well 1 2008	Well 2 2014	Well 3 2014	Well 4 2008	Next Test (6 years)
no	5 pCi/L	-	5 pCi/L	.74 ± 0.49 pCi/L	N/D	N/D	N/D	2020

Combined Uranium - Major source – Erosion of natural deposits.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Well 1 2008	Well 2 2014	Well 3 2014	Well 4 2014	Next Test (6 years)
no	20 pCi/L	-	20 pCi/L	0.002 ± 0.008 pCi/L	N/D	N/D	N/D	2020

Copper - Major source – Corrosion of household plumbing and service lateral systems.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	All 20 source water tests for copper were below EPA Action Levels ND -0.0408	Next Test (3 years between June & Sept)
no	AL= 1.3	1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	2017		2020 20 locations required

Fluoride - Major source – Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Well 1	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4	Next Test (9 years)
no	4 ppm	4 ppm	4 mg/L	2013	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	2020

Gross Alpha - Major source – Erosion of natural deposits.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Well 1 2008	Well 2 2014	Well 3 2014	Well 4 2014	Next Test (6 years)
no	15 pCi/l	-	15 pCi/l	2014	1.70 ± 1.0 pCi/l	N/D	N/D	N/D	2020

Microbiological Contaminants - Major source – Naturally present in the environment. No positive sample.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Well 1 2008	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4
no	5% (see note 5)	-	5%	Tested monthly at testing stations. 43 tests for year for total coliform and fecal coliform.			

Nitrate - Major source – Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Well 1 2008	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4	Test Due (annual)
no	10 ppm	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	2018	standby	2.55 mg/L	2.01 mg/L	<LOQ	2019

Nitrite - Major source – Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Well 1 2004	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4	Next Test (9 years)
no	1 ppm	1 ppm	1 mg/L	2013	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	2020

Radioactive Contaminants - Major source –Naturally present in the environment.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Well 1 2008	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4
no	-	.03 ppm	-	2008	.000003 ppm	.000134 ppm	.000003 ppm	.000045 ppm

Sodium - Not regulated but has a secondary standard of 20 mg/L which is associated with aesthetic effect such as staining of plumbing fixtures, tastes and odors.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Well 1 2004	Well 2	Well 3	Well 4	Next Test (9 years)
no	N/A	N/A	N/A	2013	8. mg/L	10.3 mg/L	8.0 mg/L	17.2 mg/L	2020

Distribution System

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) - Major source - Byproduct of water disinfection.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Sample Station 1	Sample Station 2	Next Test (every August)
no	80 ppb	-	0.080 mg/L	2018	0.0031		2019

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) - Major source – Byproduct of water disinfection.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Sample Station 1	Sample Station 2	Next Test (every August)
no	60 ppb	-	0.060 mg/L	2018	<LOQ		2019

Lead - Major source – Corrosion of household plumbing and service lateral systems.

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	All 20 source water tests for lead were below EPA Action Levels.	Next Test (3 years between June & Sept)
no	AL=15 ppb	-	0.015 mg/L	2017		2020

Volatile Organic Chemicals - These are a class of organic (relating to, or derived from, living organisms: plants or animals) that includes gases and volatile liquids. Many volatile (capable of turning to vapor) organic chemicals are used as solvents (a liquid that dissolves another substance to form a solution). Those compounds are regulated by the EPA.

Well #	# VOC's Tested	Year Tested	No Detect	Detect	Contaminant	Analysis	MCL mg/l	MRL	Next Test (3 years)
1	21	2010	21	0	-	-	-	-	On standby
2	21 21	2017 2017	21 21	0 0			Regulated Unregulated	0.0005 -	2020
3	21 21	2017 2017	21 21	0 0			Regulated Unregulated	0.0005 -	2020
4	21 21	2017 2017	21 21	0 0			Regulated Unregulated	0.0005 -	2020

Synthetic Organic Chemicals - These are organic (relating to or derived from living organisms such as: plants or animals) that is commercially made. Some synthetic organic chemicals are contaminants, these may include: pesticides, herbicides, aromatic hydrocarbons, etc.)

Well #	# SOC's Tested	Year Tested	No Detect	Detect	Contaminant	Analysis	MCL mg/l	Next Test (3 years) 2 tests required
1	29	2010	29	0	-	-	-	On standby
2	48	2016	48	0	-	-	-	2019
3	48	2016	48	0	-	-	-	2019
4	48	2016	48	0	-	-	-	2019

Inorganic Chemicals - These are inorganic material such as a barium, nickel, asbestos, sand, salt, iron, etc., substances regulated by EPA in terms of compliance monitoring for drinking water.

Well #	# IOC's Tested	Year Tested	No Detect	Arsenic 0.010 MCL mg/l	Barium 2.0 MCL mg/l	Chromium 0.1 MCL mg/l	Nitrate 10.0 MCL mg/l	Sodium (not regulated) MCL mg/l	Next Test (9 years)
1	15	2004	12	0.0007	0.0048	N/D	N/D	8.0	On standby
2	16	2013	14	N/D	N/D	N/D	3.2	10.3	2020
3	16	2013	14	N/D	N/D	N/D	2.8	8.0	2020
4	16	2013	14	N/D	N/D	N/D	0.9	17.2	2020

Listed above are (20) parameters detected in the City of Wood Village's drinking water system. All tests listed are below allowed levels. Not listed are many others that were tested for. A complete report is available from City Hall located at 23335 NE Halsey St, Wood Village.

Note: Landlords and businesses are encouraged to share this report with their tenants and employees and other water users. Additional copies of this report for posting in common areas are available by calling 503-489-6859.

