



CITY OF WOOD VILLAGE

2006 CONSUMER

CONFIDENCE REPORT

**WATER!
HIGH STANDARDS
CLEAR RESULTS**

The City of Wood Village is pleased to provide you this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. The City of Wood Village has set a constant **GOAL** to meet or exceed Federal and State regulations and is dedicated in providing quality drinking water to its customers. The City is pleased to report that in 2006 our water again surpasses all Federal and State Standards.

This report contains some limited information on technical matters that is required by State law, we have also provided additional information that our consumers should find useful. Our employees work hard to ensure that the water delivered by our system meets all Standards for safety, reliability and quality. The Department of Public Works is committed to providing water quality information to its customers. For a complete copy of the Water Quality Report, please call (503) 667-6211. Included in this report is information about your drinking water source and the regulations that protect the high quality of your drinking water. We are committed to providing you this information about your water supply because customers that are well informed are best supporters in any improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water quality standards.

Where does your water come from?

All of the water is ground water, two sources are located in the City of Wood Village and one source is located in the City of Troutdale. These sources are called deep wells and 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 to protect against microbial contaminants, then pumped to three reservoirs for distribution to consumers and fire protection. The water delivered to our customers originates from a region of the Troutdale Gravel Aquifer that contains natural organic material. These natural substances may affect the color of the water. Although the water may have a tint, there is no harm associated with the color.

There have been no contaminants detected in the City of Wood Village water supply.

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 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water may include:

Microbial Contaminants – such as viruses and bacteria. This may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants – such as salts and metals. This can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides – which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants – including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants – which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil or gas production and mining activities.

Bacteriological Monitoring:

Public Works is required to provide monthly water samples from three sources to a certified testing laboratory which performs bacteriological tests for the presence of coliform bacteria, fecal coliform and E Coli. Our sampling detected no positive test results in the past 12 months.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing the 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. Arsenic in the source water of Wood Village is below the standard established by EPA.

Chlorine Residual

A concentration of chlorine species present in water after the oxidant (chlorine) demand has been satisfied.

Copper

The testing for copper is performed at the customer's faucets. Copper can enter drinking water supply through pipe corrosion within your household plumbing or in the water distribution system. Copper can be used in the construction of water distribution piping systems within your household and water service laterals.

Cryptosporidium

In April of 1993 the cryptosporidium outbreak in Milwaukee, Wisconsin alerted water utilities to the potential threat that this protozoan organism presents to public water supplies. There were an estimated 400,000 cases of diarrhea and several deaths associated with the disease in severely immune-compromised persons. This organism is primarily associated with surface water sources. To date, cryptosporidium has not been detected in the source water supplying the City of Wood Village.

Halo acetic Acids

These are a class of disinfection by-products formed primarily during the chlorination of water containing natural organic matter. These compounds are regulated by EPA.

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.

Lead

There is no lead in drinking water supplied by the City to its customers. However, infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes because of your plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's tap water, you may flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your tap.

Nitrate

Although the level of nitrate detected in our water system is well below the health effect level, the EPA requires that the City provide you with the following information: "Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk to 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, you should ask advice from your health care provider".

Nitrite

An intermediate oxidized ion (losing atoms) of nitrogen. Often found in ground water sources from land applied fertilizers. This contaminant is regulated by EPA.

Radon

Radon 222, or radon for short, is a colorless, odorless gas that naturally occurs in soil, air and water. Radon is formed from the radioactive decay products of natural uranium that is found in many soils. Most radon in indoor air comes from the soils below the foundation of the home and in some locations can accumulate to dangerous levels in the absence of proper ventilation. In most homes, the health risk from radon in drinking water is very small compared to the health risk from radon in indoor air.

Radionuclide

These are materials with an unstable atomic nucleus that spontaneously decays or disintegrates, producing radiation (Radon, Uranium, Radium-226, Radium-228, alpha emitters, and beta and photon emitters.)

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.)

Total Trihalomethanes

Trihalomethanes are formed during the disinfection of water with free chlorine. Because of their carcinogenic potential and other possible health effects, these compounds are regulated by EPA.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

These are a class of organic (relating to, or derived from living organisms such as: 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.

THE CITY OF WOOD VILLAGE HAD "NO" VIOLATIONS IN 2006.

In order to help you understand the important and sometimes technical information in this report, we are providing the following information:

What In The World Does That Mean?

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.
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): No presence of a contaminant was detected.
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 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.

The attached table shows the results of our monitoring for 2006. 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 table lists all the drinking water contaminants and chlorine residuals detected during 2006.

To ensure that the water is safe to drink, the Oregon Department of Human Services – Drinking Water Program prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Wood Village's water is treated in accordance with the Departments regulations. The Department allows Wood Village to monitor for certain contaminants at least once per year 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.

Safe Drinking Water is a Partnership

It takes a lot of people to protect Wood Village's water supply. 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 information and expertise with a network of water professionals. Your water is tested as required by the EPA and State by both Public Works and a private state certified laboratory.

You Are an Important Partner

Devices like water filters and softeners can impact water quality inside your home. Proper backflow prevention devices on your outside faucets and irrigation system maintain the integrity of the distribution system. Responsible use and disposal of harmful chemicals like pesticides and motor oil help maintain the health of source water. Your knowledge and support of water quality issues is the best partnership of all. Safe water is everyone's responsibility!

Fluoride

Fluoride is a naturally occurring trace element in groundwater and at low levels helps 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 to help prevent tooth decay, especially for children.

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.