



# *City of Wood Village Consumer Confidence Report*



*Water – Higher Standards, Clear Results*

*April 2015*

The City of Wood Village Annual Consumer Confidence Report summarizes our water monitoring results for 2014. We strive to meet or exceed Federal and State regulations and are dedicated to providing quality drinking water to all of our customers. The Environmental Protection Agency allows utilities to communicate this important information digitally but a request for a paper copy can be made by calling 503-489-6859 or through our website at [www.ci.wood-village.or.us](http://www.ci.wood-village.or.us).

## *The City of Wood Village*

### *Had No Violations in 2014*

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 administers and enforces drinking water quality standards for public water systems within the State of Oregon.

The quality of our drinking water is of critical importance to the health and welfare of our community. 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.

In 2014 the City's wells produced a total of 128,590,953.38 gallons of water or an average of 352,303.98 gallons of water per day for residents and businesses. 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. 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.

## *Outstanding*

### *Performer!*

In February 2015 the City was notified by the Oregon Health Authority that the State will be monitoring our Water Quality and performing our Water System Surveys instead of Multnomah County. This change has occurred because our population is above 3,300. This means that our water sampling schedule may vary in frequency compared to previous years.

Multnomah County performs Water System Surveys at each city under their jurisdiction once every five years. A survey of Wood Village's water system was completed on December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014 previous to the change in jurisdictional oversight. City staff compiled the necessary information and documentation needed for the survey in advance for the reviewer. The reviewer also visited all the City water related sites (wells, reservoirs, etc.) to inspect the facilities. All of the items on the reviewers list met the required standards and regulations so the City is now designated as an Outstanding Performer, a status to be proud of!

This designation tells you, the customer, that the City's water quality and the City staff who take care of the water system are Outstanding!

## *Programs for Protecting Water Quality*

- Wellhead Protection
- Cross Connection Control
- Reservoir Maintenance and Inspections
- Chemical and Bacterial Monitoring
- Hydrant Flushing & Maintenance
- Valve Maintenance
- Regular Training for Staff

## *Water Master Plan*

On July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014 Wood Village City Council formally adopted a new Water Master Plan which was approved by the Oregon Health Authority on July 18, 2014. This document serves as an update to the City's 2003 Master Plan, and represents a 20-year planning horizon for the City to the year 2034. The document includes a description of the existing water system, an outline of water quality and service goals, an assessment of the water system's ability to meet these goals through the planning period, an alternatives analysis of projects to meet these goals, a list of Capital Improvement Projects (CIPs) recommended for the next 20 years, and an exploration of alternatives to finance the recommended projects.

The assessment to meet water quality and service goals within the 20-year planning period outlined in the Master Plan concludes that while no additional supply or storage is anticipated, distribution system improvements such as upsizing or adding waterlines are recommended to address fire protection and low pressures during peak demand scenarios.

## *Where Does Your Water Come From?*

All water provided to city residents and businesses comes from independent wells with no connection to Gresham or Portland water systems. We have three groundwater sources located 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.

## *Low Water Pressure*

In 2014 the City had no reports of water contamination but we did have one boil water alert. On September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014 at 11:00 am, the City of Wood Village issued a Boil Water Notice to water customers in the upper pressure system (north of Shannon St. and in the Town Center site). The City was performing maintenance on the City reservoirs and the well that was supplying the City's upper distribution area during this work unexpectedly shut down for a period of about 90 minutes. The State of Oregon requires that a Boil Water Alert be issued if water pressure drops below 20 psi, which it did, and then the well function was restored. Water samples were taken and submitted for testing to ensure there were no health or water quality issues. The test results came back negative for any contamination so the boil water alert was lifted.



Do You Know  
What's in Your  
Water?

## *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.

## *Bacteriological Testing*

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.

## *Cross Connections & Backflow Assemblies*

A Cross Connection is any actual or potential link between a public water system or the consumer's water system and any source of non-potable substances. (In other words, drinking water being mixed with anything else not meant to drink) Bypass arrangements, jumper connections or any other temporary or permanent connections through which backflow can occur are considered to be cross-connections.

Backflow preventers can be a device, assembly, or method to prevent backflow into the potable water system. There are different backflow preventers that can be used to prevent contamination of potable water. Your usage of water determines if you need a backflow system and the degree of hazard. The degree of hazard means either non-health hazards or health hazards. If there is a cross-connection, non-health hazard (pollution) means the water may not look good, smell good, or taste good but it won't make you sick. But a health hazard, means a substance (physical, chemical, biological, or radiological) has entered the water that will make you sick or could potentially lead to death.

Here are some instances where you may need a backflow preventer in your home; if you have attached anything to your garden hose for spraying chemicals or submerge your hose in a hot tub, this can be a potential cross connection. If backpressure occurred, it would suck up the chemicals being used at the end of the hose line and wash into your drinking water for your home. An easy way to help prevent this from happening, is to have a vacuum breaker on your hose. These can be found in home hardware stores. If you have an irrigation system, it's important to have a backflow assembly. The type of assembly you buy will be dependent on the type of irrigation system you have.

The Oregon Health Authority requires testing on backflow assemblies at least once a year. If deemed reasonable by the Cross Connection Specialist, they can enforce testing more often. 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. Cross Connection Specialists keep track of all backflow assemblies and the tests that are performed. Failure to comply with these test will result in water services being shut off until all proper testing is done and passed in the specific location of non-compliance.

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.

## *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, especially for children.

## *pH*

The pH value in your water is the indicator for acidity, alkalinity or basic and is measured on a scale from 0 to 14. Completely pure water has a pH value of 7 which means it’s neutral. A lower value indicates acidity, and a higher value is a sign

of alkalinity. To better understand the range in pH, take a look at these examples:

| <b>pH Value</b> | <b>Example</b>             |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 0               | battery acid               |
| 1               | concentrated sulfuric acid |
| 2               | lemon juice, vinegar       |
| 3               | orange juice, soda         |
| 4               | tomato juice               |
| 5               | black coffee, bananas      |
| 6               | milk                       |
| 7               | pure water                 |
| 8               | eggs                       |
| 9               | baking soda                |
| 10              | milk of magnesia           |
| 11              | ammonia solution           |
| 12              | soapy water                |
| 13              | bleach, oven cleaner       |
| 14              | liquid drain cleaner       |

The normal range for pH in groundwater systems is between 6 to 8.5. The pH levels for the City’s Well No.1 is 7.51, Well No. 2 is 8.40 and Well No. 3 is 7.75.

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.

## *Definitions*

**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.

## *Now It Comes With a List of Ingredients*



## *What the EPA Says About Drinking Water Contaminants*

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](mailto: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.

The following table shows the results of our monitoring for 2014. 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 2014.

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

## *Data Summary Table*

### *Primary Distribution System (finished water) Testing Results*

**Arsenic** - Major source – Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production wastes.

| Violation | Federal MCL | Federal MCLG | State MCL  | Year Tested | Well 1 2010 | Well 2 | Well 3 | Well 4 | Next Test (9 years) |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| no        | 50 ppb      | NE           | 0.010 mg/L | 2013        | 0.0008 mg/L | N/D    | N/D    | N/D    | 2022                |

**Barium** - Major source – Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries.

| 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         | 2022                |

**Chlorine Residuals** - Test locations – 12.5% Sodium Hypochlorite.

| Violation | Federal MCL       | Federal MCLG      | State MCL         | Year Tested | Well 1  | Well 2  | Well 3  | Well 4 | Next Test |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|
| no        | .23-.30 Station 1 | .18-.20 Station 2 | .23-.30 Station 3 | 2009        | .14-.37 | .13-.47 | .16-.37 |        |           |

**Combined Radium 226/228** - 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 2008 | Next Test (6 years) |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| no        | 5 pCi/L     | -            | 5 pCi/L   |             | .74 ± 0.49 pCi/L | N/D         | N/D         | N/D         | 20                  |

**Combined Uranium** - 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        | 20 pCi/L    | -            | 20 pCi/L  |             | 0.002 ± 0.008 pCi/L | N/D         | N/D         | N/D         | 20                  |

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

| Violation | Federal MCL          | Federal MCLG | State MCL | Year Tested | All ten source water tests for copper were below EPA Action Levels ND -0.0408 | Next Test (3 years between June & Sept) |  |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|---|---|--|
| no        | AL= 1.3 see note 2,4 | 1.3 mg/L     | 1.3 mg/L  | 2012        |   | 2015<br>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 (see note 3) | 4 ppm        | 4 mg/L    | 2013        | N/D    | N/D    | N/D    | N/D    | 2022                |

**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         | 20                  |

**Gross Beta** - Major source – Erosion of natural deposits. **Note:** N/A means screening level of 50 pCi/L required.

| Violation | Federal MCL | Federal MCLG | State MCL | Year Tested | Well 1 2008 | Well 2 | Well 3 | Well 4 | Next Test (6 years) |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| no        | 4 mg p/year | -            | 50 pCi/L  | 2008        | N/A         | N/A    | N/A    | N/A    |                     |

**Microbiological Contaminants** - Major source – Naturally present in the environment. One 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 ppm       | 10 mg/L   | 2015        | standby     | 2.66 mg/L | 2.01 mg/L | N/D    | 2016              |

**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    | 2022                |

**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 | 2022                |

**Radon** - Major source –Naturally present in the environment.

| Violation | Federal MCL | Federal MCLG | State MCL | Year Tested | Well 1 2003 | Well 2    | Well 3    | Well 4 |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| no        | 300 pCi/L   | 300 pCi/L    | 300 pCi/L | 2003        | 365 pCi/l   | 295 pCi/l | 125 pCi/l |        |

## *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        | -           | -            | 0.08 mg/L | 2014        | 0.0012 mg/L      | N/D              | 2015                     |

**Asbestos** - Major source - Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.

| Violation | Federal MCL mf/L | Federal MCLG | State MCL | Year Tested | Sample Station 1 | Sample Station 2 | Next Test (9 years) |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| no        | 7.               | -            | -         | 2010        | <0.131           | <0.131           | 2015                |

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

| Violation | Federal MCL | Federal MCLG | State MCL | Year Tested | Results from all three sample stations within city boundaries | Next Test (3 years) |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|---|---------------------|
| no        | 60 ug/L     | -            | -         | 2012        | N/D   | 2015                |

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

| Violation | Federal MCL          | Federal MCLG | State MCL  | Year Tested | All ten source water tests for lead were below EPA Action Levels. | Next Test (3 years between June & Sept) |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|---|---|
| no        | AL=15 (see note 2,4) | -            | 0.015 mg/L | 2012        |   | 2015<br>20 locations required           |

**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             | 2015        | 21        | 0      |             |          | Regulated   | 0.0005 | 2018                |
|        | 21             | 2015        | 21        | 0      |             |          | Unregulated | -      |                     |
| 3      | 21             | 2015        | 21        | 0      |             |          | Regulated   | 0.0005 | 2018                |
|        | 21             | 2015        | 21        | 0      |             |          | Unregulated | -      |                     |
| 4      | 21             | 2015        | 21        | 0      |             |          | Regulated   | 0.0005 | 2018                |
|        | 21             | 2015        | 21        | 0      |             |          | Unregulated | -      |                     |

**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) |
|--------|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| 1      | 29             | 2010        | 29        | 0      | -           | -        | -        | On standby          |
| 2      | 48             | 2013        | 48        | 0      | -           | -        | -        | 2016                |
| 3      | 48             | 2013        | 48        | 0      | -           | -        | -        | 2016                |
| 4      | 48             | 2013        | 48        | 0      | -           | -        | -        | 2016                |

**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 0.05 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                            | 2022                |
| 3      | 16             | 2013        | 14        | N/D                   | N/D                 | N/D                   | 2.8                   | 8.0                             | 2022                |
| 4      | 16             | 2013        | 14        | N/D                   | N/D                 | N/D                   | 0.9                   | 17.2                            | 2022                |

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 2055 NE 238<sup>th</sup> Drive, 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.

