



City of Wood Village Consumer Confidence Report



Water – Higher Standards, Clear Results

June 2016

The 2016 City of Wood Village Annual Consumer Confidence Report summarizes our water monitoring results for 2015. 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.

The City of Wood Village

Had No Violations in 2015

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 2015 the City's wells produced a total of 144,023,407 gallons of water or an average of 394,584.68 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.

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

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.

Lead and Copper Testing

In 2015 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 as a result 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.

Call the Multnomah County Leadline at 503-988-4000 or visit their [Lead Poisoning Prevention](#) web page leadline@multco.us to find out how to get a lead test kit and additional information about lead hazards, including:

- Childhood blood lead level testing
- Lead poisoning prevention workshops
- Programs to reduce hazards in eligible homes

Avoid exposure to lead:

- Run your water to flush out lead. If the water has not been used for several hours, run taps for 30 seconds to 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.
- Do not boil water to remove lead as this does not reduce lead in water.
- 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 milligrams per liter 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.



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:

pH Value	Example
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. 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 2015. 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 2015.

You may call the Environmental Protection Agency's Hotline at 800-426-4791 or go to 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	2015	0.0008 mg/L	0.0008 mg/L	0.0007 mg/L	0.0009 mg/L	2023

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	2020

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	2020

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		2017 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	2020

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 2014	Well 3 2014	Well 4 2014	Next Test (6 years)
no	4 mg p/year	-	50 pCi/L	2008	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	2020

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	-	-	0.080 mg/L	2015	0.0043 mg/L		2016

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.	-	-	2015	<0.079	<0.079	2020

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

Violation	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG	State MCL	Year Tested	Sample Station 1	Next Test (3 years)
no	60 ug/L	-	0.060 mg/L	2015	0.0005 mg/L	2016

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	2015		2017 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	2017
	21	2015	21	0			Unregulated	-	
3	21	2015	21	0			Regulated	0.0005	2017
	21	2015	21	0			Unregulated	-	
4	21	2015	21	0			Regulated	0.0005	2017
	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) 2 tests required in 2016 *
1	29	2010	29	0	-	-	-	On standby
2	48	2016	48	0	-	-	-	2016
3	48	2016	48	0	-	-	-	2016
4	48	2016	48	0	-	-	-	2016

*** Second testing to be completed in the Fall 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	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 2055 NE 238th 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.

