

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2018



Presented By

OAK LODGE
WATER SERVICES

Our Mission Continues

Oak Lodge Water Services is pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2018. Over the years, Oak Lodge has dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, community outreach and education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Marty Guenther, Pollution Prevention Specialist, at (503) 753-9689.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, potential contaminants to our water system were identified and ranked by risks, which range from low to high depending on the category. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact our office during regular office hours.

We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include: Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The Board of Directors holds regular public meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, beginning at 6 p.m. at the Oak Lodge Water Services office, 14496 SE River Road, Oak Grove. Interested members of the public are encouraged to attend. Please call (503) 654-7765 or visit our website, www.oaklodgewaterservices.org, for further information.

How is My Water Treated and Purified?

Oak Lodge Water Services customers receive their water from the North Clackamas County Water Commission (NCCWC). The South Fork Water Board, with its conventional water treatment, also serves as a backup supply to the NCCWC. The NCCWC began using slow sand filtration in August 1999 and added membrane filtration processes in 2005.

The slow sand filtration process operates as follows: Untreated water is pumped onto four half-acre beds. As the water is passed down through the filter media, the top six inches of sand at the surface provide an area where pathogenic organisms are trapped or ingested by nonpathogenic organisms. This treatment zone is known as the zoogelous mass that filters out particles and helps break down organic matter. Chlorine is added to the filtered water as a follow-up treatment measure to disinfect any pathogenic organisms that may have passed through the filter media. An adequate amount of chlorine is added to provide a detectable residual throughout the distribution system.

Membrane filtration processes operate as follows: Raw water flows from the river into a cell where the filters are submerged. Each filter cell has 288 membrane modules, and each module has 9,500 individual hollow fibers. The flow is drawn through the walls of the membrane fibers by vacuum to the inside of the fiber by a pump. After the membranes have filtered a predetermined flow, the water goes through a backwash procedure for cleaning. The backwash procedure is a process where water and air is used to scour the particles that have accumulated on the fibers. This water is then chlorinated and combined, at most times, with the water from the slow sand filters.

The water from South Fork Water Board is treated in the following conventional fashion: Water is pumped to a basin where alum and polymer are added to the raw water as coagulants. The water then enters hydraulic flocculators and goes to a sedimentation basin where the floc settles. The supernatant water is collected in weirs and sent to rapid filters. The filtered water is then chlorinated and provided to the NCCWC on an as-needed basis.



Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA (<https://goo.gl/TFAMKc>) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. Also, the Oregon Health Authority has a website (<https://goo.gl/EQPb3C>) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Oregon, including valuable information about our watershed.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Oak Lodge Water Services withdraws water from the Clackamas River. The Clackamas River is an extremely high-quality raw water source. The Clackamas River watershed covers almost 1,000 square miles, mostly located in Clackamas County, Oregon. Timothy Lake and Ollalie Lake make up the headwaters of the Clackamas River, and many tributary streams contribute to the flow of the river. Drinking water for Oak Lodge Water Services is produced by three treatment techniques: slow sand filtration, conventional filtration, and membrane filtration. The Allen F. Herr Water Treatment Facility began production in August 1999. Oak Lodge Water Services, Sunrise Water Authority, and the City of Gladstone --- known as the North Clackamas County Water Commission (NCCWC) --- jointly own the slow sand and membrane filtration systems. Water is occasionally received from the South Fork Water Board's conventional treatment plant facility. The South Fork Water Board's treatment facility was constructed in 1958 and started providing water to Oak Lodge customers in 2002. The South Fork Water Board's plant is used primarily as a backup supply.

The Commission added membrane filtration in 2005. Membrane filtration is a state-of-the-art treatment technique that filters water through a series of small tubes with openings one micron in size. This ultra-filtered water allows for a continuous supply of water, even when the turbidity of raw water rises in the winter months.

Approximately 100 miles of water mains make up the distribution system that carries water to Oak Lodge customers. The district has four reservoirs with a combined storage of 15.6 million gallons.

Testing for Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of source water and/or finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 flushing your 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.



Bring Preparedness Home:

What do you need for 2 hours 2 days and 2 weeks



Follow us on Facebook
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A safer community starts with preparation at home. It only takes a few minutes to gather up items for your family and pets, starting with 1 gallon of water per person, per day for 14 days.

For more information visit the Oregon Office of Emergency Management at www.oregon.gov/oem

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What's a Cross-connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (back-pressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (back-siphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Test Results

The water we deliver must meet specific health standards, so our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water between January 1 and December 31, 2018 (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES								
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Barium (ppm)	2018	2	2	0.002	0.002-0.002 -	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chlorine (ppm)	2018	[4]	[4]	1.11	0.21-1.11	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> (# positive samples)	2018	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		0	0	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2018	60	NA	44	12-44	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2018	10	10	0.190	0.190-0.190 -	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2018	80	NA	50	19-50	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Coliform Bacteria (Positive samples)	2018	TT	NA	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment	

Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
AL	MCLG				
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.006	0/60
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	None Detected	0/60

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2018	250	NA	2.4	2.4-2.4	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	2018	6.0	6.0-6.0	Naturally occurring

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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