CITY OF TROUTDALE
PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT
WATER DIVISION

CITY OF TROUTDALE 2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Quality Information

In 2020, the City of Troutdale's water system has been designated an "Outstanding Performer" under the criteria set by the Oregon Health Authority. Our water quality was found to exceed all mandated Federal and State standards. We are not operating under any variance or exemption. This report summarizes the quality of water provided to our customers last year, along with additional information that you may find helpful, such as where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. The City welcomes your questions and comments about this report and other matters concerning your water. Contact David Schaffer at (503) 674-3305.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

Your water comes from seven City-owned-and-operated groundwater wells within the City that are drilled to various depths ranging between 485 and 697 feet. The water is provided from two aquifers, known hydrologically as the Sand & Gravel Aquifer and the Troutdale Sandstone Aquifer. See "definitions" for (TT) treatment techniques.

How Do Contaminants Get into Water Supplies?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Source Water Assessment

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above that part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our wells, (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and (3) determining the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from those sources. The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with the information they need to develop a strategy to protect their drinking water resource if they choose. *The Department of Human Service's Drinking Water Program has completed the identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area for our system. A map showing this area is on file at our office.*

Want Additional Information?

Special Information Available

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Non-Health Related Water Issues

To have your questions answered on issues such as water pressure, water leaks, staining, taste, odor or appearance, call the Public Works Department at (503) 674-3300. Public participation with regard to the City's water system is welcomed. For information regarding City Council meetings, please contact Sarah Skroch, City Recorder, at (503) 674-7258.

Information The EPA wants you to know

- **In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.**
- **While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.**
- **During disinfection, certain byproducts, which can have negative health effects, form as a result of chemical reactions between chlorine and naturally occurring organic matter in the water. The disinfection process is carefully controlled to remain effective, while keeping byproduct levels low. HAA5's and Trihalomethanes are the regulated disinfection byproducts sometimes found in Troutdale's system.**
- **Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.**
- **Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.**
- **Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.**
- **Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.**
- **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. Troutdale Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Troutdale Water at 503-674-3300. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

The City of Troutdale is a member of the Regional Water Providers Consortium. The Consortium provides leadership in the planning, management, stewardship, and resiliency of drinking water in the greater Portland, OR metropolitan region. Learn more at regionalH2O.org.

Check out our how-to videos and other resources that show how to how to store, access, and treat drinking water in an emergency at: regionalH2O.org/emergency-preparedness

regionalH2O.org

Resources are available in: English, Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, Hindi, Japanese, Karen, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Nepali, Somali, Spanish, Romanian, Russian, Thai, Ukrainian, and Vietnamese.

City of Troutdale Public Works - 342 SW 4th Street, Troutdale, OR 97060 - PWinfo@troutdaleoregon.gov - 503-674-3300

WHAT'S IN YOUR WATER

Most of the many substances we are required to monitor are not represented in our water system. Here is a table with information on those substances which have been detected. This is the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations. All water sources are analyzed for Inorganic Contaminants (minerals and metals) every nine years.

RESULTS OF MONITORING FOR REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Substance (sample year)	Unit of Measure-ment	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Level Detected in Troutdale's Water				Sources of Contaminant
				Low	High	Average	Violation	
Nitrate (2024)	ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	0	1.63	0.272	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of
Barium (2022)	ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.0015	0.0435	0.0233	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion
Fluoride (2022)	ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	0	0.041	0.0683	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Arsenic (2022)	ppb	N/A	10 ppb	0	1.3	0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

2023 RESULTS OF MONITORING FOR LEAD & COPPER *

Substance	Unit of Measure-ment	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	EPAs Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Exceed-ing AL	Violation	Sources of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	0 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	2.5 ppb	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	1.3 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	.0321 ppm	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

*** Samples collected in 2023 are the most recent data. Sampling occurs every three years in accordance with regulations.**

2024 RESULTS OF LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The City of Troutdale Water Division has completed our initial lead service line inventory project required by the State of Oregon Drinking Water Program and the recently published EPA lead and copper rule revision. We are pleased to announce that no lead service lines were detected in the City's distribution system.

The following methods were used to supply data of Troutdale's 4,886 water services to the Drinking Water Program:

- *Data collection of plumbing type has been collected for several years during meter replacements for approximately 2,100 services.*
- *County parcel and tax lot data were used to eliminate roughly 1,600 homes that were built after January 1, 1986. These homes were built after the lead ban.*

All remaining appx. 1200 services were identified after hydro excavation in the residential water meter box and the plumbing material was identified on both sides of the water meter by city staff. The vast majority of city owned water services (between main and meter) are copper, with customer-side (meter to building) services consisting of copper, PVC, PEX, galvanized iron, and Polyethylene. No lead services or galvanized requiring replacement (galvanized plumbing downstream of a lead service) were identified. No service larger than 2" (commercial services) was included in this updated regulation. This is the link to the city's water data on the State Drinking water data webpage: yourwater.oregon.gov> Water System Search> 4100901> Lead and Copper> Service Lines

2024 RESULTS OF MONITORING FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform Bacteria	Unit of Measurement	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Positive Sample #	Total Samples Collected	Violation	Sources of Contaminant
Distribu-tion System	Positive or Negative	0 Positive	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	180	No	Naturally present in the environment. Indicates that other potentially harmful organisms may be present.
Source Water Pre-Chlorin-ation	Positive or Negative	0 Positive	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	6	No	Naturally present in the environment. Indicates that other potentially harmful organisms may be present.

2023 RESULTS OF MONITORING FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS UCMR-5

Our staff samples our water systems for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). Monitoring these contaminants helps the EPA decide if they should have a standard.

Our water system uses four wells as primary sources of groundwater.
These four sites were sampled twice for 29 individual compounds and Lithium under the EPA UCMR –5 rules.

Results:
Wells #2, #5, #6, and #8, over the two sampling events, all results had Less Than the Minimum Reporting Levels (MRL) set by the EPA for all 29 compounds and Lithium.

In addition to the required sampling, The City of Troutdale chose to voluntarily sample our two back-up well sources of groundwater for the same 29 compounds and Lithium.
These wells are not in regular use. They are only used in emergencies or extreme conditions.

Results:
Well # 4 had a result of 15 parts per billion (PPB) of Lithium. There is no EPA or State maximum contaminant level (MCL) or maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) for this contaminant. Well # 7 had a result of 2.1 parts per trillion (PPT) of Perflourooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). The EPA has set the MRL for this compound at 4 PPT. The Lab used 2 PPT as the MRL. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this compound is 4. This source is below that level. The MCLG for this compound is 0.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.	**Action Level: Concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.**	**Pci/L = Picocuries per Liter**
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.**	
Parts per Trillion (ppb) is comparable to 1 drop of water in 20 Olympic size swimming pools. Parts per Billion (ppb) is comparable to one penny in $10,000,000. Parts per Million (ppm): is comparable to one penny in $10,000.	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDL's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.**	
Minimum Reporting Level (MRL); The smallest measured concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured.	**Treatment Technique (TT): The City utilizes Sodium Hypochlorite (liquid) to mitigate the taste and odor of our ground water. This is a required process intended to reduce the levels of contaminants in drinking water.**	