

A large, artistic water splash graphic frames the top and left side of the page. The water is depicted in various shades of blue and white, with droplets and splashes creating a dynamic, organic border.

CITY OF GLADSTONE

Consumer Confidence Report

2017

The City of Gladstone is proud to present our annual Consumer Confidence Report, which keeps our residents informed of their water quality. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Drinking Water Source & Treatment

The City of Gladstone receives its water from the North Clackamas County Water Commission (NCCWC). The water supply is primarily from the Clackamas River which originates from the Clackamas River Basin. Water is treated at NCWCC facilities. First, water is filtered to remove particulates and then treated with chloramines. This treatment process starts with chlorine to disinfect the water. Next, ammonia is added to ensure disinfection remains adequate throughout the distribution system. Chloramines also lessen the possibility of disinfection by-products forming in the distribution system. Additionally, the water is adjusted for corrosion control.

Your drinking water is tested frequently for a variety of parameters. City personnel collect samples in the distribution system according to EPA requirements and the NCWCC is responsible for all other sampling. If any of these test results exceed the safe levels established by the EPA, the City would issue the required public notifications.

Get Involved

Gladstone residents are invited to attend City Council meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 6:30 PM in the Council Chambers of City Hall.

Did You Know?

The City of Gladstone is a member of the Regional Water Providers Consortium which is a collaborative and coordinating organization that works to improve the planning and management of municipal water supplies in the greater Portland,

OR metropolitan region. Find out more about the Consortium, its members, and its work in emergency preparedness, water conservation, and regional coordination at www.regionalh2o.org.



Smart Water Tips

- Do not drink or prepare food or baby formula with hot water out of the tap.
- If you have a backflow prevention assembly installed on your service connection, you must also have thermal expansion protection on your water heater.
- Survey your home for leaks at least once a year (both indoors and out). Any leaks found should be fixed as soon as possible.
- Do not dispose of waste in storm drains. Use an authorized disposal or recycling center instead.
- Ensure that water treatment units are properly maintained.
- Water your yard and landscape in the early morning or evening to minimize evaporation.
- Always follow the instructions in any notice from your water supplier; it is extremely important in order to keep your water safe.

Conserve Water with Xeriscaping

The term **xeriscape** refers to landscaping methods that conserve water, such as using native plant species and grouping plants with the same water needs together. Originally developed for drought-afflicted areas, the principles of xeriscape today have broadening appeal. This "common sense" technique can reduce landscape water use by 75%! With water now considered an expensive and limited resource, all landscaping projects can benefit from this simple alternative.

Xeriscapes do not have a single look - almost any landscaping style can be achieved. Because native plant species are used, xeriscapes not only save water, they are also easier to maintain, use less fertilizers or pesticides, and provide crucial wildlife habitats. Check the internet or your local book store for landscape design ideas, recommended native plant species and helpful tips. You'll be on your way to saving water in no time!

2017 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2017. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2017.

Contaminant (Unit)	MCL	MCLG	Result or Range low - high	Sample Date	Typical Source	Violation
Sampled at source water from NCCWC * cannot exceed 5 NTU twice in 12 months						
Turbidity (NTU)	*	n/a	0.08 - 0.48	Daily 2014	Soil runoff	No
Inorganic Contaminants - Sampled at source water from NCCWC						
Nitrate/Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND - 0.241	April 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Disinfection By-Products - Sampled in the Gladstone water distribution system						
TTHM** (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	n/a	2.1 - 44	Quarterly 2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
HAA5** (Total Haloacetic Acid) (ppb)	60	n/a	14 - 43	Quarterly 2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Inorganic Contaminants - Sampled in the Gladstone water distribution system						
Lead	Goal	AL	90th percentile		Typical Source	Violation
Lead (ppb) 30 sites sampled at consumer taps	0	15	.046	July 2017	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits	No

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AL: Action Level: Concentration of a contaminant, when exceeded, triggers treatment for the water system to follow.

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.

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.

n/a: Not Applicable.

NCCWC: North Clackamas County Water Commission.

ND: Not Detected: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or not detectable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: The measure of turbidity or cloudiness of the water. Turbidity has no health effects. It is monitored, however, because it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

Range: The lowest amount of a contaminant detected and the highest amount detected during a sample period.

Result: Refers to the highest level detected, unless otherwise indicated.

90th percentile: Compliance is determined by 90% of the samples taken having lead levels less than or equal to the AL of 15 ppb.

* Not all contaminants have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) or Goals (MCLGs). Some have Treatment Techniques (TT) levels, Action Levels (AL), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs) or Goals (MRDLGs).

The Effect of Lead In Drinking Water

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. The City of Gladstone is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 (800) 426-4791 or on their website www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

If you have questions about this report or your drinking water, contact:



Jim Whynot, Gladstone Public Works Director
503-656-7957 whynot@ci.gladstone.or.us

Oregon Health Authority
Drinking Water Services
971-673-0405 info.drinkingwater@state.or.us

EPA Hotline 800-426-4791

Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some "contaminants". The presence of these do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons 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. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control (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 at (800) 426-4791.

