CITY OF GLADSTONE

Consumer Confidence Report 2016



The City of Gladstone is pleased to present this annual report as required by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the State of Oregon. We have remained committed to providing clean, safe drinking water to our customers by meeting or exceeding all quality standards in 2016. We encourage you to stay informed on the quality of your drinking water by reading this report.

Your Drinking Water Source

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 Water 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.

Water System Updates

- The City's water system survey was completed in 2016. A water system survey is an on-site review of a water system's sources, treatment, storage facilities, distribution system, operation and maintenance procedures, monitoring, and management, for the purpose of evaluating the system's capability of providing safe water to the public.
- ☑ We will be replacing two blocks of water main on Addie Street in the Summer of 2017.

The Nation's Water Use

88 GALLONS = Daily US domestic water use **per person**

27.4 BILLION GALLONS = Daily US domestic water use

355 BILLION GALLONS = Daily US total water use

> Questions about this report or your drinking water?

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

EPA Hotline: (800) 426-4791 EPA Website: www.epa.gov/safewater

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



Cross Connection Control & Backflow Prevention

Gladstone ensures the quality of your drinking water by maintaining a Cross Connection Control Program (CCCP). **Cross connections** are links between drinking water piping and any plumbing or equipment through which it may be possible for used water or other substances to enter (**backflow**) into the public water supply. These potentially hazardous connections compromise the quality of your dinking water, but they can be prevented. Gladstone's CCCP helps prevent

backflow and cross connections by identifying and eliminating unsafe situations or practices. However, the success of the CCCP depends on the cooperation of the City's property owners.

Each individual property owner is responsible for maintaining their plumbing system according to the plumbing code and other state regulations. This includes preventing or eliminating cross connections. If you have a lawn irrigation system,

automatic pool filler, or use a hose to fill any sort of vessel, you have a cross connection and should be taking measures to prevent backflow. You may need to install a mechanical unit called a **backflow prevention assembly**. These units, when properly installed, tested, and maintained, prevent used water or substances from flowing backward.

If you think you might need a backflow prevention assembly or plan on installing one, please contact Gladstone Public Works at (503) 656-7957 for assistance.



WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOR 2016

the frequency of sampling for various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2016. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2016.

Contaminant (Unit)	MCL	MCLG	Result or Range Iow - 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	20 - 60	Quarterly 2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
HAA5** (Total Haloacetic Acid) (ppb)	60	n/a	20 - 60	Quarterly 2016	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; 1 exceeded AL.	0	15	5.7	July 2014	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.
- $\ensuremath{\textbf{ppb:}}$ 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.

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 those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and all 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.

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* Not all comtaminants 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates

**TTHM and HAA5 are potential carcinogens. If they exceed the MCL, they may cause liver, spleen, kidney and central nervous system problems. Gladstone is required to take four samples in each quarter of 2015. The MCL is figured by the running average of all of the annual samples.



Get Involved!

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

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.

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