



# CITY OF GLADSTONE

## Consumer Confidence Report

# 2018

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.

### 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.

### Drinking Water Source & Treatment

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.

### What Goes Into Your Water Rates?

The City of Gladstone takes all reasonable precautions to ensure the water delivered to you meets all standards set by the EPA. Water system operation and maintenance requirements have been set by the federal government in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and are enforced by the state health division.



We perform numerous functions in order to maintain convenient access to clean, safe drinking water. From testing water samples for a variety of contaminants, to sustaining adequate pressure to all service connections, we strive to fulfill all requirements on a daily basis. In addition, we must contend with continually climbing expenses. These include yearly depreciation on the water distribution system and equipment, interest expenses, insurance costs and laboratory analysis. Other expenses include maintaining water personnel certifications, power, labor, contract work, transportation, office operation, professional fees, materials, chemicals and the upkeep and maintenance to all infrastructures, including reservoirs, treatment facilities and meters.

It is the considerable cost of these elements that determines your water rates. Clean, safe drinking water is a luxury that cannot be taken for granted. Remember, the City of Gladstone does not sell water; it provides the service of keeping your water safe and conveniently accessible at your tap.

Questions about  
this report  
or your  
drinking water?



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

Oregon Health Authority, Drinking Water Services  
971-673-0405 [info.drinkingwater@state.or.us](mailto:info.drinkingwater@state.or.us)

EPA Hotline 800-426-4791

### Cross Connection Control

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 (or *backflow*) into the public water supply. The City of Gladstone controls backflow and cross-connections by identifying and eliminating unsafe situations or practices within the system; however, a large part of our success depends on the cooperation of the city's property owners. If you have a lawn irrigation system, fertilizer hose attachment or any other type of water-using equipment, you have created a cross-connection, and should be taking measures to prevent backflow. Sometimes a household cross-connection will require the installation of 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 have questions about cross-connections, or plan on installing a backflow prevention assembly on your property, please contact Gladstone Public Works at (503)656-7957 for assistance.

2018 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 2018. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2018.

Contaminant (Unit)	MCL	MCLG	Result or Range low - high	Sample Date	Typical Source	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants - Sampled at source water from NCCWC						
Nitrate/Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.19	Feb 2018	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	21 - 36	Quarterly 2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
HAA5** (Total Haloacetic Acid) (ppb)	60	n/a	13 - 30	Quarterly 2018	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

\* 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).

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.

**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.

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 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](http://www.regionalh2o.org).

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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



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.