CITY OF GLADSTONE

Consumer Confidence Report

2020

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

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 chlorine. Chlorine acts as a disinfectant at the source and throughout the distribution system. Additionally, using soda ash, the water is treated 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.

The Effect of COVID-19 on the Water Industry

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused numerous hardships, inconveniences and frustrations in the service industry. At times it was challenging to find goods like toilet paper or certain foods, however, at no point should anyone have been concerned water would not reach their tap.

Operators and members of the public works departments worked diligently throughout the pandemic and made sure clean, safe, and adequate drinking water reached everyone's home and business. They recognize that bringing water to their communities is not optional and are thankful for any support they receive.

Backflow Prevention Reminder

Remember: Water can flow backwards and draw contaminants into the public water system. It is important for residents installing irrigation systems, booster pumps, boilers, or any other apparatus on their plumbing system to conform with the uniform plumbing code, which can require the installation of a backflow prevention assembly. Backflow prevention assemblies are designed to prevent water from flowing backwards to stop potential contamination, keeping ourselves and our water system out of harms way. Before installing a backflow prevention assembly, please contact public works at (503) 656 - 7957.

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.

Water Quality Sampling

Although a majority of the City's regulated water samples are collected at our sources, some samples need to be collected from the distribution system. If you'd like more information on what we are sampling for and why we use the sample location we do, please reach out to the public works department at the contact information below.

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.

Questions about this report or your drinking water?

Darren Caniparoli, Gladstone Public Works Director

(503) 656-7957 caniparoli@ci.gladstone.or.us

Oregon Health Authority, Drinking Water Services

(971) 673-0405 info.drinkingwater@state.or.us

EPA Hotline (800) 426-4791

2020 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 2020. The table may also include any other results within the last five years for analyses that were not required in the year 2020.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products						
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	16 - 42	April - Nov 2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total Trihalome-thanes) (ppb)	0	80	23 - 45	April - Nov 2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper	**MCLG**	**AL**	90th Percentile			
Lead (ppb) 30 samples*	0	15	1.9	October 2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples	1.3	1.3	0.047	October 2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Note: 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).

** One of thirty lead samples was above the action level (AL) but no violation occurred. No copper samples exceeded the AL or resulted in violation.*

Entry Point Chemical Detection

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range Low-High or Result	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.158 - 0.162	Feb. 2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.003	Feb. 2020	No	Disposal of drilling waste, smelting of cop-per, motor vehicle parts manufacturing, and erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Inorganic Contaminants						
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	5.6	Feb. 2020	No	Saline intrusion, seawater spray, salt used in de-icing, and erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products 2020 Running Annual Average	
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)
MCL: 60	MCL: 80
30	33

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.

SMCL: Secondary Standards: Non-enforceable guidelines regulated contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water.

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 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.

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.