June 2023


City of Woodburn

# 2022 Water Quality Report

The City of Woodburn is pleased to present to you this year's **Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

The water quality report is required annually by the federal **Environmental Protection Agency** (EPA). Information on the water quality tests conducted on the City's water supply is provided in this report. The word "contaminant" is used throughout the report to describe regulated contaminants detected in the city's drinking water supply. Some of the reported contaminants are naturally occurring organic elements.

The City takes great care in providing safe drinking water to the City of Woodburn residents and water users.

**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 does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** (1-800-426-4791).

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/**Centers for Disease Control** (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** (1-800-426-4791).

# Water Quality Data Table

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT or MRDL | Your Water | Sample Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Inorganic Compounds*** | | | | |
| **Arsenic (ppb) *** | 0 | 10 | 7 | 2017* |
| **Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)** | 10 | 10 | .02 | 2022 |
| **Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)** | 1 | 1 | .014 | 2017* |
| **Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)** | 1.35 | 1.35 | 0.25 | (2020) |
| **Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)** | 0 | 15.5 | ND | (2020) |
| ***Microbiological Compounds*** | | | | |
| **Total Coliform (positive samples/month)** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2022 |
| ***Disinfection By-Products Precursors, and Disinfectant Residual*** | | | | |
| **Haloacetic acids (ppb)** | N/A | 60 | Annual Average 2.0<br>Single Site Range 2.7 | 2022 |
| **Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)** | N/A | 80 | Annual Average 2.65<br>Single Site Range 3.7 | 2022 |
| **Chloramines Residual (ppm) (Running Annual Average)** | 4 | 4 | 1.14 | 2022 |
| ***Radioactive Contaminants*** | | | | |
| **Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)** | 0 | 50 | ND | 2017* |
| **Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)** | 0 | 5 | ND | 2017 * |
| **Uranium (ppb)** | 0 | 30 | ND | 2017 * |

# Water Quality Data Table Definitions

The **EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)** regulates the frequency of sampling of various contaminants. The data in the table is from testing conducted from January 1st to December 31st, 2020. It also includes the most recent results for testing not required in 2020.

**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 a margin for safety.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**TT (Treatment Technique)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)**: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements that a water system must follow.

**pCi/l**: Picocuries per liter, which is a measure of radioactivity.

**ppb**: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

**ppm**: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

**Range**: The lowest amount to the highest amount of contaminant detected.

# Water Quality Data Table Continued

| Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|
| No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposit |
| No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| | |
| No | Naturally present in the environment |
| | |
| No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| No | Remaining water additive used to control microbes |
| | |
| No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles. |
| No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| No | Erosion of natural deposits |

*** Tests done every 9 years**

**( )Tests done every 3 years**

The measurement of milligrams per liter (or parts per million) Mgl/PPM is the mass of a contaminate per unit volume of water. The term is used to express very dilute concentrations of substances.

## Water Hardness

Hard water is water that has high mineral content (in contrast with "soft water"). Hard water is formed when water percolates through deposits of limestone and chalk which are largely made up of calcium and magnesium carbonates.

The City's treatment process does not affect the water hardness. The hardness level of our water averages around 94 mg/l, considered moderately hard on a scale of 0 – 180.

# Non-Detected Substances

**NONE of the substances listed below were detected during testing in the City of Woodburn drinking water:**

## Synthetic Organic Chemicals

2,4-D
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
Bis-(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
Alachlor (Lasso)
Atrazine
Benzo-(a)-pyrene
BHC-gamma
Lindane
Carbofuran
Chlordane
Dalapon
Dibromochlorpropane (DBCP)
Dinoseb
Dioxin 6
Diquat dibromide
Endothall
Endrin
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)
Glyphosate
Hepthachlor epoxide
Heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Methoxychlor
Pentachlorophenol
Bis-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Picloram
Polychloronated biphenyls (PCBs)
Simazine
Toxaphene
Vydate (Oxamyl)
3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Aldicarb
Aldicarb sulfoxide
Aldicarb sulfone
Aldrin
Butachlor
Carbaryl
Dicamba
Dieldrin
Methomyl
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Propachlor

## Volatile Organic Chemicals

1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Monochlorobenzene
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Ethylbenzene
Methylene chloride
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether
Styrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
Total Xylenes
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl chloride
Dibromochloromethane
Bromoform
Chloromethane
Bromomethane
Chloroethane
2,2 Dichloropropane
1,1-Dichloropropene
1,1-Dichloroethane
Dibromomethane
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,3-Dichloropropane
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Bromobenzene
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene

WOODBURN
OREGON
Incorporated 1889

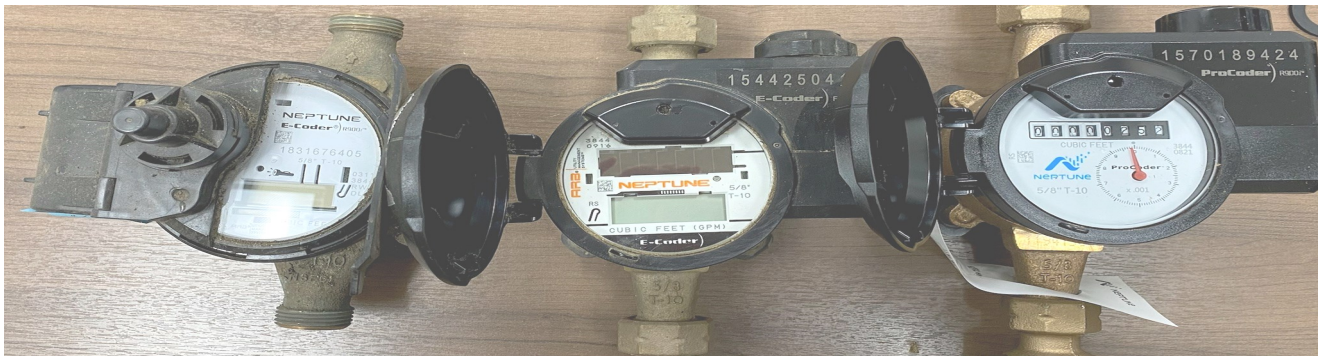
# City of Woodburn 2017- Inorganic Compounds

| ***Contaminant*** | ***Mgl/(PPM)*** | ***MCL*** |
|---|---|---|
| Antimony | ND | 0.006 |
| Barium | .0027 | 2.0 |
| Beryllium | ND | 0.004 |
| Cadmium | ND | 0.005 |
| Chromium | ND | 0.1 |
| Cyanide | ND | 0.2 |
| Fluoride | .53 | 4.0 |
| Iron | ND | 0.3 |
| Manganese | ND | 0.05 |
| Mercury | ND | 0.002 |
| Nickel | ND | 0.1 |
| Selenium | ND | 0.05 |
| Sodium | 24.3 | 20* |
| Thallium | ND | 0.002 |

*Sodium levels are for customers that are on a restricted sodium intake.
Fluoride: Woodburn water has natural occurring fluoride. The City **does not** add fluoride to the water.

## How to read your water meter:

1. Locate the water meter box (usually located near the sidewalk) and remove meter box cover.
2. Open the black cover on the meter register to expose the solar panel (or light sensor depending on your meter version) to sunlight. If it is dark outside, shine a flashlight on it. Bright light will wake up the display.
3. When the LCD display is activated, it will alternate between “Reading” and “Rate.”
4. The Reading is total amount of cubic feet of water that has passed through the meter.
5. The Rate is any water that is passing/has passed through the meter recently.
6. If all water is shut off the Rate should be zero. If the meter shows a Rate when the water is shut off, then it indicates a possible leak in your system.

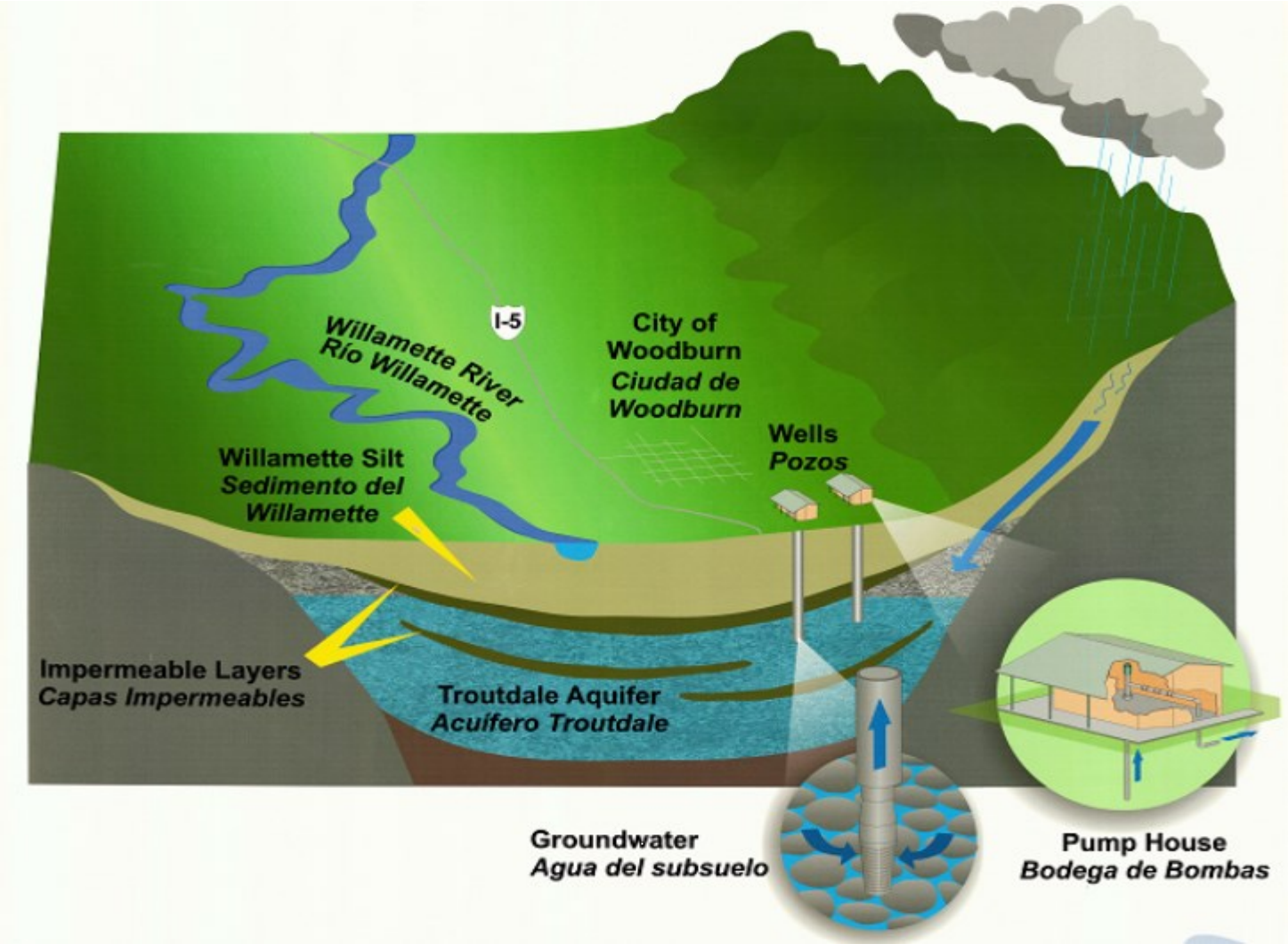


# Water Source

The City of Woodburn source is ground water, which draws water from the Troutdale Aquifer utilizing six active wells. Two wells provide raw water to each one of the three water treatment plants to provide water treatment for removal of iron, manganese, arsenic, and radon.

Secondary disinfection by the injection of chlorine into the City's water supply to form chloramines was placed in service in May of 2011. The treatment plants are located on National Way, Country Club Road, and Parr Road. Each treatment plant is equipped with chemical feed systems and four pressure filters and on-site sodium hypochlorite generation system. Raw water treated with Potassium permanganate is filtered using pressure filters equipped with media of greensand and anthracite coal.

After filtration, chloramines are introduced, and then the treated water is discharged into finished water reservoirs.  As water cascades out of the inlet piping into the reservoirs, radon removal occurs. The waer system has ground Level storage reservoirs at each water treatment plant and the one elevated storage tank at Cleveland Street for a total storage volume of 5.45 million gallons of treated water.



# COMMON ?'S

BACKFLOWS

**Q**: Why do backflow preventers have to be tested each year?

**A**: Backflow prevention assemblies have internal seals, springs, and moving parts that are susceptible to wear and failure. Yearly testing ensures they are functioning properly and protecting your drinking water.

**Q**: I am a renter. Why did I receive a letter from the City of Woodburn about the backflow preventer?

**A**: We send the letter to whomever has an active service account, it is normally the Property owner's responsibility, however there may be an agreement in place that it is the tenant's responsibility. If you rent and you get a letter check with your landlord as to whose responsibility it is.

**Q**: I am going to be late on having my residential backflow assembly tested. What can I do?

**A**: Contact a tester first ,set up an appointment with them then contact the water department at (503)982-5380 and let them know, this will help you avoid utility shut off.

**Q.** Do we send you the results ?

**A**. No, your tester is responsible for sending those results in to us .

**Q**: I don't use my irrigation system. Do I still have to test and maintain my backflow preventer?

**A**: As long as the irrigation system is connected to your plumbing system, the potential for backflow exists, and you must comply with all backflow requirements, including having it tested each year.

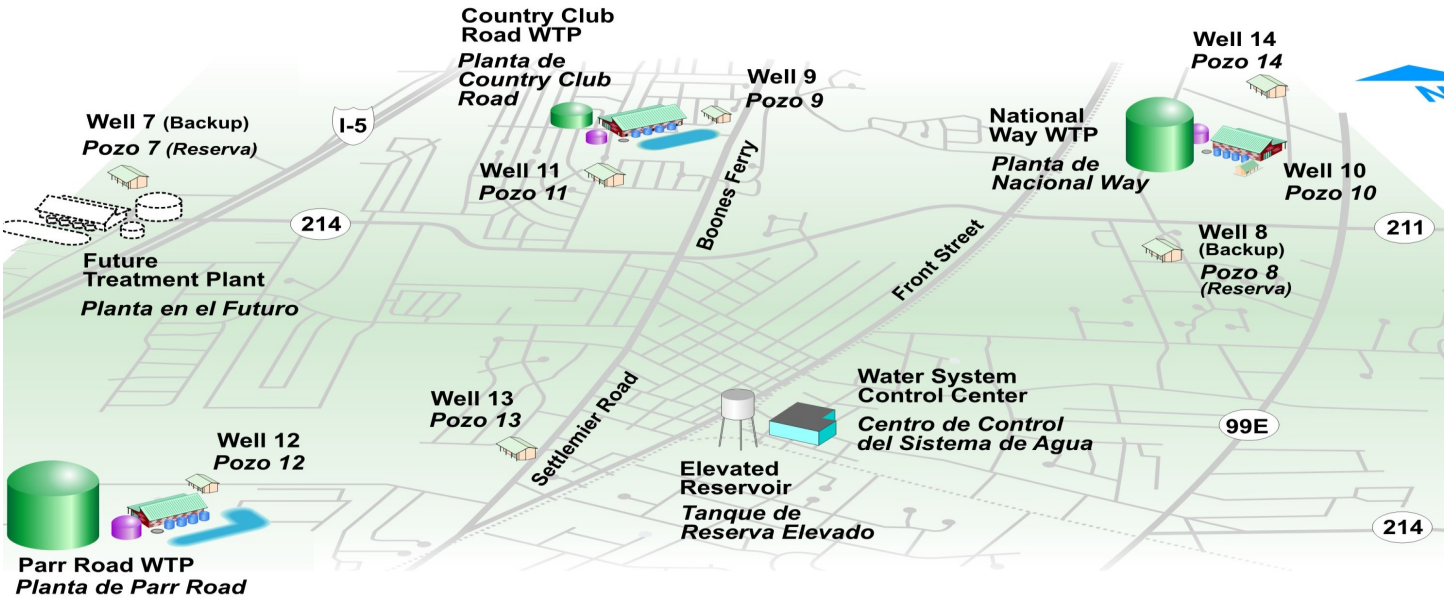
To eliminate these backflow requirements, the irrigation system must be physically disconnected from your plumbing system. If your irrigation system is served by the same water service that serves your home or business, you can remove the backflow assembly and have the irrigation system cut and capped.

A plumbing permit is required to remove any backflow prevention assemblies and the owner will need to have the City perform an inspection in order to have the backflow officially removed from the City records.

The City of Woodburn and its citizens share in the duty to protect our drinking water. Thank you for working with us to help keep our water safe.
For more information about backflow protection, contact Byron Brooks, Cross-Connection Specialist at 503-982-5380
byron.brooks@ci.woodburn.or.us

**CITY OF WOODBURN**
270 Montgomery Street
Woodburn, OR 97071

**SOURCE WATER:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Oregon Health Authority completed a Source Water Assessment Report for Woodburn in 2005, as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act for the purpose of identifying potential sources of contamination to source water used for drinking water. The full report is available for review by contacting the City of Woodburn Drinking Water Section, 503-982-5380.




More Information regarding this Report contact:

City of Woodburn, Drinking Water Section
202 Young St
Operations Division Manager
Byron Brooks at 503-980-2435
or via email: by-ron.brooks@ci.woodburn.or.us

http://www.ci.woodburn.or.us/

City Council Meetings are held every second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 PM
City Hall
270 Montgomery Street
Woodburn, OR 97071
(503) 982-5222

Oregon Health Authority:
(971) 673-0405
Oregon Health Authority Web Page:

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/healthyenvironments/drinkingwater/
EPA Hotline: 1-800-426-4791
EPA Drinking Water Web page:
https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information

WOODBURN
OREGON
Incorporated 1889