

Water Quality Report 2021



the water we drink

www.rivergrovewater.com

Cross Connection Program and Annual Backflow Testing

To ensure clean, safe, potable water, the Rivergrove Water District maintains a Cross Connection Control Program as required by the Oregon Health Authority (OARS Rule 333-061-0070). This program's purpose is to protect the water system from potential contamination through cross connections. All customers are required to have their backflow tested by a state certified tester upon installation and annually thereafter to ensure these assemblies are fully operational. These tests are due to the District no later than September 30, 2021.

Resources:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791

Oregon Health Authority - Drinking Water Program: 971-673-0405

State of Oregon Certified Lab Testing:
Rivergrove Water-Alexin Analytical: 503-639-9311

Rivergrove Water District:
Phone: 503-635-6041, Email: rgwd@rivergrovewater.com

A Report is Required Each Year

This report describes the Rivergrove Water District water sources and quality from data taken during the 2020 calendar year.

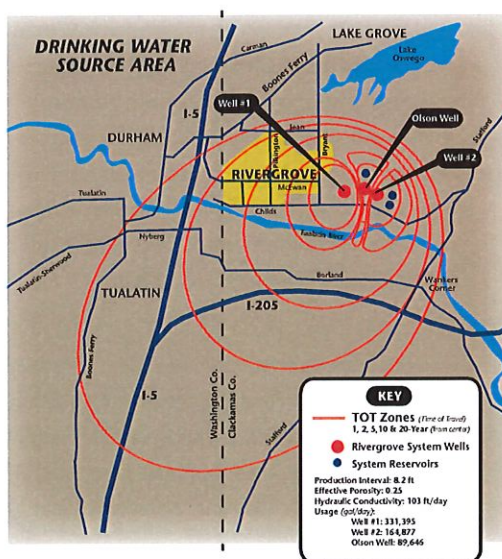
This document conforms to Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations requiring water utilities to provide the following information annually. The water that we serve you is required to meet the water quality standards set by EPA.

Bottled water that you may otherwise purchase comes under different standards and requirements. Those companies are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). These standards are not the same. Please be an informed consumer and check the sources and standards of your drinking water.

"All drinking water, 'including bottled water,' may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants potential health effects can be obtained by calling the: EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**. Also check www.rivergrovewater.com.

Our Water Source:



Rivergrove Water District water sources are three wells. It has been determined through our Source Water Assessment done by the State Drinking Water Department that the water is drawn from the interflow zones within the Frenchmen Springs member of the Columbia River Basalt. The aquifer is considered to be deep and confined. The Source Water Assessment is available for reviewing at our District office if you are interested. Our wells are considered susceptible to various activities within the location of the well. Imagine, even though we are in a confined aquifer, some chemicals or contaminants put on the ground above may cause problems. We ask you to STOP AND THINK ABOUT YOUR ACTIONS ABOVE GROUND!

Well #1 is located on Old Gate Road. In 1959 it was drilled with a 16" bore and finished with a 12" casing at a depth of 204 feet. It can produce up to 595 gallons per minute and services the majority of our 1375 customers.

Well #2 is located on Hilltop Road. In 1967 this well was drilled with an 18" bore and finished with a 12" casing at a depth of 430 feet deep. It can produce up to 400 gallons per minute.

Well #3 Olson Well is located on Olson Ct. near Reservoir #3. In 2010, this well was drilled with a 20" bore to a depth of 82 feet and 16" bore down to 425 ft. The upper casing is 16" diameter and the lower casing is 12" to a depth of 415 feet. It can produce up to 350 gallons per minute.

Water Quality Data • 2020

For your safety, water is regularly monitored for contaminants found in these charts. We continue to provide you with safe, clean drinking water that meets all EPA regulations.

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Date Tested	Violation?	Well #1 Detected	Well #2 Detected	Well #3 Detected	How We Measure	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Radiological	8/17/20	NO	4.84	4.84	–	pCi/L	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Chromium	8/17/20	NO	–	ND	–	ug/L or ppb	100	Erosion Nat Deposits
Nitrate	8/17/20	NO	1.79	2.55	.864	ppm	10	Fertilizer/Septic/Sewage
HAA5	8/21/19	NO	@ Public Distribution System - 0.0012			ppm	0.060	Disinfection Byproduct

Non-Regulated Contaminants

Contaminants Tested	Date	Violation?	Well #1 Detected	Well #2 Detected	How We Measure	Recommended Level Limits
Chloride	8/13/18	NO	29	13	ppm	<250 recommended
Hardness	4/1/21	NO	148	140	mg/L	80-100 medium hard
Silicia	4/1/21	NO	57	57	ppm	No standard limits
Sodium	4/1/21	NO	8.8	8.0	ppm	<20 recommended
pH	8/13/18	NO	6.4	6.3	pH units	6.6-8.5 recommended
Dissolved Solids Total	8/13/18	NO	247	213	ppm	<500 recommended
Fluoride	8/13/18	NO	0.11	0.10	ppm	4 ppm

Lead & Copper

Contaminants	Date	Violation?	RGW Systemwide Testing Results	How We Measure	Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	9/11/19	NO	0.0070 ppm	ppm	0.015	Corrosion of building
Copper	9/11/19	NO	0.5470 ppm	ppm	1.3	plumbing systems

Lead & Copper

If you have read the results of our lead and copper testing you can see that the results are well-below the action levels for lead and copper. However, the wording below is **required** by the EPA to be printed in **all** consumer's Water Quality Reports.

"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. Rivergrove Water District 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Please watch the Rivergrove neighborhoods this summer for Nate and Brian working with the next round of Lead and Copper testing.

Table Definitions

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL). The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Contaminants. When microbiological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive compounds in drinking water have exceeded regulated maximum levels they are considered contaminants.

Grains Per Gallon (GPG). Unit of water hardness. One GPG is 1 grain (64.8 milligrams) of calcium carbonate dissolved in 1 US gallon of water.

Maximum Contaminant Level* (maximum allowed) (MCL). The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set at very stringent levels.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal ("goal") (MCLG). The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Non-Detects (ND). Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present or that it is present at levels too low for modern laboratory equipment to detect.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L). One part per million is comparable to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L). One part per billion is comparable to one second in 32 years, or one minute in 2,000 years, a single penny in \$10,000,000, or the first 16 inches on a trip to the moon.

Picocuries per liter. Picocurie is a measure of radioactivity. One picocurie is a trillion times smaller than one curie.

Regulated Contaminant. Regulated by law to protect public health. The law specifies maximum contaminant levels allowed in drinking water.

Non Regulated Contaminant. Have guidelines set to assure good aesthetic quality, the guidelines identify levels of substances that may affect taste, odor or color of water.

* MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described effect.

If you Are "At Risk"

Some people may be more vulnerable to the contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, or persons who have undergone organ transplants, or persons who have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

If this is you please contact your health provider for advice about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**.