

City of Cascade Locks

2023 Annual Water Quality Report

The City of Cascade Locks is pleased to present the 2023 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report or CCR) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is intended to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

We would also like to announce that this Consumer Confidence Report is available online at our city website www.cascade-locks.or.us/water and a paper copy can be requested by contacting City Hall. Further information on past test results can be found at www.yourwater.oregon.gov, search under the name 'City of Cascade Locks' or PWS ID 00172.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is SAFE and meets federal and state requirements. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where does my water come from?

The City withdraws groundwater from a sandy gravel unconfined aquifer through three deep wells located on Herman Creek Lane. The City has completed a Source Water Assessment in the past and routine Sanitary Surveys are performed by the Hood River County Environmental Health Department every five years with the most recent one occurring in November of 2021 in which no deficiencies were reported and the water system was identified as an 'Outstanding Performer'. The reports are available on-line or at the City Hall. The sanitary seals of Wells 1 and 2 have been noted as not being in conformance with current standards due to the presence of sand in the grout used to seal the well casing at the ground surface when they were originally constructed, however there has been no evidence of contamination occurring due to the sanitary seals. Well No. 3 draws from the same aquifer and has the proper casing seal.

Your drinking water undergoes pH adjustment for corrosion control to reduce levels of copper and lead that can leach out of older household plumbing. It is also disinfected with a hypochlorite solution to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Health Information

The City routinely monitors constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The City tests for bacterial contaminants (coliforms) monthly and various chemicals at regular intervals ranging from 6 months (lead and copper) to 9 years (asbestos, arsenic, inorganic chemicals, nitrite, and radionuclides). In 2023, we analyzed 61 samples for 56 different contaminants. None of the 10 individual Lead and Copper samples exceeded the 90th percentile Action Level (AL) established by the EPA. None of the 24 routine tests of the distribution system indicated any coliform presence. However, the annual source sample from Well 1 tested positive for Total Coliform, but absent for E. coli. The other two wells were not tested. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

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 the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information for Lead

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 Cascade Locks 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How can I get involved?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact the City of Cascade Locks, or attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held at City Hall on the second and fourth Monday of each month, beginning at 7 P.M., all are encouraged to attend.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 10 to 25 gallons of water compared to up to 70 gallons for a bath. Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation. Water plants only when necessary.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure the future generation uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Water Service Line Inventory

Under newly adopted revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule all community water systems are required to conduct an inventory of ALL of their service lines (the piping from the water main to your house) and identify the type of pipe in a portion of the unknown lines (homes constructed after January 1, 1986 and 2" or larger commercial/industrial service lines are excluded from the total number of service lines to identify the number of unknown services).

A statistical sampling method is used that involves randomly selecting at least 20% of the unknown service lines and physically inspecting them. The type of piping at the selected services must be determined at the following locations:

- On the City side of your water meter,
- On the customer side of the meter, and
- Where the service line enters your structure.

The City will need your assistance in completing this inventory by October 16, 2024.

Other System Information

In the last five years the City has completed construction of more than \$4 million of improvements including a Corrosion Control Treatment Facility which adjusts the pH of the water to reduce the leaching of lead and copper from household piping, a 1000 gallon per minute groundwater well, a 480,000-gallon water reservoir and replacement of more than 3 miles of water mains in an effort to reduce leakage, improve water quality and provide adequate capacity to serve the community based on projected growth. The City completed construction of a booster pump station to improve pressures to some residences at higher elevations.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

The City was out of compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule requirements for minimum pH and alkalinity levels in February and May 2023. They did not provide the two routine coliform tests for May nor the annual source coliform tests for Wells 2 and 3.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. **The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report.** Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less frequently than once per

year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detects In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N/A	80	2	3.5	5.8	September	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile Results	90 th Percentile Exceeds the AL (Y/N)	# of Sites Exceeding the AL	Sample Period	Typical Source	
Lead and Copper								
Copper - Action Level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.52	NO	0	Annual	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Violations and Exceedances
<p>pH and Alkalinity</p> <p>The City's Corrosion Control Treatment Facility (CCTF), which came on-line in 2020, injects a soda ash solution to adjust the pH and alkalinity of the drinking water. This keeps lead and copper from leaching into the system through older household plumbing.</p> <p>The City is required to monitor these levels at the system entry point every 14 days and at two locations in the distribution system semi-annually but initially struggled to keep the entry point levels in compliance with the minimums set by the State (7.0 pH and 31.0 alkalinity). After adjusting the monitoring and chemical feed systems the City had only two daily tests below the mandated minimums, one in February and one in May.</p> <p>Ground Water Rule</p> <p>The City did not collect annual assessment coliform samples for Wells 2 and 3.</p>

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected

Unit Descriptions	
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Mr. Sheldon Price
 Address: 140 SW WaNaPa (physical address)
 PO Box 308 (mailing address)
 Cascade Locks, OR 97014
 Phone: (541) 374-8484

Thank You for taking the time to read this report. The safety of our water supply, distribution and fire protection systems is vital to our community. It is our continuing goal to provide the highest possible quality of drinking water for Cascade Locks and protect our customers’ and citizens’ water supply both now and in the future.

Jordon Bennett
 City Administrator