

from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

*Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

*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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

For more information, call Jim Whynot (Water Operations Supervisor) with the City of West Linn at 503-656-6081. West Linn is a member of the American Water Works Association. <http://www.awwa.org>. Learn more about the City of West Linn water system at www.ci.west-linn.or.us or for more information on drinking water quality data and regulations visit the Oregon Public Health Services website @ www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/dwp/



2005 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of West Linn is pleased to provide you with this year's Drinking Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services provided to our customers over the 2005 calendar year. It is our constant goal to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The City of West Linn encourages public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings of the West Linn City Council occur on the second Monday of each month at City Hall, 22500 Salamo Road, West Linn, at 7 p.m.

Where does our water come from?

The Clackamas River in Clackamas County, Oregon is the surface water source that supplies the South Fork Water Board Water Treatment Plant, located in Oregon City. The South Fork Treatment Plant is jointly owned by the City of West Linn and the City of Oregon City. To deliver water from South Fork Treatment Plant, West Linn owns a 24-inch transmission main that begins at the Division Street Pump Station located near Willamette Falls Hospital in Oregon City. To bring the water across the Willamette River to West Linn, the transmission water main is suspended beneath the Interstate 205 Bridge. West Linn also has an emergency only interconnection with Lake Oswego. Information about the Clackamas River Watershed is contained in the *Clackamas River Basin Source Water Assessment*. The *Source Water Assessment* is available at www.ci.west-linn.or.us



System Improvements

In the Marylhurst Drive, Hillcrest Drive, and Marylhurst Court areas new ductile iron water main was installed, replacing approximately 3,680 feet of aging galvanized, cast iron, and asbestos cement water main lines. Approximately 210 feet of galvanized water main was replaced along Maple Court in the Robinwood area.

Important Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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 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. Immunocompromised 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



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Notice: This water quality report applies only to West Linn water customers.

particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Information

The results of tests performed in 2005 or the most recent testing available are presented on the following water quality tables. Please note that only contaminants found to be present in the drinking water are listed in the tables. Terms used in the Water Quality Table are defined as follows:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level 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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. (this value is listed only where applicable)

The City of West Linn and The South Fork Water Board Water Treatment Plant routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water as required by federal and state laws. Only contaminants found to be present

Radiological Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Violation?	Major Sources
Radium 226/228*	09/24/02	pCi/L	0	5 pCi/L	0.885	Not applicable	No	Erosion of natural deposits
*Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.								
Turbidity	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Maximum Detected	Range	Violation?	Major Sources
Turbidity*	Continuous. Every 2 hours during water treatment plant operation	ntu	Not applicable	(TT) <0.30 ntu in 95% of measurements each month	0.14**	Not applicable	No	Soil runoff
*Measure of the cloudiness or suspended particles in the water. Turbidity is monitored and recorded because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the water treatment plant filtration system.								
**All samples met the turbidity limit of < 0.030ntu throughout 2005.								
Disinfection By-Products	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level (highest annual average)	Range	Violation?	Major Sources
TTHMs*	2005 sampled quarterly	ppb	zero	80 ppb	36	19-50	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5*	2005 sampled quarterly	ppb	zero	600 ppb	40	30-53	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) are produced by a chemical reaction between chlorine and organic matter in the water. Optimizing disinfection in drinking water minimizes the production of these two disinfection by-products.								
Lead/Copper Corrosion*	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	Action Level	Detected Level	Range	Violation?	Major Sources
Lead--Residential water tap sampling	8/12/2005	ppb	0	15	27	Not applicable	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper--Residential water tap sampling	8/12/2005	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.025	Not applicable	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
* Seven of 30 samples tested for lead exceeded the action level of 15 parts per billion. This resulted in additional sampling and delivery of educational materials. See additional lead/copper testing from 11/16/05 (below). None of the 30 samples tested fo								
Lead/Copper Corrosion**	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	Action Level	Detected Level	Range	Violation?	Major Sources
Lead--Residential water tap sampling*	11/16/2005	ppb	0	15	7	Not applicable	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper--Residential water tap sampling*	11/16/2005	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.11	Not applicable	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
** Two of 60 samples tested for lead exceeded the action level of 15 parts per million. This is the first increased sampling period as a result of exceeding the action level for lead on 8/12/05. Sampling frequency increased to once every six months until t								
Unregulated Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCL	Action Level	Detected Level	Range	Violation?	Major Sources
Sodium*	3/8/2005	ppm	20.0*	Not applicable	6.87	Not applicable	Not applicable	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
*Sodium is an unregulated contaminant but it is recommended its content in drinking water be limited to below 20 ppm.								

in the drinking water are listed in the following tables. Your drinking water is tested for more than 90 other contaminants. West Linn's public water system identification number is 4100944. The South Fork Water Board water system identification number is 4100591.

Educational Language About Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Health Effects: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Additional Health Information
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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