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.

About Cryptosporidium
Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water (rivers, lakes, etc.) throughout the U.S. Clackamas River Watershed monitoring by several water providers over the last several years indicate extremely low numbers of these organisms present in our source water, the Clackamas River. Monitoring by South Fork resulted in a bin 1 classification in which no further measures need to be taken against cryptosporidium. Although water treatment plant filtration removes Cryptosporidium from drinking water, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, people with weakened immune systems, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

Questions? Contact the City of West Linn
For more information about West Linn’s drinking water, call Jim Whynot with the City of West Linn at 503-656-6081 or jwhynot@ci.west-linn.or.us. The City of West Linn is a member of the American Water Works Association.

Learn More About the Water System
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 at www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/dwp/

Note: This report applies only to West Linn water customers.
Health Effects Language for Lead

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.

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).

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 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.

Water Quality Information

The results of the most recent tests 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 here 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.
- **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 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.

### Water Quality Tables

#### Lead/Copper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inorganic Contaminants</th>
<th>Date Tested</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Detected Level (Highest Annual Average)</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRATE</td>
<td>2/20/07</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Radiological Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Tested</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Detected Level</th>
<th>Violation?</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/24/02</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Some people who drink water containing Radon 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

#### Unregulated Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Tested</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Detected Level</th>
<th>Major Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/24/02</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Runoff from natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Runoff loaching from natural deposits"

*Sodium is an unregulated contaminant but it is recommended its content in drinking water be limited to below 20.0 ppm.

Key To Table:

- **AL:** Action Level
- **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level
- **n/a:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **ppb:** Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l)
- **pCi/L:** Picocuries Per Liter
- **ppm:** Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l)
- **TT:** Treatment Technique
- **TC:** Treatment Compliance

*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.*

---

*(Continued from page 1)*

(Continued on page 4)