(Continued from page 2)

- 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.

City of West Linn

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2007

West Linn Water

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 during the 2007 calendar year. It is our 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 and fourth Monday of each month at City Hall, 22500 Salamo Road, West Linn, at 6:30 p.m.

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" 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. This Assessment is available at www.ci.west-linn.or.us.

System Improvements

Improvements to the West Linn water distribution system in 2007 included:

- Replacement of 500 feet of 6" waterline along Buck Street
- Addition of View Drive Pump Station

Important Health Information From the EPA

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 the 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/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).

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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.
- *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 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.

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.

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Water Quality Tables

INORGANIC CHEMICALS	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	MAJOR SOURCES
NITRATE	2/20/07	ppm	10.0	10.0	0.6	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL *(highest annual average)*	RANGE	VIOLATION ?	MAJOR SOURCES
TTHMs*	2007 sampled quarterly	ppb	zero	80 ppb	36	27-47	no	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (5 haloacetic acids)	2007 sampled quarterly	ppb	zero	60 ppb	34	18-56	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	ACTION LEVEL VIOLATION?	MAJOR SOURCES
Lead—lead at consumers tap (1)	3/6/06	ppb	0	15	26	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper—copper at consumers tap (2)	3/6/06	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.18	no	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

The action level of 15 parts per billion for lead was exceeded. This resulted in public education and consultation concerning treatment plant processes to help minimize the amount of lead that dissolves into the water from household plumbing (homeowners private plumbing which most likely consist of copper piping using lead based solder installed prior to June 30, 1985).

(1)—11 of 60 samples tested for lead exceeded the Action Level of 15 parts per billion. (Samples are collected by homeowners at tap inside of home)

(2)—None of the 60 samples tested for copper exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 parts per million. (Samples are collected by homeowners at tap inside of home.)

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. City of West Linn 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.

TURBIDITY	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	MAXIMUM DETECTED	VIOLATION ?	MAJOR SOURCES
Turbidity (1)	(continuous) every 2 hours during water treatment plant operation	ntu	n/a	(TT) <0.30 ntu in 95% of measurements each month	0.12	no	Soil runoff

* All samples met the turbidity limit of < 0.30 ntu throughout 2007.

(1)Turbidity is a 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.

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCLG	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION ?	MAJOR SOURCES
Radium 226/228*	9/24/02	pCi/L	0	5 pCi/L	0.8650	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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCL	DETECTED LEVEL	MAJOR SOURCES
Sodium	2/20/07	ppm	20.0*	5.90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	2/20/07	ppm	250.0	6.00	Most chloride is attached to sodium in the form of sodium chloride (table salt).

*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 **MCL**= Maximum Contaminant Level **MCLG**= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ntu= Nephelometric Turbidity Units **ppm**= Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l)
ppb= Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l) **TT**= Treatment Technique **pCi/L**= Picocuries Per Liter