

2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

ISSUED JUNE 2020 / BASED ON 2019 WATER QUALITY DATA

City of The Dalles

Our Water Utility is a State of Oregon Recognized Outstanding Performer



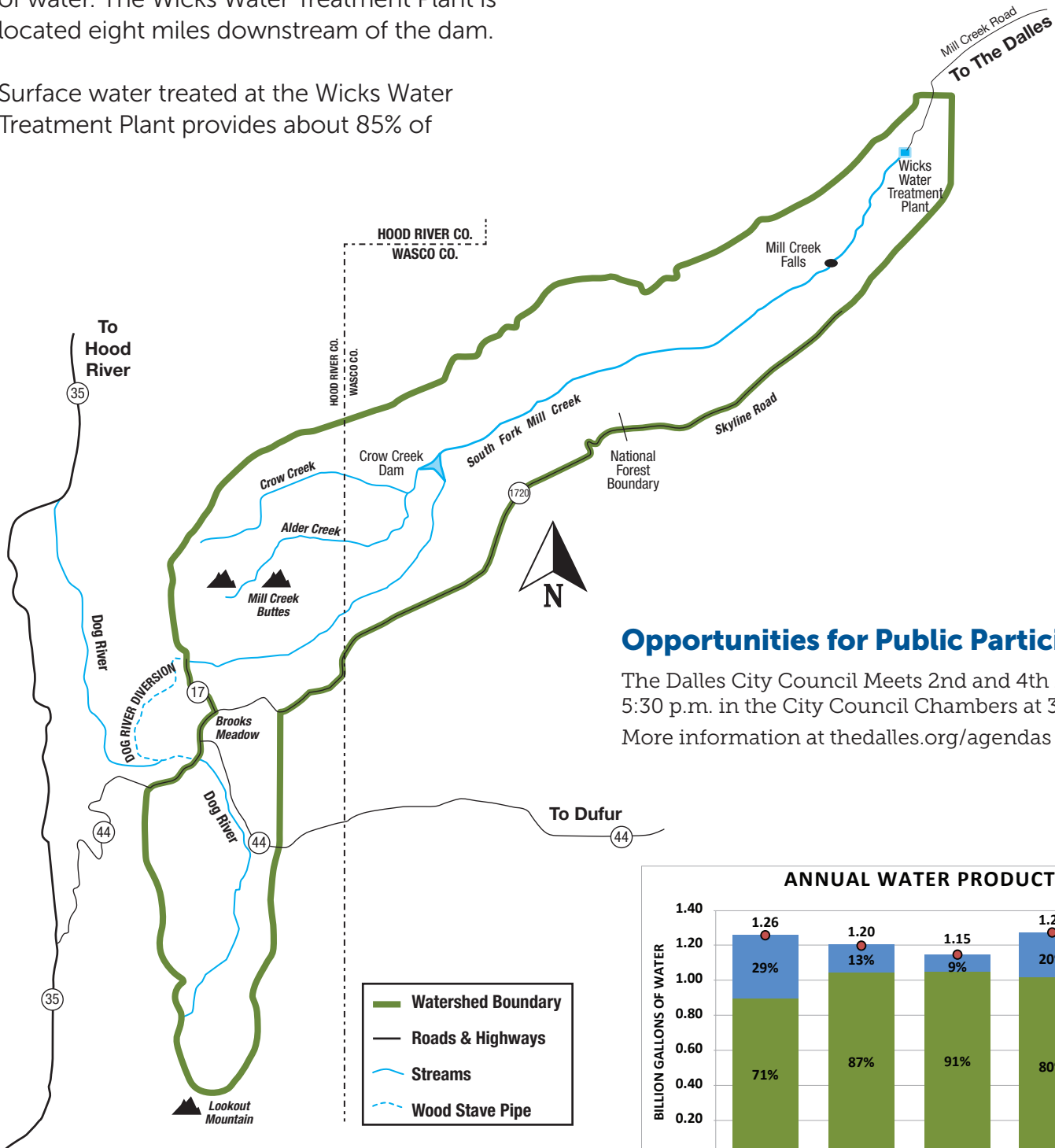
OUR GOAL Safe water in abundant supply, for today and for future generations.

Where does our **DRINKING WATER** come from?

The Dalles Municipal Watershed is the source for most of the drinking water delivered to our service area. The 22,000-acre protected watershed collects rainfall and snow melt from Dog River, Alder Creek, Crow Creek and the South Fork of Mill Creek, which is then stored behind Crow Creek Dam. Built in 1967, the dam provides storage for 267 million gallons of water. The Wicks Water Treatment Plant is located eight miles downstream of the dam.

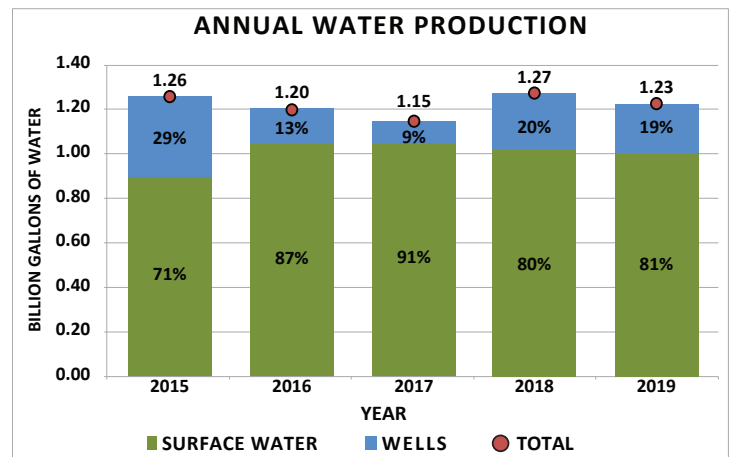
the City's annual water supply. Three wells supplement the surface water supply during the summer months. From May to September well and surface waters mix throughout the distribution system. All city wells draw from "The Dalles Pool", an aquifer located under The Dalles that extends slightly beyond the City's urban growth area.

Surface water treated at the Wicks Water Treatment Plant provides about 85% of



Opportunities for Public Participation

The Dalles City Council Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 5:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers at 313 Court Street
More information at thedalles.org/agendas



2019 Water Quality Summary

What's in our drinking water? During 2019, our water was tested by state- and federal-certified laboratories for many possible contaminants, including bacteria, turbidity, inorganic, and organic chemicals, like the disinfection by-products. Only the materials that were actually detected are listed in the tables below. All of the others were not detected. **All substances detected were present at levels considered safe by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Oregon Health Authority.**

| Turbidity and Regulated Chemicals (including inorganic, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals; IOCs, SOCs, VOCs) | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|
| Substance | Ideal Maximum (MCLG) | This much allowed (MCL) | This much was found | Complies? | Major Sources Listed by EPA |
| Turbidity (NTU) | Not Applicable | TT, 95% under 0.3 | 0.05 - 0.11; 100% comply | YES | Particulate matter from soil runoff |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.1 - 1.0 | YES | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | Not Applicable | TT | 0.4 - 2.3 | YES | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4 (MRDLG) | 4 (MRDL) | 0.2 - 1.4 | YES | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.036 - 0.039 | YES | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfection By-products (DBPs, a subset of VOCs)(Four locations are sampled quarterly) | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| Substance | Ideal Maximum (MCLG) | Highest Running Annual Average allowed, by location (MCL) | This much was found (Individual tests) | Highest 12-month Locational Running Average | Complies? (Is it OK?) |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | Not Applicable | 80 | 9 - 38 | 25 | YES |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5) (ppb) | Not Applicable | 60 | 7 - 26 | 19 | YES |

Disinfection by-products (DBPs) are substances formed when water is chlorinated to protect customers from disease-producing organisms. The challenge is to apply enough chlorine to kill microorganisms while keeping the by-products formed as low as possible.

The City had a single technical violation by missing the reporting deadline for the 1st-quarter 2019 DBPs. While the report was late by a few days all constituents were well within the health limits. This technical violation posed no health risk to our consumers.

| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Substance | Ideal Maximum (MCLG) | Range | Average | Typical Source |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 0 | 0.7 - 5.4 | 1.9 | By-product of chlorinating water |
| Bromoform (ppb) | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | By-product of chlorinating water |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 70 | 7.5 - 36 | 17 | By-product of chlorinating water |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | 60 | 1.2 - 3.4 | 2 | By-product of chlorinating water |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | 0 | 2.4 - 11 | 6 | By-product of chlorinating water |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | 20 | 3.5 - 15 | 7.9 | By-product of chlorinating water |
| Sodium (ppm) | Not Applicable | 6.9 - 44 | 31 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| HAA6Br (ppb) | Not Applicable | 2.4 - 5.3 | 4.4 | By-product of chlorinating water |
| HAA9 (ppb) | Not Applicable | 23 - 25 | 24 | By-product of chlorinating water |
| Manganese (ppb) | Not Applicable | 49 | 49 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Lead and Copper Sampling (Sampled in June 2018, next round Summer 2021) | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Substance | Ideal Maximum (MCLG) | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | Homes exceeding the AL | Complies? | Major Sources Listed by EPA |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | 15 | <1 | 0 of 34 (0%) | YES | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0 of 34 (0%) | YES | Corrosion of household plumbing |

The 90th percentile is the highest result found in 90% of the samples when they are listed in order from lowest to highest results. EPA requires testing for Lead and Copper at customers' taps most likely to contain these substances based on when the house was built. Because of the quality shown by these, and previous results, the City has been allowed to reduce testing to 30 samples every three years.

Key to Technical Terms

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 - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available water treatment technology.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of residual disinfectants in drinking water at which no adverse health effects are likely to occur.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of residual disinfectants in drinking water, as an annualized average, set as close to the health goals as feasible.

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

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

ppm - parts per million - one part of a contaminant for every million parts of water; equivalent to milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion - one part of a contaminant for every billion parts of water; equivalent to micrograms per liter (ug/L)

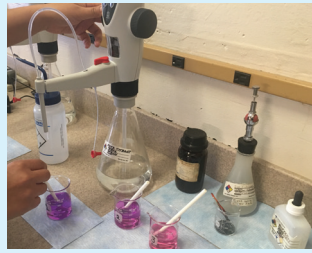
ND - Not Detected - No detection above the analytical method detection level

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - Standard unit to measure water clarity

Turbidity - Clarity of water, measured to evaluate filtration effectiveness

Why do we treat the water?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring substances. Water may also carry contaminants from animals or human activity into water sources. The City manages The Dalles Municipal Watershed to reduce or eliminate the risks of these substances that may be present in a surface water source:



The EPA requires water providers to routinely test drinking water after filtration to ensure that it is safe to drink. The Dalles submits test results to the State of Oregon. View test results go to yourwater.oregon.gov and enter The Dalles Public Water System No. 00869.

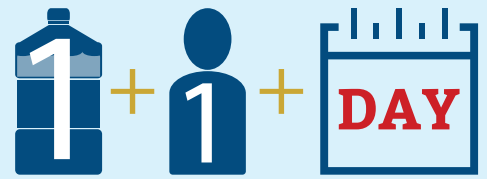
Tap water and bottled water safety

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of substances from source water. The presence of such substances in water does not necessarily pose a health risk. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations restrict the amount of certain contaminants in tap water.

Call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 for information about contaminants and potential health effects or visit www.epa.gov/safewater

- Viruses, parasites and bacteria from wildlife, livestock and human sewage
- Salts, metals or other inorganic contaminants may be naturally occurring or human caused
- Pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals
- Radioactive material may be naturally occurring or human caused

Emergency Preparedness



Did you know?

You can find clean water in:

- A water heater
- A toilet tank

1 gallon per person per day

Go to this website for more information on emergency drinking water.

www.oregon.gov/OEM/2WeeksReady

Join us at:

www.facebook.com/2WeeksReady

www.oregon.gov/OEM/2WeeksReady

On Twitter @2WeeksReady

Credits

Oregon Office of Emergency Management
Ashland Fire & Rescue
Dept. of Geology & Mineral Industries
Hood River County



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Introduction to "Two Weeks"

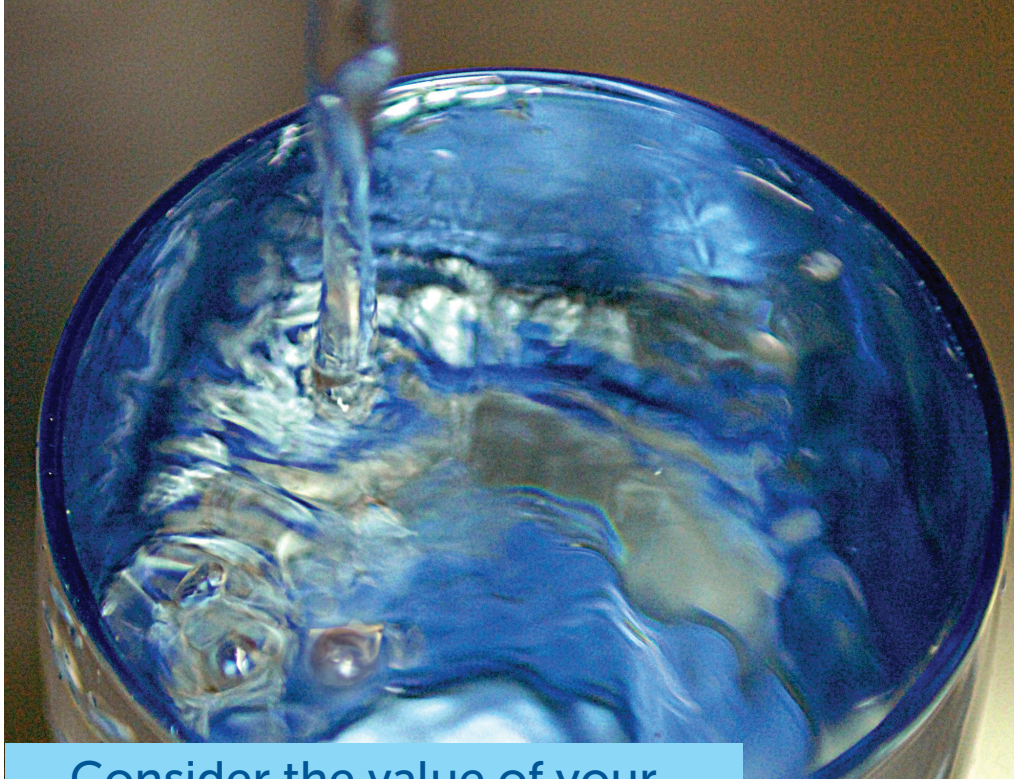
Preparing for disasters can be done over a period of time. The traditional 3 days of supplies is a good start and great in the event of short term power outages or temporary evacuation. But a large earthquake or flood will leave much of the area's transportation routes destroyed. Delivery of assistance and supplies will be difficult to impossible initially. Families, neighborhoods and communities should strive to be self-sufficient for two weeks.

How do I purify water?

You can add to your bottled water supply with water from other sources such as water heaters, rain barrels, etc. Use unscented household bleach, water purification tablets, boiling or other methods to purify it before drinking. It is recommended that in addition to stored water, Oregon households have at least one treatment method on hand to make water drinkable.

Prepare to Hydrate





Consider the value of your

Tap Water

The first 10,000 gallons of drinking water cost most households in The Dalles less than 6/10 of a penny per gallon. For every additional 1,000 gallons, households pay less than 2/10 of a cent per gallon.

Your tap water delivers more value than any other water available to consumers, and at a bargain price. Consider the many ways that we use water:

Public health protection

Our first obligation to you is to provide water that is safe to drink. Worldwide, an estimated 3 million people still die every year from preventable waterborne disease. But in our City, and across the United States, you can rely on a safe water supply. In The Dalles, you can drink and wash your hands in water from any home faucet and public tap with a high assurance of safety; as shown in this annual report.

Fire protection

City water supports public safety. A diverse water supply, strategically placed water tanks and miles of underground pipe provide water where firefighters need it – when they need it. Reliable water at a regulated pressure and sufficient volume protects our community from the ever-present threat of fire.

Support for the economy

Local businesses and industries depend upon a safe, reliable water supply. Proper planning, engineering, operations and maintenance of the City water system are key to our economy.

The overall quality of life we enjoy

Safe tap water that you can count on is more than a convenience; it is central to our everyday lives. Try to imagine a day without it.

A SPECIAL NOTE TO PEOPLE WITH HEALTH CONCERNS

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 U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

FLUSH YOUR TAP FOR BEST WATER QUALITY

The City adds food-grade phosphates at the Wicks Water Treatment Plant and the City wells to produce a protective coating in the pipes that prevents lead from leaching from household plumbing. All in-home lead sampling conducted since 1994 indicates that lead levels in drinking water are below regulated limits. However, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, please refer to the EPA recommendations below.

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 used in service lines and home plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours in your home's pipes, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your cold-water tap for 30 seconds to two 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.



City of The Dalles

Public Works Department
1215 West First Street
The Dalles, OR 97058

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Our Ongoing Commitment: Safe Water, Abundant Supply

We are proud to present our annual water quality report. This issue covers all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. We are committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

Informe Sobre de Calidad del Agua

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

 Printed on recycled paper.



Partnership For Safe Water

City of The Dalles has been a member of the Partnership for Safe Water since 1997. Members of this nationwide partnership, which includes six drinking water organizations and more than 300 water utilities throughout the United States, seek water system excellence by optimizing operations rather than relying solely on significant capital improvements. The Wicks Water Treatment Plant has achieved the Director's Award each year since the year 2000 for meeting goals for continuous improvement and producing high quality drinking water. Learn more at awwa.org/Resources-Tools/Programs/Partnership-for-Safe-Water

What phone number do I call for help with water issues?

Who do I call about my water service?

- Emergency Water Shutoff
- Water quality, low pressure, leak investigation
- Backflow prevention assembly installation/testing
- Water meter insulation (to prevent freezing)

Call the Public Works Department: (541) 296-5401

Monday–Friday, 7:00a.m.–4:00p.m.

After hour water emergencies (541) 980-7703

More information at thedalles.org/water_distribution

Who do I call about a new City water and sewer account or about my bill?

- Water/sewer billing questions
- Stop water or sewer service
- High water/sewer bill concerns

Call the Finance Department: (541) 506-2031

Monday–Friday 8:00a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Sign up for water/sewer service in person

City Hall 313 Court Street 9:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Applications for service at thedalles.org/watersewerbilling