2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

ISSUED JUNE 2022 / BASED ON 2021 WATER QUALITY DATA

City of The Dalles

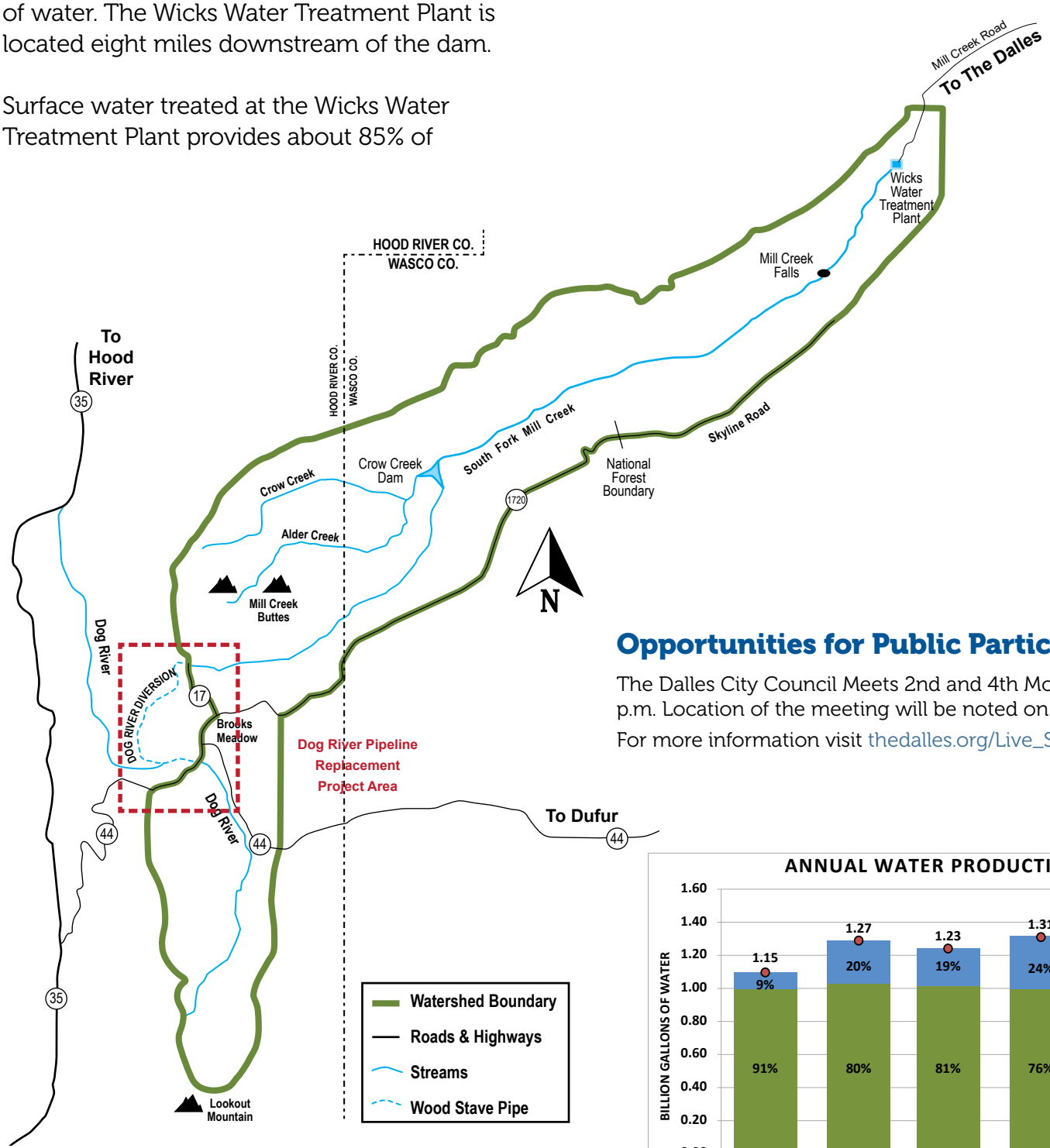
Our Water Utility is a State of Oregon Recognized Outstanding Performer

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.

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



Opportunities for Public Participation

The Dalles City Council Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at 5:30 p.m. Location of the meeting will be noted on the agenda.

For more information visit thedalles.org/Live_Streaming

2021 Water Quality Summary

What's in our drinking water? During 2021, 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 - 0.08; 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	0.5 - 2.3	YES	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.0 - 1.4	YES	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (ppm)	2000	2000	4 - 36	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; dishcarge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries

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	10 - 32	25	YES
Haloacetic Acids (HAA-5) (ppb)	Not Applicable	60	2 -25	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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Substance	Ideal Maximum (MCLG)	Range	Average	Typical Source
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	0.7 - 5.42	1.7	By-product of chlorinating water
Bromoform (ppb)	0	1.2	1.2	By-product of chlorinating water
Chloroform (ppb)	70	6.8 - 30	17	By-product of chlorinating water
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	0.6 - 4.9	2.7	By-product of chlorinating water
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	0	1.5 - 10	5.9	By-product of chlorinating water
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	20	1.5 - 15	8.9	By-product of chlorinating water
Sodium (ppm)	Not Applicable	7 - 42	28	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Sampling (Sampled in July 2021, next round Summer 2024)

Substance	Ideal Maximum (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Homes exceeding the AL	Complies?	Major Sources Listed by EPA
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	1 of 34 (3%)	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:

- 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

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 epa.gov/safewater

Dog River Pipeline Replacement Design Complete, Getting Ready for Construction

The City recently achieved a big milestone and completed design for the Dog River Pipeline Replacement project. The Dog River is an essential source of drinking water that provides more than half of the City's annual water supply. With the new pipeline, the City is taking strides to improve reliability and resilience of the water system by replacing a 3.5-mile aging wooden pipeline in Mt. Hood National Forest.

Now that pipeline design is wrapped up, the City is working with key project partners at the Forest Service and gearing up for two seasons of construction. In the next few months, the pipeline corridor will be cleared of trees and brush to prepare for summer construction activities. The work is planned over two seasons to allow for mountain weather.

To keep customers and recreation users up to date on the latest, the City created a project webpage with background materials and upcoming milestones. For more project information and to sign up to receive project announcements visit thedalles.org/dogriverpipeline.

Vic Anderson and Paul Weigelt at the Dog River Pipeline Head Gate, 8/19/1923.

Federal Lead and Copper Rule Revised

On December 16, 2021 the USEPA announced their next steps to strengthen regulations on lead in drinking water. The EPA concluded that there are significant opportunities for improvement of the existing Rule supporting the overall goal of proactively removing lead service lines in the protection of public health. Revisions to the Rule, the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) will continue to be developed and finalized prior to October 16, 2024, the initial compliance date in the LCRR.

The City of The Dalles has no known lead service lines in our system. However, as part of the LCRR we will be undertaking an inventory of the materials in our system; from the tap at the main in the street, to the connection at your house or business. Over the next couple of years this inventory will be taking place and you may be asked for help in determining the composition of the materials on the owner's portion of the service line.

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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

City of The Dalles
Public Works Department
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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, 2021. 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/waterdistribution

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