

# Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report 2023



## Cross Connection Control Program & Annual Backflow Testing

To ensure clean, safe, potable water, the Rivergrove Water District maintains a Cross Connection Control Program as required by the Oregon Health Authority (OARS Rule 333-061-0070). This program is designed to protect the water system from potential contamination through cross connections. All customers are required to have their backflow tested by a state certified tester upon installation and annually thereafter to ensure these assemblies are fully operational. These tests are due to the District no later than September 30, 2023.

### Resources:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Oregon Health Authority – Drinking Water Program: (971) 673-0405

State of Oregon Certified Lab Testing:

Rivergrove Water-Alexin Analytical: (503) 639-9311

Rivergrove Water District:

Phone: (503) 635-6041 Email: [rgwd@rivergrovewater.com](mailto:rgwd@rivergrovewater.com)

## Our Water Source

The Rivergrove Water District is supported by three wells. Our Source Water Assessment from the State Drinking Water Department determined that the water is drawn from the interflow zone within the Frenchmen Springs which is part of the Columbia River Basalt Aquifer. The aquifer is considered to be deep and confined. The Source Water Assessment is available to review at the District office. Our wells are susceptible to various activities within the location of the well. Even though we are in a confined aquifer, chemicals or contaminants put on the ground above may cause problems. As good stewards of the land, we should stop and think about our actions above ground.

**Well #1** is located on Old Gate Road. In 1959, it was drilled with a 16" bore and finished with a 12" casing at a depth of 204 feet. It can produce up to 595 gallons per minute and services the majority of our 1380 customers.

**Well #2** is located on Hilltop Road. In 1967, it was drilled with an 18" bore and finished with a 12" casing at a depth of 430 feet. It can produce up to 400 gallons per minute.

**Well #3** (Olson Well) is located on Olson Court near Reservoir #3. In 2010, it was drilled with a 20" bore to a depth of 82 feet and a 16" bore to a depth of 425 feet. The upper casing is 16" in diameter and the lower casing is 12" to a depth of 415 feet. It can produce up to 350 gallons per minute.

## Our Annual Report

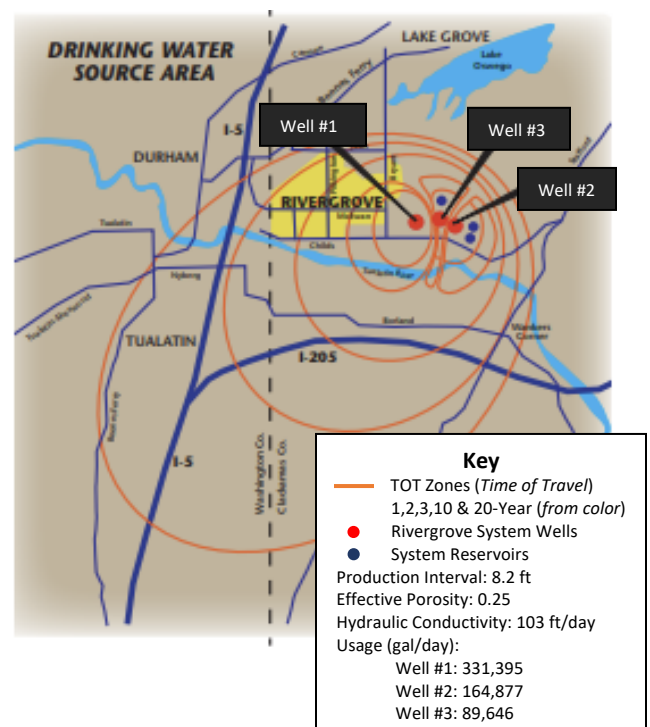
This report provides information on the District's water sources and quality control from data taken during the 2022 calendar year.

This document conforms to Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations which requires water utilities to provide this information annually. The water that we serve you is required to meet all water quality standards set by the EPA.

Bottled water that you purchase comes under different standards and requirements which are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The standards for water we provide are not the same. Be an informed consumer and check the sources and standards of your drinking water.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount of contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**. Also check [www.rivergrovewater.com](http://www.rivergrovewater.com).



# Water Quality Data • 2022

For your safety, water is regularly monitored for contaminants found in these charts. We continue to provide you with safe, clean drinking water that meets all EPA regulations.

## Regulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Date Tested	Violation?	Well #1 Detected	Well #2 Detected	Well #3 Detected	How We Measure	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Radiological	8/17/20	NO	4.84	4.84	--	pCi/L	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chromium	8/17/20	NO	--	ND	--	µg/L or ppb	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	8/11/22	NO	1.78	2.56	.876	ppm	10	Fertilizer/Septic/Sewage
HAA5	8/21/19	NO	@ Public Distribution System – 0.0012			ppm	0.06	Disinfection byproduct

## Non-Regulated Contaminants

Contaminants Tested	Date	Violation?	Well #1 Detected	Well #2 Detected	How We Measure	Recommended Level Limits
Chloride	3/29/22	NO	32	15	ppm	<250 recommended
Hardness	4/1/21	NO	148	140	mg/L	80-100 medium hard
Silica	4/1/21	NO	57	57	ppm	No standard limits
Sodium	4/1/21	NO	8.8	8.0	ppm	<20 recommended
pH	3/29/22	NO	7.0	6.8	pH units	6.6-6.8 recommended
Dissolved Solids Total	3/29/22	NO	254	224	ppm	<500 recommended
Fluoride	3/29/22	NO	ND	ND	ppm	4 ppm
PFAS	10/19/21	NO	ND	ND	ng/L	<20 ng/L

## Lead & Copper

Contaminants	Date Tested	Violation?	RGW Systemwide Testing Results	How We Measure	Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	6/7/22	NO	0.0090	ppm	0.015	Corrosion of building
Copper	6/7/22	NO	0.5580	ppm	1.3	Plumbing systems

## Lead & Copper

If you read the results of our lead and copper testing, the results are well-below safe action levels. However, the wording below is **required** by the EPA to be printed in **all** consumer Water Quality Reports.

*“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. The District 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 1-2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want to have it tested. There are several labs in the local area that can perform the test for you.

For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to take to minimize exposure, visit EPA Safe Drinking Water at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Table Definitions

In this table, you may find terms and abbreviations which may be unfamiliar. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

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

**Contaminants.** When microbiological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive compounds in drinking water have exceeded regulated maximum levels.

**Grains per gallon (GPG).** Unit of water hardness. One GPG is 1 grain (64.8 milligrams) of calcium carbonate dissolved in 1 US gallon of water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level\* (maximum allowed) (MCL).** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG).** 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.

**Non-Detects (ND).** Laboratory analysis indicating the constituent is not present or present at levels too low for modern laboratory equipment to detect.

**Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L).**

One part per million is comparable to 1 minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L).**

One part per billion is comparable to 1 second in 32 years, 1 minute in 2,000 years, a single penny in \$10,000,000, or the first 16 inches on a trip to the moon.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L).** Picocurie is a measure of radioactivity. One picocurie is a trillion times smaller than 1 curie.

**Regulated Contaminant.** Regulated by law to protect public health. The law specifies maximum contaminant levels allowed in drinking water.

**Non-Regulated Contaminant.** There are guidelines set to assure good aesthetic quality by identifying levels of substances that may affect taste, odor or water color.

\*MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described effect.

## Are You “At Risk”?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Are you: immuno-compromised with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy; an organ transplant recipient; HIV/AIDS positive; suffering from other immune system disorders; elderly or an infant and at risk of infection?

If any of these conditions apply to you, please contact your health provider for advice about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**.