

Valley View Water District Drinking Water Quality Report

Issued May 2016 based on water quality data for the year 2015. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the District to send this report to customers by July 1, 2016.

You can have confidence in the quality of your drinking water. The Valley View Water District consistently delivers water that meets or is better than all federal and state standards.

Safe, reliable drinking water is a basic life necessity. The Valley View Water District is proud to deliver water to more than 400 accounts every day. It is important for customers to understand where their water comes from, how safe it is, and what actions the District takes for its continuing safety. In accordance with federal guidelines, this report provides the information you need to know about the water you drink.

In 2001, the Valley View Water District contracted TVWD to manage the District's water supply. This allows TVWD to share their expertise with administration, operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of the District's water system.

Valley View Water District gets its water from the Portland Water Bureau, whose primary source is water from the Bull Run Watershed. Located about 30 miles east of Portland, Bull Run is one of the few water systems that remains unfiltered. The Portland Water Bureau also uses groundwater from the Columbia South Shore Well Field to augment the Bull Run supply. For more information on Portland's water quality, visit their Web site at www.portlandonline.com/water.

The Portland Water Bureau has completed a Source Water Assessment for the Bull Run water supply to comply with the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. The contaminants of concern for the Bull Run water supply are naturally occurring microbial contaminants such as *Giardia lamblia*, *Cryptosporidium*, fecal coliform bacteria and total coliform bacteria. These organisms are found in virtually all freshwater ecosystems and may be present in the Bull Run supply at very low levels. The Bull Run supply complies with all applicable state and federal regulations for source water, including the 1989 Surface Water Treatment Rule filtration-avoidance criteria. The Portland Water Bureau is operating under a variance for the treatment requirements for *cryptosporidium*. More information is available at www.portlandoregon.gov/water/53849. The Source Water Assessment Report is available at www.portlandoregon.gov/water/sourcewaterassessment and by calling (503) 823-7404.

In September of 2015, the Oregon Health Authority completed a Water System Survey of the Valley View Water District. The main purpose of this survey is to evaluate the water system in terms of supplying safe drinking water to the public. System facilities were found to be "well operated and maintained by knowledgeable and competent staff" with no deficiencies or rule violations. This survey is conducted every three to five years.

Is Your Water Safe?



Contaminant levels in your drinking water are well below state and federal regulatory limits. The test results are shown on the following pages.

The District's water supply is tested for all regulated and many unregulated contaminants, only those that have been detected and are of significant concern are included in this report.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Frequency of testing varies per federal and state requirements.

For questions about this report, contact TVWD's Water Quality Division at (503) 848-3000, or visit www.tvwd.org.

Lead and Your Drinking Water

Valley View has been in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule since its inception nearly 20 years ago. In addition, Valley View's water distribution system does not contain lead service lines. Valley View takes water quality, including lead testing, very seriously and supports increasing public awareness and understanding of lead in water.

More Information About Lead and Your Drinking Water Is On Page 2

LEAD AND COPPER

Tap water is tested from a sample group of homes within Portland's Joint Monitoring Program where plumbing is known to contain lead solder

While there is no MCL for lead or copper, the federal government identifies "action levels" that trigger certain actions by the water provider. The action level is based on the 90th percentile. This means that 90 percent of the samples must meet or be under the defined action level. The action level for copper is 1.3 ppm and the action level for lead is 15 ppb.

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. VVWD 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 running your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

In compliance with federal requirements, the District, along with water source providers, has taken actions to reduce customers' exposure to lead and copper in drinking water. These include corrosion control, source water treatment, and public education. Other ways to reduce lead include:

- Run your water to flush the lead out. If the water has not been used for several hours, run each tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes or until it becomes colder before drinking or cooking. This flushes water which may contain lead from the pipes.
- Use cold, fresh water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- Consider using a filter. Check whether it reduces lead – not all filters do. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.
- Test your water for lead. Contact the LeadLine at www.leadline.org or 503-988-4000 to find out how to get a FREE lead-in-water test.
- Test your child for lead. Ask your physician or call the LeadLine to find out how to have your child tested for lead. A blood lead level test is the only way to know if your child is being exposed to lead.
- Regularly clean your faucet aerator. Particles containing lead from solder or household plumbing can become trapped in your faucet aerator. Regular cleaning every few months will remove these particles and reduce your exposure to lead.
- Consider buying low-lead fixtures. As of January 2014, all pipes, fittings and fixtures are required to contain less than 0.25% lead. When buying new fixtures, consumers should seek out those with the lowest lead content.

Contaminant	Lead	Copper
MCLG	0 ppb	1.3 ppm
90th Percentile Values	14 ppb	0.34 ppm
Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	11 of 114 samples (9.6%) exceeded the 15 ppb action level	0 samples exceeded 1.3 ppm action level
Lead & Copper Rule Exceedance	If more than 10% of homes tested had levels greater than 15 ppb	If more than 10% of homes tested had levels greater than 1.3 ppm
Major Sources	Corrosion of building, household and commercial plumbing	Corrosion of building, household and commercial plumbing



Request a free lead testing kit at www.leadline.org or (503) 988-4000.

Joint Monitoring Program

The Valley View Water District has been in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule since the inception of the rule nearly 20 years ago. In addition, the Valley View water distribution system does not contain lead service lines.

Valley View Water District's compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule is evaluated every six months based, in part, on water samples collected as part of the regional Joint Monitoring Program. The Joint Monitoring Program is a collaborative effort by water systems in the Portland-metropolitan region to test homes known to have plumbing with lead solder, the most common source of elevated lead in drinking water in our community. The Joint Monitoring Program was approved by the Oregon Health Authority, the regulatory agency which oversees drinking water.

Valley View Water District is a member of the Joint Monitoring Program because the water delivered to Valley View customers is purchased from the Portland Water Bureau. Participating in the Joint Monitoring Program provides many benefits, including shared costs of lead monitoring and community education. As part of the Joint Monitoring Program, lead test results are aggregated with all the participating water agencies and reported to the state as a single, combined set of data. Therefore, elevated results from one water supplier count against everyone participating in the Joint Monitoring Program. However, while part of the Joint Monitoring Program, Valley View is exempt from sampling for lead under Lead and Copper Rule requirements based on the number of tier one homes in the District.

The Valley View Water District and the Portland Water Bureau test your water supply for approximately 200 contaminants. These include all contaminants regulated by the EPA, plus a number of unregulated contaminants. Sampling is conducted at various locations in the water supply and distribution system. Test results are submitted to the Oregon Health Authority Drinking Water Program, the local agency responsible for enforcing EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act. **If a health related contaminant is not listed in this report, it was not detected. All contaminants were tested in 2015 from the Bull Run Watershed or Columbia South Shore Wellfield unless otherwise noted.**

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Cryptosporidium	Turbidity
Amount Detected	0 detections of 226 samples (5664 total liters of water) tested were detected	0.20 - 2.99 NTU
MCL	Treatment technique required as of April 1, 2012	Cannot exceed 5 NTU more than 2 times in 12 months
MCLG	Not applicable	Not applicable
Major Sources	Animal wastes	Natural deposits

Contaminant	Fecal Coliform	Total Coliform*	E. Coli*
Amount Detected	100% of samples had 20 or fewer bacterial colonies per 100 milliliters of water (1 sample had 9 bacterial colonies per 100 milliliters of water)	2 samples are collected each month. Zero samples had detectable coliform bacteria.	0 samples tested were E. coli positive
MCL	At least 90% of samples measured during the previous six months must have 20 or fewer bacterial colonies per 100 milliliters of water	2 or more positive total coliform samples detected in the same month	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also E. coli positive
MCLG	Not applicable	0 samples with detectable total coliform bacteria	0 samples with detectable E. coli bacteria
Major Sources	Animal Wastes	Naturally present in the environment	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS & RESIDUALS

Contaminant	TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)*	Haloacetic Acids (five)*	Total Chlorine Residual*
Amount Detected	18.5	16.3	1.00 Average 0.08 - 1.72
MCL	80 ppb	60 ppb	4.0 ppm (MRDL)
MCLG	0 ppb	0 ppb	4.0 (MRDLG)
Major Sources	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	Chlorine and ammonia are used to disinfect water

* Samples are collected within the VVWD distribution system. All others were collected by the Portland Water Bureau.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water at the MCL level every day for a lifetime to have a 1-in-1 million chance of having the associated health effects.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ND (Non-detection): No presence of a contaminant was detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units, a measure of turbidity.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

ppb: Parts per billion. 1 ppb means that one part of a contaminant is present for every 1 billion (1,000,000,000) parts of water. 1 ppb is equivalent to 1 inch in 16,000 miles, 1 second in 32 years and 1 cent in \$10 million dollars.

ppm: Parts per million. 1 ppm means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every 1 million (1,000,000) parts of water. 1 ppm is equivalent to 1 inch in 16 miles, 1 minute in 2 years and 1 cent in \$10,000 dollars.

TT: Treatment technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity: A measure of the light-scattering particulate in the water, or how clear the water is.

INORGANICS*

Contaminant	Arsenic**	Barium**	Chromium (Total)**	Copper**
Amount Detected	ND - 0.87	0.00081 - 0.00684	ND - 0.2	ND - 0.00116
MCL	10 ppb	2 ppm	100 ppb	N/A
MCLG	0 ppb	2 ppm	100 ppb	1.3 ppm
Major Sources	Natural deposits	Natural deposits	Natural deposits	Natural deposits

Contaminant	Fluoride***	Lead**	Nitrate - Nitrogen
Amount Detected	ND - 0.15	ND - 0.25 ppb	0.02 - 0.22
MCL	4 ppm	N/A	10 ppm
MCLG	4 ppm	0 ppb	10 ppm
Major Sources	Natural deposits	Natural deposits	Natural deposits & animal wastes

UNREGULATED*

Contaminant	Radon	Sodium
Amount Detected (Range)	ND - 370 pCi/L	3.35 - 15.5 ppm
Average Detected	202	6.55
Major Sources	Found in natural deposits	Found in natural deposits

* All inorganic and unregulated samples were collected by the Portland Water Bureau.

** These metals are elements found in the earth's crust which can dissolve into water that is in contact with natural deposits. At the levels found in Portland's source water, they are unlikely to contribute to adverse health effects.

*** Fluoride is not added to your drinking water. It is found in the earth's crust which can dissolve into water that is in contact with natural deposits. At this naturally occurring level, it is not considered beneficial in preventing dental carries.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water at the MCL level every day for a lifetime to have a 1-in-1 million chance of having the associated health effects.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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ppm: Parts per million. 1 ppm means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every 1 million (1,000,000) parts of water. 1 ppm is equivalent to 1 inch in 16 miles, 1 minute in 2 years and 1 cent in \$10,000 dollars.

TT: Treatment technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity: A measure of the light-scattering particulate in the water, or how clear the water is.

Where does your water come from?

Valley View Water District District purchases water from the Portland Water Bureau, whose primary source is water from the Bull Run Watershed. Located about 30 miles east of Portland, it is one of the few water systems that remains unfiltered. Portland also uses a groundwater well field to augment the Bull Run supply. For more information about the Portland Water Bureau, visit www.portlandonline.com/water.



Bull Run Lake

How do contaminants get into your water?

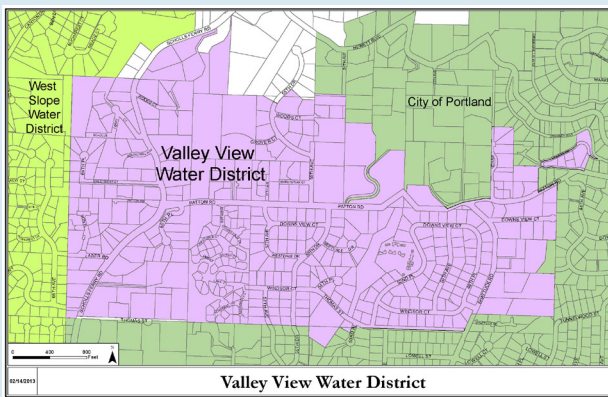
“Contaminant” refers to any substance that may be found in water. As water travels over the surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water (water that hasn’t been treated) include microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use; and radioactive materials.

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.
- 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.

Drinking water and bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. The EPA sets regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes similar limits for bottled water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



The Valley View Water District is a special service district located in unincorporated Multnomah County. The District is governed by a 5-member elected Board of Commissioners. Customers along SW Scholls Ferry, Patton and Shattuck Roads have been served by the District since 1923. The Valley View Water District provides water to nearly 400 water services and 27 Portland Water Bureau customers. The water system includes 8.6 miles of District water mains that range in size from 2” to 12”. The District purchases water from the Portland Water Bureau and a 500,000 gallon covered reservoir located at the easternmost and highest elevation of the District provides storage.

The Tualatin Valley Water District, who provides management and operational services to the Valley View Water District, is a domestic water supply district that provides water to more than 217,000 people in Washington County.

Tualatin Valley Water District is the second largest water provider in Oregon.

Valley View Water District Board of Commissioners

(As of May 2016)

John Hughes	(2019 term)	The Valley View Water District Board of Commissioners meets the second Wednesday of every month.
James Franzen	(2019 term)	
David Lamb	(2019 term)	
Richard Leonard	(2017 term)	
John Ossmann	(2017 term)	

Questions and Comments

Valley View Water District
c/o Tualatin Valley Water District
1850 S.W. 170th Ave., Beaverton
(503) 848-3000 www.tvwd.org.



The information in this report is very important. Please translate for friends or family who need help understanding it.