

Key To Tables: The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing conducted in accordance with regulations. Not all contaminants are tested annually. All testing is accomplished within the EPA schedule.

ND: None Detected
 MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
 MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 PPM: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
 ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Results	Major Sources In Drinking Water	Possible Health Effects
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Chemicals

Nitrate (NO3) (ppm)	10	n/a	0 to 3.23	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of 6 months who drink water in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
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Disinfection by-products

TTHM's Total Trihalomethanes	80	n/a	2 to 6.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
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Haloacetic acids HAA5	60	n/a	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
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Microbial Contaminants in Water

Total Coliform bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0	0 to .01	Naturally present in the environment.	Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
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Fecal coliform and E. coli	If a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste.	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
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Substance	Units	Goal	Action Level	90 th Percentile*	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Complies?	Source of Contaminate
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Lead and Copper in Water

Copper	ppb	1,300	1,300	0	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	ppb	0	1,500	2	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing

*The 90th percentile is the highest result found in the 90% of the sample when they are listed in order from the lowest to the 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.

The EPA determined that if the sample results exceeded the Action

Level (AL), the City must take action in reducing the risk of leaching of lead and/or copper.

As you can see by the table above, our water was well below the Action Level on our last round of testing in 2010. Our next testing is scheduled for the summer of 2013. Thanks to those that provide samples.

Unregulated Contaminants

City of Milwaukie Water Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Sampling. The UCMR3 is a requirement set by the EPA for public water systems to monitor for a list of 21 currently unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard and to set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). From the list of 21 contaminants 5 were found in our water and the results are listed to the right.

Substance	Result of sampling from 8 locations as ug/l	MCL Regulatory limit	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Chromium	1.08 Average Range .74-1.6	NA	See Chromium 6 for use or source information.
Strontium	100.88 Average Range 79 to 130	NA	Naturally occurring element: historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium	9.18 Average Range 7.9 to 120	NA	Naturally occurring elemental metal used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.
Hexavalent Chromium Chromium 6	1.23 Average Range .97 to 1.7	NA	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.