Lake Grove 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

This is the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your drinking water system. In this report, you can find general information regarding water quality testing, health information, and specific information regarding the water quality in your water system.

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

Summary

There were **No Water Quality Violations** for the **Water System Water System in 2025**. This report is posted on the NW Natural Website and has been sent to the state as required. If you have questions or concerns please contact us at: 1-855-554-8333 Email:compliance.or@nwnaturalwaterservices.com

About Water System and Water Quality Section

Our primary water source comes from the City of Portland, which primarily gets its water from the Bull Run Reservoir. In tandem, our backup supply is the City of Lake Oswego, which gets its water from the Clackamas River.

We routinely test for a wide range of chemicals and have found very little contamination. For this purpose, "contamination" means any substance other than pure water. We monitor total coliform bacteria as an indicator of potentially harmful micro-organisms. The table below lists all drinking-water contaminants detected during the past calendar year or in our most recent tests (as noted). Drinking water — including bottled water — may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants; detection alone does not necessarily mean the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

2025 Contaminant Data Section

Regulated	MCLG	MCL	Our Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	N/A	.080	**.243**	**November 2025**	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	.060	**.004**	**November 2025**	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

For a comprehensive list of all testing visit the OHA website at https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00482

Glossary of Terms

Contaminant: any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in 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.

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.

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

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

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

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 contamination.

N/A: not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture pf substance intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Educational & Health Information

The 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.

Educational & Health Information continued

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

NW Natural Water Services is committed to 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 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, consider having it tested. For information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and ways to reduce exposure, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory

A full inventory of the water systems piping material was completed in Q4 of 2024. It was determined using statistical analysis that there were no lead lines in distribution or at the meter assemblies.

The most recent copy of the systems lead service line inventory can be found online at https://yourwater.oregon.gov/leadcopper.php?pwsno=00770

Lead and Copper Results Table

Contaminant	MCL	Site #1	Site #2	Site #3	Site #4	Site #5	Site #6
Copper	1.3 Mg/L	.045	.099	.012	.060	.003	.038
Lead	0.015 Mg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	.004	.017

For additional information, please visit our website at **www.nwnaturalwaterservices.com** or contact us via phone or email.

General Information & CCR Questions:
NW Natural Water Services
Toll-free: 1-855-554-8333
Email: compliance.or@nwnaturalwaterservices.com

Portland Water Bureau and City of Lake Oswego information follows our CCR.

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

About this report

Each year, the Portland Water Bureau provides this Drinking Water Quality Report to all of its customers. This report, required by the state and the EPA, contains important information about Portland's drinking water and water system.

The following 2026 Drinking Water Quality Report contains results for all regulated contaminants the bureau detected in drinking water in 2025.

The contaminants in this report are just a part of the over 200 regulated and unregulated contaminants that Portland tests for in our drinking water. Additional results are available on our Drinking Water Test Results page.

Questions about the information in this report or need additional translations or disability access? Contact our Water Quality Line.

Request a paper copy of the report

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

Portland's drinking water sources and water treatment

Our drinking water sources: Bull Run Watershed

The Bull Run Watershed, Portland's protected surface water supply, is in the Mount Hood National Forest, 26 miles from Portland. The Portland Water Bureau and the US Forest Service carefully manage the watershed to sustain and supply clean drinking water for nearly one million people. In a typical year, the watershed receives an astounding 135 inches of precipitation (rain and snow), which flows into the Bull Run River and then into two reservoirs that store nearly 10 billion gallons of drinking water.

Source water assessments are completed to identify contaminants of concern for drinking water. Portland's most recent source water assessment from 2019 is available online or by calling 503-823-7525.

The only contaminants of concern in the Bull Run are naturally occurring microorganisms that live in virtually all freshwater ecosystems, such as *Giardia*, *Cryptosporidium*, fecal coliform bacteria, and total coliform bacteria. Some of these organisms can make people sick. Portland's drinking water treatment controls all of these organisms except for *Cryptosporidium.* Portland is installing filtration to remove *Cryptosporidium* and other contaminants from drinking water by September 2029.

Our drinking water sources: Columbia South Shore Well Field

The Columbia South Shore Well Field, Portland's protected groundwater supply, provides drinking water from 25 active wells located in three different aquifers. The well field is between Portland International Airport and Blue Lake Park. Portland uses the well field for two purposes: to supplement the Bull Run supply in the summer and fall, and to temporarily replace the Bull Run supply during turbidity events, maintenance activities, and emergencies.

The Columbia South Shore Well Field is beneath homes and businesses with a variety of potential contaminant sources. The deep aquifers that are the primary sources of water supply have natural geologic protection from pollutants present at the land surface. Portland, Gresham, and Fairview work together to protect the well field. The cities' Groundwater Protection Program works with residents and businesses in the well field to ensure that pollutants from this urban area do not impact the groundwater source.

Our drinking water treatment

Portland treats our drinking water to keep our community safe. Currently, Portland's drinking water treatment is a three-step process:

1. **Chlorine** disinfects against organisms, such as bacteria and viruses, that could otherwise make people sick.
2. **Ammonia** stabilizes chlorine to form a longer-lasting disinfectant.
3. **Sodium carbonate and carbon dioxide** are added to Bull Run water while **sodium hydroxide** is added to groundwater to reduce the corrosion of metals such as lead.

Portland is in the process of changing our Bull Run treatment. Portland does not currently filter Bull Run drinking water. In response to a series of low-level detections of *Cryptosporidium* in Bull Run water, Portland is constructing a filtration plant to treat for *Cryptosporidium*. Portland anticipates the filtration plant will be online by 2029.

You have questions about water quality? We have answers!

Has Portland tested its drinking water for PFAS?

Yes, and fortunately PFAS have not been detected in drinking water from either of our water sources. PFAS—perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances—are a group of chemicals that are a nationwide concern. Portland shares this concern and takes steps to protect and test our drinking water for PFAS. Learn more on our PFAS page.

Is Portland's water soft or hard?

Bull Run water—Portland's main water supply—is soft. It typically has a total hardness of 7 to 11 parts per million (ppm), or approximately ½ a grain of hardness per gallon. Portland's groundwater supply is moderately hard: about 80 ppm, or about 5 grains per gallon. More hardness information is available on our Test Results page.

What is the pH of Portland's water?

The pH of Portland's drinking water typically ranges between 8.0 and 9.0. More pH information is available on our Test Results page.

Does Portland add fluoride to the water?

No. Fluoride naturally occurs in Portland's water at very low levels. You may want to ask your dentist or doctor about supplemental fluoride for preventing tooth decay. This is especially important for young children. More fluoride information is available on our Test Results page.

How can I get my water tested?

For free lead-in-water testing, residents can order a kit online or by calling 503-823-7525. For other testing, you can pay a private, accredited laboratory to test your tap

water. Information about accredited labs in Oregon can be found online or by calling 503-693-4100.

What causes temporarily discolored water?

Sediment and organic material from the Bull Run Watershed settle at the bottom of water main pipes. These can sometimes be stirred up during hydrant use or a main break. They can also be seen in the fall as a harmless tea-colored tint. Discolored water can also be caused by older pipes in buildings that add rust to the water. Learn more on our discolored water page.

How should property managers maintain water quality in large buildings?

Managers of large buildings should implement a water management program to protect their water quality and address the risk of *Legionella* growth. This is especially important for healthcare facilities and residential buildings for people 65 or older. Learn more on our water quality in large buildings page.

What the EPA says can be found in drinking water

Across the United States, the 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: **microbial contaminants**, such as viruses, bacteria, and protozoa from wildlife; **inorganic contaminants**, such as naturally occurring salts and metals; **pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from farming, urban stormwater runoff, or home and business use; **organic chemical contaminants**, such as byproducts from industrial processes or the result of chlorine combining with naturally occurring organic matter; and **radioactive contaminants**, such as naturally occurring radon.

Drinking water, including 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at EPA's drinking water website.

Contaminants detected in 2025

Definitions

Find definitions of acronyms and terms used in the following data tables.

CFU: colony forming units

An estimation of the number of fecal coliform bacteria in a water sample.

Contaminant

Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

MCL: maximum contaminant level

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.

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.

MRDL: maximum residual disinfectant level

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: maximum residual disinfectant level goal

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.

N/A: not applicable

Some contaminants do not have a health-based level or goal defined by the EPA, or the MCL or MCLG does not apply to that result.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity unit

A unit for measuring the turbidity, or cloudiness, of a water sample.

ppm: parts per million

A small amount of a substance within the water. In terms of time, one part per million is about 32 seconds out of one year.

ppb: parts per billion

A very small amount of a substance within the water. In terms of time, one part per billion is about 3 seconds out of one hundred years.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter

A unit for measuring the radioactivity of a water sample.

Regulated contaminant

A contaminant that has a drinking water limit set by the EPA based on health risk or aesthetic characteristics.

TT: treatment technique

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Unregulated contaminant

A contaminant that does not have a drinking water limit set by the EPA but may have one set in the future.

Data tables with results from 2025

Contaminants detected in Portland's untreated source water

Regulated contaminant	Levels detected in Portland's water	EPA limit: MCL or TT	EPA goal: MCLG	Source of contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2–3.3	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Giardia (cysts/liter)	0–4.9	TT	N/A	Animal wastes
Fecal coliform bacteria (% more than 20 CFU per 100 milliliters [mL] in 6 months)	0.6%	No more than 10% of samples in 6 months can have more than 20 CFU per 100 mL of water.	N/A	Animal wastes
Fecal coliform bacteria (CFU/100 mL) Range of single results	0–7	N/A	N/A	Animal wastes

Metals and nutrients detected in Portland's treated drinking water

Regulated contaminant	Levels detected in Portland's water	EPA limit: MCL	EPA goal: MCLG	Source of contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	<0.50–1.03	10	0	Found in natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	0.0008–0.01	2	2	Found in natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	<0.025–0.096	4	4	Found in natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	<0.01–0.11	10	10	Found in natural deposits, animal wastes

Unregulated contaminants detected in Portland's treated drinking water

Unregulated contaminant	Levels detected in Portland's water	Average level detected in Portland's water	Source of contaminant
Manganese (ppb)	1.9–43.8	23.9	Found in natural deposits
Radon (pCi/L)	<30–388	194	Found in natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	11–12	11.75	Found in natural deposits

Additional data

Cryptosporidium and lead data are listed below. Looking for additional data, such as pH, hardness, or PFAS? Find it in the question-and-answer section above or on our Drinking Water Test Results page.

About these contaminants

Learn more about the contaminants listed in the tables above.

Arsenic, barium, fluoride, and manganese

These metals are elements found in the earth's crust. They can dissolve into water that is in contact with natural deposits. At the levels found in Portland's drinking water, they are unlikely to result in negative health effects.

Fecal coliform bacteria

Fecal waste from wildlife in the watershed is the source of fecal coliform bacteria, a microorganism that can cause gastrointestinal illness. Portland is required to test for fecal coliform bacteria before chlorine is added. After testing our untreated water for fecal coliform bacteria, Portland treats its water with chlorine to control these bacteria.

Giardia

Wildlife in the watershed may be hosts to *Giardia*, a microorganism that can cause gastrointestinal illness. The treatment technique is to remove 99.9 percent of *Giardia* cysts. After testing our untreated water for *Giardia*, Portland treats its water with chlorine to control these organisms.

Haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes

Disinfection byproducts form when chlorine interacts with naturally occurring organic material in the water. High levels of disinfection byproducts can cause health problems in people. Portland adds ammonia to the water to form a more stable disinfectant, which helps minimize disinfection byproducts.

Nitrate (as nitrogen)

Nitrate, measured as nitrogen, can lead to bacterial and algal growth in the water. At levels above the EPA limit, nitrate can contribute to health problems. At the levels found in Portland's drinking water, nitrate is unlikely to result in negative health effects.

Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that cannot be seen, tasted, or smelled. Radon can be detected at very low levels in the Bull Run water supply and at varying levels in Portland's groundwater supply. At the levels found in Portland's drinking water, radon in water is unlikely to result in negative health effects.

Sodium

There is currently no drinking water standard for sodium. At the levels found in Portland's drinking water, sodium is unlikely to result in negative health effects.

Total chlorine

Total chlorine in the water distribution system is a measure of free chlorine and chlorine combined with ammonia. We need effective and safe levels of chlorine to remain in the drinking water to keep the water safe from bacteria and other microorganisms. At the levels found in Portland's drinking water, chlorine is unlikely to result in negative health effects.

Total coliform bacteria

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and usually do not make people sick. They are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Portland treats its water with chlorine to control these

bacteria. If these bacteria are found in more than 5 percent of distribution system samples in a month, the treatment technique requires we investigate and correct any possible causes.

Turbidity

Turbidity is the cloudiness of a water sample. In Portland's system, increased turbidity usually comes from large storms, which suspend organic material in Bull Run water. Increased turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide an environment for microorganisms to grow. Since Portland does not yet filter Bull Run water, we are required to test for turbidity. The treatment technique limit is that turbidity cannot exceed 5 NTU more than two times in 12 months. When turbidity rises in the Bull Run source, Portland can switch to its groundwater source.

Monitoring for *Cryptosporidium*

Data table of *Cryptosporidium* detections at the drinking water intake in 2025

Total number of samples tested	Total number of samples positive for *Cryptosporidium*	Levels detected in Portland's water (oocysts/liter)	Source of contaminant
193	54	0–0.08	Animal wastes

Cryptosporidium is a potentially disease-causing microorganism that lives in virtually all freshwater ecosystems. Drinking water treatment for *Cryptosporidium* is required by state and federal regulations. For five years, the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) did not require the Portland Water Bureau to treat for *Cryptosporidium* based on data showing that *Cryptosporidium* was rarely found in the Bull Run Watershed. In 2017, after the start of low-level *Cryptosporidium* detections, the OHA determined that treatment is now necessary. Detections of C*ryptosporidium* from the Bull Run have continued, primarily during the rainy season.

The Portland Water Bureau does not currently treat for *Cryptosporidium*, but is required to do so under drinking water regulations. Portland is working to install filtration by September 30, 2027 under a compliance schedule with the OHA. In the meantime, Portland Water Bureau is implementing interim measures such as watershed protection and additional monitoring to protect public health. Consultation with public health officials continues to conclude that the general public does not need to take any additional precautions.

Exposure to *Cryptosporidium* can cause cryptosporidiosis, a serious illness. Symptoms can include diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and stomach pain. People with healthy immune systems recover without medical treatment. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), people with severely weakened immune systems are at risk for more serious disease. Symptoms may be more severe and could lead to serious life-threatening illness. Examples of people with weakened immune systems include those with AIDS, those with inherited diseases that affect the immune system, and cancer and transplant patients who are taking certain immunosuppressive drugs.

The Environmental Protection Agency advises that customers who are immunocompromised and receive their drinking water from the Bull Run Watershed consult with their health care professional about the safety of drinking the tap water.

In March 2026, OHA informed the Portland Water Bureau that they plan to revise the Bilateral Compliance Agreement with a 24-month extended schedule, to account for delays caused by the land use process and provide flexibility to address unforeseen site conditions and weather delays. A new deadline of September 2029 will allow the City to deliver this critical project without compromising construction safety or the integrity of the facility.

Special notice for immunocompromised persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Reducing exposure to lead

Lead and copper test results from homes with higher risk for lead in water

We offer free lead-in-water tests to anyone in the service area. Every year, we also collect water samples from at least 50 homes with lead solder that are more likely to have higher levels of lead in water. Test results from these homes in 2025 were below the EPA action level. Individual results from each home tested is available on OHA's data portal.

Regulated contaminant	Levels detected in high-risk homes	90th percentile results	Homes exceeding action level	EPA limit: action level	EPA goal: MCLG	Source of contaminant
Lead (ppb)	<0.05–13.4	4.9	0 out of 98	15	0	Corrosion of household and building plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	0.005–0.5	0.15	0 out of 98	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household and building plumbing systems

Definitions

Find definitions for the acronyms and terms used in the above table.

90th percentile

90 percent of the sample results were less than the values shown.

Action level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If the 90th percentile results are above the action level, Portland must take action.

ppm: parts per million

A small amount of a substance within the water. In terms of time, one part per million is about 32 seconds out of one year.

ppb: parts per billion

A very small amount of a substance within the water. In terms of time, one part per billion is about 3 seconds out of one hundred years.

What to know about lead

The Portland Water Bureau cares about the health of the families in our community and is committed to helping you reduce your exposure to lead. Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed/chestfed), and young children.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Portland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes. While Portland has no known lead service lines, we

cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

What you can do about lead

You can help protect yourself and your family by:

- **Identifying and removing lead materials** within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.
- **Using a filter**, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.
- **Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula**. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- **Running your water to flush any lead out.** Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
- **Testing your water.** If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, order a free lead-in-water test kit online or call 503-823-7525.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at the EPA's lead page.

Sources of lead in Portland

Lead is rarely found in Portland's source waters. Additionally, in 2024 we certified with the state that Portland has no known lead service lines. We reviewed records and conducted site inspections to make this determination. Find more information about our process and findings on our lead webpage.

In Portland, lead enters drinking water from household plumbing materials containing lead. These materials include lead-based solder used between 1970 and 1985 to join copper pipe, and brass parts and faucets installed before 2014.

The most common sources of lead exposure in Portland are lead-based paint and household dust. Learn more at the **LeadLine** (**503-988-4000**).

Portland reduces lead at the tap

Portland treats its water to reduce lead levels at the tap. Sodium carbonate and carbon dioxide are added to Bull Run water to increase the pH and alkalinity while

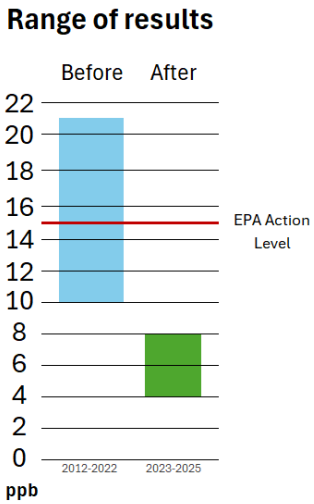
sodium hydroxide is added to groundwater to increase the pH. This treatment protects your water from any lead in your home plumbing materials.

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings, and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Portland conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites once per year. Portland treats water by adjusting pH and alkalinity to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by OHA. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, Portland monitors water quality parameters set by OHA four times per year.

Improved treatment successfully lowers lead levels

In 2022, we began using improved corrosion control treatment to reduce lead levels at the tap. Since then, we have seen a noticeable reduction in lead levels in homes that have lead solder.

The EPA requires that 90% of homes routinely tested for lead must have lead levels below 15 ppb. Before our improved treatment, lead levels were reduced but results were close to the 15 ppb action level, and sometimes were above it. After our improved water treatment, results are now well below the 15 ppb level. These results show that our improved water treatment is working to protect our community from lead in plumbing systems.



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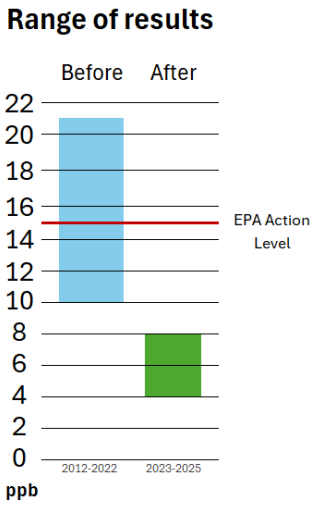


City of Lake Oswego
2026 Water Quality Report

The City of Lake Oswego's 2026 Water Quality Report is based on data collected during the 2025 calendar year. The City prepares this report in accordance with Federal and State regulations to bring our customers the best available information about the water they drink.

Lake Oswego's drinking water is tested every day and for the 2026 report, we can proudly announce there were no violations. More than 90 contaminants are regularly sampled for, both before and after the water is treated, to ensure it meets the more than 120 water quality standards for drinking water set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Oregon. All of the substances were either not detected or were detected at levels well below limits set by the EPA and State of Oregon for safe drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or water quality, please contact 503-635-0280.

Where does Lake Oswego's water come from?

Lake Oswego's drinking water originates in the Clackamas River watershed, which is one of the highest quality water sources in the state. This watershed encompasses 940 square miles and begins in the Mount Hood National Forest. Water is withdrawn from the Clackamas River in Gladstone, then pumped through a pipeline buried beneath the Willamette River to the Lake Oswego-Tigard Water Treatment Plant located in West Linn.

A Clackamas River Watershed Source Water Assessment was completed in 2019. The report is available at **www.deq.state.or.us/wq/dwp/docs/uswareports/USWA_00457LakeOswego.pdf**. An additional Clackamas River Water Providers report can be found at **https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/d107e2dad24e4a5d9c28dad37a835c16.**

Sources of Contaminants

The Safe Drinking Water Act defines the term "contaminant" as any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. Therefore, the law defines "contaminant" very broadly as being anything other than water molecules. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Some drinking water contaminants may be harmful if consumed at certain levels in drinking water while others may be harmless. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA sets regulatory limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration sets limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the earth's surface or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Drinking water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water throughout the United States include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wildlife or septic systems e.g. coliform and giardia.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as farming, urban stormwater runoff, and home or business use.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can occur naturally, e.g. radon.

Cyanotoxin Monitoring Rule

In 2018, the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) developed a drinking water rule that requires many drinking water systems in the state to test for cyanotoxins, and notify the public about the test results.

Cyanobacteria naturally occur in lakes and streams. Under certain conditions, such as in warm water containing an abundance of nutrients, they can rapidly form harmful algal blooms (HABs). These blooms are capable of producing toxins known as cyanotoxins. Cyanotoxins are compounds that are capable of harming humans. The OHA has issued safe drinking water limits for the cyanotoxins microcystins and cylindrospermopsin. Lake Oswego's results are listed below. During the 2025 testing, no cyanotoxins were detected in Lake Oswego's water supply.

Algal Toxin	Health Advisory (Vulnerable Population)	Health Advisory (All Population)	Health Advisory (Recreational Advisory)	Sample Date	Raw Water
Total Microcystins	0.3 µG/L	1.6 µG/L	4 µG/L	2025	Not Detected
Cylindrospermopsin	0.7 µG/L	3 µG/L	8 µG/L	2025	Not Detected

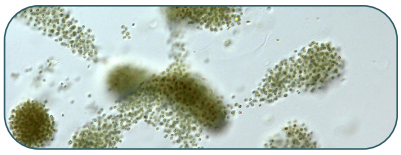
BY THE NUMBERS

Lake Oswego's Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds Every State and Federal Standard

The accompanying table shows the results of water quality testing for 2025. Every regulated substance detected in Lake Oswego's drinking water is listed.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Lake Oswego Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (CL^2) (ppm)	4	4	0.94 (average)	0.10	1.34	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppm)	NA	0.0600	0.0042 (highest quarterly average)	0.0012	0.0074	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes/ (TTHMs) (ppm)	NA	0.0800	0.0086 (highest quarterly average)	0.0024	0.0200	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppm)	0	0.0100	0.0004	N/D	0.0010	2025	No	By-product of drinking water treatment with Ozone
Microbiological								
Fecal Coliform/E. Coli (positive samples)	0	0	0	Not Detected		2025	No	Human and animal waste
Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	0	5	0	Not Detected		2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT <0.30 in 95% of samples	100% of samples meet turbidity standards	0.024	0.112	2025	No	Soil runoff, erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	Action Level=1.3	90^{th} percentile: 0.00 Homes exceeding AL: 0			2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	Action Level=15	90^{th} percentile: 0.00 Homes exceeding AL: 0			2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Cryptosporidium



Cryptosporidium is a microorganism (protozoan) naturally present in surface water supplies throughout the world. Surface water supplies are particularly vulnerable if they receive runoff or pollution from human or animal waste. Since wildlife inhabit the Clackamas River Watersheds, managing agencies regularly monitor for *Cryptosporidium*. Occasionally, this monitoring detects low levels of *Cryptosporidium*.

New national standards further reduce the risks of illness from *Cryptosporidium*. Symptoms of infection include nausea, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life-threatening illnesses. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease and may be spread through means other than drinking water.

What else do we look for in Lake Oswego water?

The following list of chemicals and compounds are what we test for on a regular basis. Most chemicals are measured in parts per billion (ppb) or parts per million (ppm). None of these compounds were detected in Lake Oswego's drinking water.

Volatile Organic Compound: (21 compounds) manmade chemical compounds such as cleaning fluids, degreasers, and plastics.

Synthetic Organic Compounds: (30 compounds) manmade chemicals, including insecticides and herbicides.

Inorganic Compounds: (16 compounds) naturally occurring minerals and chemicals that are released into water through erosion and leaching of mineral deposits.

For a complete listing of all test results, go to the Oregon Drinking Water Service website: **https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00457.**

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Lake Oswego Tigard Water Partnership is complying with the fifth round of the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The UCMR 5 aims to provide the EPA with data to understand the frequency that 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium are found in the nation's drinking water systems. A full list of contaminants tested and their results can be found here: **www.lakeoswego.city/publicworks/drinking-water-and-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas.**

No PFAS Detected in Drinking Water Supply

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications. PFAS have been detected in air, water, and soil in and around manufacturing facilities. Due to their chemical structure, PFAS are very stable in the environment and are resistant to breaking down. PFAS move easily through the ground, getting into groundwater that is used for some water supplies or for private drinking water wells. When released into lakes or rivers used as sources of drinking water, they can get into drinking water supplies.

Due to their potential health effects, the EPA selected a group of 29 PFAS to be monitored under the UCMR 5. **The Lake Oswego Tigard Water Partnership has complied with sampling for this group under the UCMR 5 and has found no detectable amounts in our drinking water supply.**

For more information, call 503-635-0394 or email watertest@lakeoswego.city.

For a complete listing of all test results, go to the Oregon Drinking Water Service website: **https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00457**.

Drinking and Bottled Water Notice

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. However, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at 1-800-426-4791.

Special Notice for Immuno-Compromised Persons

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 persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** 1-800-426-4791 or visiting **www.epa.gov/safewater.**

Free Lead Testing

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. The City offers FREE lead testing to its water customers. Sample bottles and instructions can be picked up at the main reception desk at City Hall.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Glossary: EPA Water Quality Definitions

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements 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 technology.

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

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

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 contamination.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): the standard unit of measurement used in water analysis to measure turbidity in a water sample. Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks.

Parts per Million (ppm): one part per million is equivalent to half of an aspirin tablet dissolved in a full bathtub of water (approximately 50 gallons).

Parts per Billion (ppb): one part per billion is equivalent to half of an aspirin tablet dissolved in 1,000 bathtubs of water (approximately 50,000 gallons).

pH: a scale that measures how acidic or basic drinking water (or another substance) is.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead and Corrosion Safety

Lake Oswego's water system meets State and Federal requirements for lead. Results from customer sampling demonstrate that the system is optimized to prevent lead from getting into the water.

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 City of Lake Oswego 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 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Service Line Inventory

Lake Oswego's water system has no known lead pipes or connections. The main source of lead in drinking water is typically from household plumbing or components associated with service lines on the back side of the meter.

In 2021, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required all water providers to identify the material of every water service line by October 2024. Service lines connect the main water pipe to a home or building and include both a public portion (City responsibility) and a private portion (property owner responsibility). These lines may be made of plastic, galvanized steel, copper, or lead; lead service lines were banned in Oregon in 1985.

Since 2021, Lake Oswego has been conducting a system-wide inventory to determine whether service lines are lead, non-lead, or unknown. In September 2024, **the City submitted its results to the Oregon Health Authority, confirming that no known lead service lines exist in the distribution system,** based on statistical analysis of thousands of field-verified sites.

To access the lead line inventory, visit **https://yourwater.oregon.gov/leadcopper.php?pwsno=00457.**

Corrosion Control Efforts

Lake Oswego's water system maintains a corrosion control program to minimize the leaching of metals such as lead and copper from pipes and plumbing materials. As part of this program, Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) is added during treatment to elevate and stabilize the finished water pH. Maintaining an optimal pH reduces the corrosivity of the water and helps form protective scales on pipe surfaces, which limits the release of metals into drinking water. Water system operators routinely monitor pH, alkalinity, and other water quality parameters to ensure the effectiveness of corrosion control and compliance with regulatory standards.

Using your New Smart Meter for Water Savings!

In 2025 the City completed a project updating more than 12,000 water meters throughout Lake Oswego to Advanced Meter Infrastructure, or Smart Meters. These meters provide near real-time water usage data and can help you monitor usage, track trends, and identify water leaks. To use this cutting-edge technology, customers need to simply register for Utility Online or login to their existing online account. Visit **lakeoswego.city/finance/pay-here-online-or-view-billing-history** for more information on how to sign up for online billing and leak alerts.

MORE INFORMATION

www.lakeoswego.city/publicworks

Water Quality and Treatment:
503-635-0394
or **watertest@lakeoswego.city**

Utility Billing: 503-635-0265
Water Operations: 503-635-0280

Lake Oswego Tigard Water Partnership

www.lotigardwater.org

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
www.epa.gov

Clackamas River Basin Council

www.clackamasriver.org

Oregon Health Authority

Drinking Water Services
1-503-731-4010
www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/healthyenvironments/drinnkingwater/pages/index.aspx

Regional Water Providers Consortium

www.regionalh2o.org

Clackamas River Water Providers

www.clackamasproviders.org

Get Involved

You are invited to attend Lake Oswego City Council meetings and Lake Oswego Tigard Water Partnership Committee meetings. Visit **www.lakeoswego.city/citycouncil** or **www.lotigardwater.org** for meeting details.

Take a Tour of the Water Treatment Plant!

We host public tours of our state-of-the-art water treatment plant.
Visit **www.lakeoswego.city/publicworks/water** to register for a tour!

For a complete listing of all test results, go to the Oregon Drinking Water Service website: **https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00457**

www.lakeoswego.city

The City of Lake Oswego fosters a welcoming and inclusive community where all people have the opportunity to thrive and have equitable access to City services. For Americans with Disabilities Act or Civil Rights Title VI accommodations, translation/interpretation services, or more information call 503-635-0270 or Oregon Relay Service 7-1-1.

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