



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025

2025 Summary Snapshot

- Zero coliform violations in current testing period

Zero actionable levels detected in Residential Lead/Copper testing in current testing period

- The District is in compliance with EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and OHA (Oregon Health Authority) Lead Service Line Inventory reporting
- No lead service lines have been detected districtwide
- If you have any questions or concerns please call the office at 503-663-4594

Introduction

The Water Quality Report serves to inform the public of the services and quality of water provided by Boring Water District over the latest year. The water district's goal is to provide safe and dependable drinking water to its customers. According to the Water Quality Data from this past year, the water district continues to exceed all federal and state drinking water standards.

About the Water

The district's water comes from the Troutdale Aquifer that is pumped from four active wells to three large holding tanks located on Polivka Hill. The well water is of such high quality that the district is able to serve it without any treatments, chlorination, or filtration. Fluoride is not added to the district's water.

Testing the Water

Potential Contamination

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are man-made or naturally occurring. As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring materials. In some cases, radioactive material can be picked up from human or animal activity. All drinking water, including bottled, may reasonably be expected to contain trace amounts of some contaminants.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

- **Microbial: Viruses and Bacteria**
 - Sewage and treatment plants
 - Septic systems
 - Agricultural livestock operations
 - Wildlife
- **Inorganic Contaminants**
 - Salts and metals, which can be a naturally occurring or a result of urban storm water runoff
 - Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges
 - Farming
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**
 - Agriculture
 - Urban storm water runoff
 - Residential uses
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants**
 - Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production
 - Gas stations
 - Urban storm water runoff
 - Septic system
- **Radioactive Contaminants**
 - Can be naturally occurring

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Drinking Water Program has assessed the areas surrounding our wells to identify potential sources of pollution and to determine the relative risk to our water from those sources. A copy of the Source Water Assessment is on file at our office.

Monitoring

To ensure the health and safety of our customers, Boring Water District routinely monitors for approximately 100 different elements in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The district uses an independent laboratory to analyze the water samples. We test for many different substances, yet the results will appear in the table only if the substance is detected. The results remain in the table until, in compliance with regulations, we test for the substance again, sometimes several years later.

Health Information

Immuno-compromised Individuals

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. An immunocompromised host is a person who does not have the ability to respond normally to an infection due to an impaired or weakened immune system. This inability to fight

infection is prompted by illness and disease (e.g., diabetes, HIV), malnutrition, and drugs. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological Contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). They are also able to provide more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems. Lead in drinking water primarily originates from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Boring Water District 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, to minimize the potential for lead exposure, flush the tap for 30 seconds to 3 minutes before using water (only drinking or cooking). If there is concern about lead in the water, a request can be processed to test it. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, can be found by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800 426-4791.

Contaminant Data Section

Boring Water District #24: Water Quality Data 2025					
Source Water Samples					
Contaminant	Goal (mg/L)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Results	Violations	Likely Contaminant
Coliform (2 Samples per month)	0 bacterial colonies detected	2nd sample within a month with bacterial colonies detected	0 bacterial colonies detected in 20 samples	No	Naturally present in environment
Lead and Copper at Residential Water Faucets September 2025					
Substances	Goal (mg/L)	Action Level (mg/L)	90th Percentile	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Likely Contaminant
Lead	0	0.015	0	0 out of 10 tested	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper	0	1.3	0.042	0 out of 10 tested	Corrosion of household plumbing system

Lead Service Line Inventory

Boring Water District is working the Service Line Inventory project, a project mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to review the water service pipeline materials in our system. **No lead service lines have been detected districtwide.**

A "service line" or "service pipeline" is the small diameter tube, usually 3/4" or 1" in size that is buried and extends from the public water main to the water meter, and then from the water meter to the customer's structure. The concern of the EPA and OHA is that service lines constructed prior to 1986 may be made from lead. OHA has concluded that service lines installed after 1985 are considered non-lead, as this is when the lead ban was enacted in the state of Oregon.

Results: Between the water main and the customer water meter, all service lines observed in the Boring Water District are not made from lead. On the customer side of the water meter, there were various pipe materials observed including copper, galvanized steel, PVC, PEX, or other type of plastic pipe. None of which are a material prohibited by the EPA or OHA.

Procedure: Under the guidance of the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) and the EPA, we first examined historical water system records and performed visual inspections to produce an initial inventory of service lines that may have been constructed prior to 1986. Next, our water operator is conducting a thorough visual inspection of a random sample of 20% (59) of these older service lines and found none made from lead. Service line pipe material was inspected in the proximity of the customer's water meter, by excavating on both the customer side and the public side of the water meter. The means and methods of the service line inventory, including the statistical methods, were reviewed and approved by the OHA.

All remaining uninspected service lines are predicted to be made with non-lead material, with a 95% statistical confidence level, based on the results of the random survey of 20% of service lines that were constructed prior to 1986.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Boring Water District is responsible for providing high quality water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your homes. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, running a load of laundry, taking a shower, or doing dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certified to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact LeadLine at leadline.org or 503-988-4000. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions

ND - Non-detects - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. The majority of the contaminants tested for were not detected and were left off the table.

Contaminant- any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter found within it.

Physical Contaminant- These primarily impact the physical or aesthetic properties of water.

Examples: Sediment, soil erosion, suspended organic material. **Effect:** Changes the water's appearance, cloudiness, or taste.

Chemical Contaminant- These are elements or compounds that can be naturally occurring or man-made. **Examples:** Nitrogen, bleach, salts, pesticides, metals (like arsenic or lead), and pharmaceutical drugs. **Effect:** Ranges from harmless to highly toxic, requiring careful [EPA Standards for Drinking Water](#).

Biological Contaminant- Also referred to as microbes or microbiological contaminants. **Examples:** Bacteria, viruses, protozoa, and parasites (e.g., *E. coli* and *Giardia*). **Effect:** Often causes waterborne illnesses and gastrointestinal issues.

Radiological Contaminant- These are chemical elements with unstable atoms that emit ionizing radiation. **Examples:** Cesium, plutonium, uranium, and radium. **Effect:** Increases long-term health and cancer risks.

Pesticide- A pesticide in water is any chemical substance, such as an insecticide, herbicide, or fungicide that contaminates surface or groundwater. These residues enter water systems through agricultural runoff, lawn care, and spray drift, posing potential risks to both human drinking supplies and aquatic ecosystems.

Herbicide- An herbicide in water, commonly known as an aquatic herbicide, is a chemical substance specifically formulated and legally approved to control or eliminate unwanted aquatic vegetation, such as weeds and algae, in bodies of water like lakes, ponds, rivers, and wetlands.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water. 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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL's 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 level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

AL - Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant. If exceeded, it triggers the need for treatment or action from the water system.

90th Percentile - the highest result found in 90% of the samples listed in order from the lowest to the highest results.

Ppm - Parts per million - One part per million corresponds to 1 minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Ppb - Parts per billion - One part per billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Resources

Complete information about our water system and sampling results

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater/Pages/index.aspx>

Oregon Department of Human Services Drinking Water Program

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HealthyEnvironments/DrinkingWater>. Click Drinking Water Data Online, WS Name Look Up and click Boring Water District.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800 426-4791) www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

EPA guidelines

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf>