



Photo by Pierrette Lo



WILSONVILLE
OREGON

2026 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Based on 2025 Water Testing Data

ABOUT THIS REPORT & DATA

Federal and State drinking water standards require monitoring and reporting of specific water-quality parameters. For each parameter, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) “below which there is no known or expected risk to health.”

Furthermore, the EPA requires that only State-certified laboratories using approved standard methods are permitted to be used when analyzing water samples for public water systems.

The 2025 data shows Wilsonville’s treated water-quality results at the Willamette River Water Treatment Plant as well as samples collected throughout the City’s water distribution system.



WILSONVILLE’S WATER SOURCE: WILLAMETTE RIVER

In April 2002, the City began operating the Willamette River Water Treatment Plant (WRWTP) with a sub-surface intake on the Willamette River. The water-intake line is screened to protect fish and to prevent debris from entering the treatment plant. The Willamette Valley watershed upstream of the Wilsonville WRWTP intake encompasses an area of approximately 8,400 square miles. Treated surface water from the Willamette River is the City’s primary drinking-water source. Wilsonville’s previous source of groundwater (eight local wells) is still available for use in emergencies. These wells tap a large underground formation called the Columbia River Basalt Aquifer.

Since the opening of the WRWTP, the City has not needed to use any of the wells for drinking water. All of Wilsonville’s water storage tanks and wells are covered and have security systems in place. A source water assessment is available online at wilsonvilleoregon.gov/publicworks/page/water-treatment-plant.



POTENTIAL SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS

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

The City of Wilsonville continuously meets or exceeds Federal and State requirements for safe drinking water. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. Water traveling over the surface of the land or through the ground, 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.

POTENTIAL SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS INCLUDE:

1

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

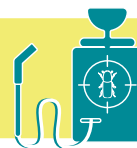


2

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.

3

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.



4

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.

5

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



6

The City's surface water supply is moderately susceptible to contamination from potential contaminant sources (e.g. underground storage tanks). However, the risk to surface water quality is relatively small.

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA

Please see the Glossary of Terms, located at the end of this document, for a list of all the acronyms in this table.

CONTAMINANTS	UNITS OF MEASURE	DATE TESTED	RESULTS/ RANGE		AVG.	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	POTENTIAL SOURCES	VIOLATION
			LOW	HIGH					
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Nitrate	PPM	1/27/2025	0.98		N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	No
RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER TESTING SUMMER OF 2024									
Lead	PPM	8/24/2024	0.00820 (90th Percentile)		N/A	AL = 0.015	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	No
			0.00174	0.123 ¹					
Copper	PPM	8/24/2024	0.0669 (90th Percentile)		N/A	AL = 1.3	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	No
			0.0081	0.146					
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS, AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	PPB	Quarterly	4.9	20.9	11.9	80.0	0.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	PPB	Quarterly	3.3	6.0	4.5	60.0	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Bromate	PPB	Monthly	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	0.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Total Organic Carbon ²	PPM	Quarterly	0.48	0.65	0.57	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	No
Chlorine	PPM	Daily	0.02	2.50	0.72	4.00	4.00	Water additive used to control microbes	No
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS									
Fecal Coliform/E.Coli	# of Positive Samples	Monthly	ND			0.0	0	Human and animal waste	No
Total Coliform	# of Positive Samples	Monthly (30 samples per month)	0		N/A	0	0	Naturally present in the environment	No
Turbidity	NTU	Daily	0.001	0.094	0.029	TtT ³	N/A	Sediment or soil runoff	No

NOTES:

1. One of the 31 sampling locations exceeded the Lead Action Level Limit.
2. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects, however, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. TOC does not have a specific numerical Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) because it is not directly toxic, but it is regulated through a Treatment Technique (TT) requirement.
3. Total Turbidity (TtT) is equal to or less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples each month.

ACCORDING TO THE EPA

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Contaminants do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, 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.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

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. Wilsonville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Wilsonville Public Works Department at 503-682-4092. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



PREVENTING LEAD IN WATER



Wilsonville is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Lead in drinking water occurs primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing in older homes.

In 2025, Wilsonville tested 31 pre-approved sample sites and found the 90th percentile values to be below the action limits. This shows that Wilsonville's water is being properly treated for corrosion control in the distribution system. Testing takes place again in 2027.

Corrosion control practices are maintained by public water systems to protect consumers from potential lead and copper contamination within private plumbing systems. Wilsonville follows EPA recommendation for raising the pH of drinking water to between 7.4 and 8.0, making the water less corrosive and helping to create a protective film on the interior of the pipes. Raising alkalinity allows the water to buffer against dramatic pH changes

When water has been sitting for several hours you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women or young children. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have the water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or [epa.gov/safewater/lead](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

LEAD & COPPER SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

In October 2024, the City of Wilsonville completed the initial Lead Service Line Inventory in accordance with EPA's revised Lead and Copper Rule. The 2021 Revised Lead and Copper Rule requires that all Oregon state public water systems develop a complete inventory of all service line materials, including both public and private segments. The City of Wilsonville is committed to complying with the EPA's efforts to reduce exposure to lead through drinking water. The Oregon Health Authority has concluded that service lines installed after 1985 are considered non-lead, since this is when the lead ban was enacted in Oregon. Per Oregon policy, if a water system has no current or historical records or knowledge of public lead service line use, a private galvanized line is classified as non-lead.



Based on statistical guidance from Oregon Health Authority, the City of Wilsonville inspected 367 private drinking water service lines across the city to get a random, yet representative sample of service lines built prior to 1986. The City found zero lead service lines in these inspections. You can view a map of the 2024 test sites at wilsonvilleoregon.gov/publicworks/page/lead-and-copper-rule.

Statistically, remaining non-inspected service lines are likely made with a non-lead material, with a 95% confidence level. Lead is not introduced through the treatment processes the City of Wilsonville uses to keep your drinking water safe. For additional information on the health effects of lead, please visit the Environmental Protection Agency's website: [epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

WILSONVILLE CONTINUES TO EXCEED FEDERAL & STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Since the Willamette River Water Treatment Plant opened, Wilsonville water has exceeded all Federal and State drinking water standards for water quality and regulatory compliance. In March 2022, Oregon Health Authority's water system survey identified Wilsonville as an Outstanding Performer. The City's excellent drinking water quality is the result of a high-quality source coupled with a state-of-the-art treatment plant and a well-maintained water storage and distribution system.



Photo by Susan Reep

From the Willamette River, water enters the plant to begin a five-step treatment process. The treatment plant's multi-barrier approach utilizes the best available technology, including intermediate oxidation with ozone and 13 other sub-processes. The City contracts with Veolia to provide day-to-day operations and maintenance of the treatment facility.

WATER TREATMENT: A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

1

Intake: River water flows through the intake screens and then it is pumped uphill to the plant for treatment.



2

Enhanced Coagulation, Sedimentation: Raw water is treated with a coagulant and enters the Actiflo™ process, which quickly removes turbidity and other contaminants.

3

Ozonation: Clarified water from Actiflo™ is disinfected with ozone, an extremely powerful oxidizer which kills pathogenic organisms and breaks down taste and odor compounds.

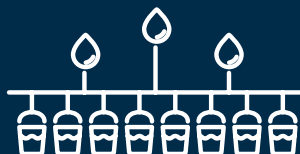


4

GAC Filtration: Disinfected water passes through Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filters which effectively remove turbidity and dissolved organic molecules.

5

Secondary Disinfection & Storage: Filtered water is treated with chlorine which protects the water as it travels through the distribution system to City reservoirs.



REGIONAL WATER PROVIDER CONSORTIUM

The City of Wilsonville is a member of the Regional Water Providers Consortium (RWPC), which provides leadership in the planning, management, stewardship, and resiliency of drinking water in the Portland metropolitan region. The City of Wilsonville is one of 26 members of the consortium, which serves Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill Counties. Together, participating entities provide most of the Portland metropolitan area's drinking water.



Formed in 1997, the Consortium serves as a collaborative and coordinating organization to improve the planning and management of the municipal water supply. By working collaboratively, the Consortium and its members achieve economies of scale implementing regional programs that save customers money. The Consortium's work is divided into three categories: conservation, emergency preparedness and regional coordination.

Find out more about the Consortium and its work in water conservation, emergency preparedness, and regional coordination at regionalh2o.org.

BEFORE THERE'S AN EMERGENCY



**Get ready.
Get water.**

FOR MORE INFORMATION

If you have questions about this report or would like a hard copy mailed to you, call 503-682-4092. City Council meetings occur on the first and third Monday of each month. Meetings begin at 7 pm at City Hall and public comments are always welcome.

This report provides water-quality data to the public in compliance with the Federal Clean Water Act and OAR 333-061-0043 Consumer Confidence Reports. The reporting period includes all testing performed during the 2025 calendar year.

DIRECTORY

City of Wilsonville Customer Service	(503) 682-1011
EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline	1 (800) 426-4791
State Drinking Water Program	bit.ly/3oQVWY9
EPA Water Website	epa.gov/safewater/
City of Wilsonville Website	wilsonvilleoregon.gov/WaterQuality



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow. For lead and copper, a water supply is in compliance with the drinking water standards if 90% of the samples are a less than or equal to the “action level.”
- **Contaminant:** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- **Herbicide:** Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any plant pest, commonly known as weeds.
- **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.
- **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.
- **mrem/year:** Millirems per year (a measure the radiation absorbed by the body).
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** A measure of light-scattering particulate in the water, or how clear the water is.
- **ND:** Not detected.
- **Pesticide:** Any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest, as well as any substance intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.
- **ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (Hg/L). pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- **ppt:** Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.







Willamette River

Photo by Kali Weaver

Flowing through Wilsonville, Oregon, the Willamette River is both the city's primary water source and a defining feature of its natural landscape. Photographed at Memorial Park in early March 2026, the scene captures the transition into spring as fresh greenery emerges alongside rich golden hues beneath the wide-open skies of the Pacific Northwest. The riverfront setting reflects the calm beauty, environmental significance, and strong sense of community that make Memorial Park one of Wilsonville's most cherished gathering places.

