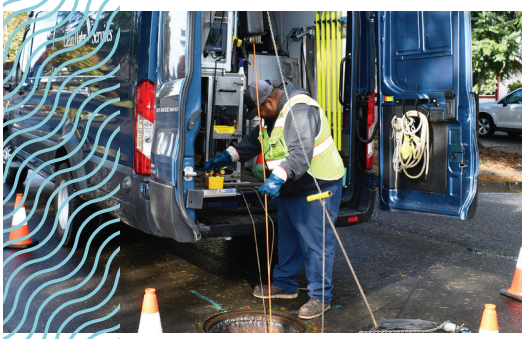
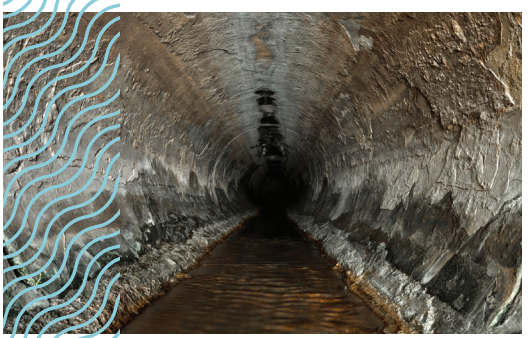
2025 Annual Report

INFLOW AND INFILTRATION

March 2026









Clean Water Services

1. Introduction

Schedule D.1 of the Clean Water Services (CWS) watershed-based NPDES Permit requires an annual inflow and infiltration (I/I) report, which must include:

- An assessment of I/I issues at the four water resource recovery facilities based on comparisons of summer and winter flows.
- Details of activities performed in the previous year to identify and reduce I/I.
- Details of activities planned for the following year to identify and reduce I/I.
- A summary of sanitary sewer overflows that occurred during the previous year.

CWS is making continual progress in identifying and reducing I/I throughout the collection system. CWS continued its commitment to I/I abatement and rehabilitation through its Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and substantial maintenance, television (TV) inspection, and flow monitoring programs. Staff members use these programs to identify, quantify, and reduce I/I within the sanitary sewer collection system.

2. Collection System Description

CWS' collection system includes assets owned by CWS or its co-implementers including 45 pump stations, approximately 1,852 miles of sanitary sewer line, 72 miles of force main, and about 49,686 sanitary sewer manholes. Pipes range from 4 inches to 84 inches in diameter. CWS has intergovernmental agreements with each of the 12 cities in its service area and with Washington County that articulate the division of responsibilities and Performance Standards for managing, operating, and maintaining the collection system. The Performance Standards detail maintenance frequency and measurement criteria for activities such as line cleaning, manhole maintenance and repairs, root control, TV inspections, and emergency response. These standards provide consistency across the entire service area and are designed to maintain the collection system efficiently and cost-effectively; promptly identify and address potential issues; and minimize the risk of sanitary sewer overflows due to inadequate capacity, maintenance, or structural deficiencies.

3. Inflow and Infiltration Abatement Programs – 2025

3.1 Inflow and Infiltration Assessment

The following table summarizes the statistics used to compare dry weather and wet weather flows at CWS' four water resource recovery facilities (WRRFs) to support an assessment of facility I/I issues in 2025. Wet weather flows include those from November to April; dry weather flows include those from May through October.

Table 1: 2025 Water Resource Recovery Facility Influent Flow Statistics

Daily Average Flow	Rock Creek	Durham	Forest Grove	Hillsboro
Average wet weather flow, MGD	43.4	28.9	5.8	5.6
Maximum month wet weather flow, MGD	49.2	33.9	7.5	7.4
Peak wet weather flow, MGD	102.5	74.1	19.2	15.6
Wet weather peaking factor	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.8
Average dry weather flow, MGD	30.1	19.5	4.2	3.1
Maximum month dry weather flow, MGD	30.1	22.2	5.0	3.4
Peak dry weather flow, MGD	42.1	26.8	5.8	5.5
Dry weather peaking factor	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8
Ratio of wet weather to dry weather average monthly flow	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8

Peaking factors in excess of 4 and high ratios of wet versus dry average flows are an indication of significant levels of I/I entering the sanitary sewer system. Wet weather peaking factors at the WRRFs ranged from 2.4 to 3.3; wet to dry average flow ratios range from 1.4 to 1.8. The Forest Grove WRRF and Hillsboro WWRF have the highest wet weather peaking factors of 3.3 and 2.8, respectively. The Hillsboro and Durham WRRFs have the highest wet versus dry average flow ratios of 1.8 and 1.5, respectively.

CWS is focusing on capital projects to reduce I/I in partnership with our co-implementor partner cities in the priority areas identified in Section 3.3 and 3.4 below.

3.2 Activities Performed in 2025 to Identify and Reduce I/I

3.2.1 Capital Improvement Program

Capital Improvement Program Staffing: In 2025, CWS employed a division manager (0.5 FTE) and senior engineer (1 FTE) to work on CWS' I/I reduction program. The division manager is responsible for managing the overall I/I reduction program and the large-diameter sewer rehabilitation program. The senior engineer is responsible for planning, designing, and administering the I/I abatement projects.

CIP Prioritization: CWS has observed rapid residential growth over the past decade and anticipates that this trend will continue. Capital project priorities have accordingly been

focused on capacity assurance. One method of providing capacity is reducing I/I. Recent I/I abatement efforts have targeted high I/I basins to achieve capacity for growth and to reduce or eliminate downstream gravity sewer, pump station, and water resource recovery facility expansion projects.

3.3 Study and Project Summary 2025

3.3.1 Clean Water Services

Aloha 3 Pump Station Project: In 2022, CWS began a project to investigate the collection system for I/I-driven capacity constraints within the collection system tributary to the Aloha 3 Pump Station. The results of this investigation determined the potential for I/I abatement within the tributary basin to offset future improvements at the pump station and were presented in 2025.

Bohmann Exposed Mainlines Rehabilitation: This project addresses two locations of exposed sewer mainlines crossing Fanno Creek and the high calculated I/I for the surrounding areas. Work will include eliminating the creek crossing and rehabilitating approximately 2,000 linear feet of mainline with the associated structures and service laterals. Planning and design began in 2025.

Cedar Hills Rehabilitation: This project included replacing approximately 13,000 linear feet of 6, 8, and 10-inch sanitary sewer mainline and the associated structures and service lateral connections to reduce the I/I observed in the project area. The project was completed in August 2025 for $5.3 million.

East Basin I/I Abatement and Rehabilitation: Approximately $30 million in I/I reduction improvements were identified in CWS' East Basin Master Plan for the Durham WRRF sewershed. In 2024, CWS began investigating I/I removal opportunities and the feasibility of how I/I removal will help offset future capital projects in this basin (i.e., rehabilitation of the system or building a wet weather pump station). This investigation continued in 2025.

Forest Grove Sewer Rehabilitation Phase 3 – Pacific Avenue & E Street: Design of phase 3 began in early 2025 to help address the high I/I observed at the Forest Grove WRRF during storms. The project will consist of rehabilitating approximately 4,000 linear feet of pipe and include the associated structures and service laterals. Construction is planned for 2026.

I/I Abatement Master Planning: CWS continued to review flow meter data and strategically relocated meters to further isolate and identify the sanitary flow basins experiencing the highest rates of I/I. Refer to the Flow Monitoring section of this report for additional information.

West Basin Master Plan: CWS studied I/I abatement as part of the development of the West Basin Master Plan to better understand the I/I influence from the sewershed areas that discharge to the Hillsboro, Rock Creek, and Forest Grove WRRFs. Some high areas of I/I in the West Basin included the Aloha 3 pump station, Forest Grove, Johnston

Creek, McKay Creek, and Turner Creek. This Master Plan was completed and adopted by the Board in 2025.

3.3.2 City of Beaverton

SW 131st, Barlow to Hanson, Sanitary Sewer Inflow & Infiltration Reduction Project: In 2020 and 2021, CWS installed five flow monitors within a 250-acre residential area, dividing the area into six subbasins. The City of Beaverton initiated a more focused investigation of the 45-acre SW 131st Barlow to Hanson subbasin, which contributes the highest levels of I/I among the six subbasins. Investigation in the subbasin proceeded in 2024 and 2025 with vapor testing, CCTV inspections, and data analysis. Preliminary design began at the end of 2025, and the project team will be working toward a 30% design milestone for construction in early 2026.

3.3.3 City of Hillsboro

Sanitary Sewer I&I Abatement Project #6 for the 1911/1936 Basins: The City of Hillsboro completed the design to rehabilitate or replace the remaining sanitary sewer line in this project. Construction on the project started in 2025 with completion scheduled for 2026.

3.4 Activities Planned for 2026 to Identify and Reduce I/I

3.4.1 Clean Water Services

Aloha 3 Pump Station Twin Trunks Rehabilitation: Investigation, design, and planning for the rehabilitation of the twin trunks — called the Butternut trunklines — are expected to begin in 2026. The project consists of rehabilitating approximately 13,000 linear feet of 21-inch sanitary sewer trunklines and the associated manholes. Construction is anticipated to begin in 2027. This project is a spinoff of the Aloha 3 Pump Station investigation project that was completed in 2025.

Bohmann Exposed Mainlines Rehabilitation: Design and planning of this project began in 2025 and will continue in 2026 to allow for the elimination of the creek crossings and I/I rehabilitation. Construction is anticipated to begin at the end of 2026 or in 2027.

East Basin I/I Abatement and Rehabilitation: The planning and evaluation of the scope of the necessary I/I abatement projects will continue in 2026; the evaluation is expected to be completed in late 2026. Design is expected to occur from 2027 through 2030, with construction following according to the priority and need of the projects.

Fanno Interceptor Pipeline Rehabilitation: This project was identified in the East Basin Master Plan and will involve rehabilitating approximately 45,000 linear feet of the existing 36-inch to 60-inch diameter interceptor. The evaluation of this project was completed in 2025 with design scheduled to begin in 2026 and continue through 2032. Construction is expected to take five years.

Forest Grove Sewer Rehabilitation Phase 3 – Pacific Avenue & E Street: Design of phase 3 will conclude in early 2026. Rehabilitating approximately 4,000 linear feet of pipe and the associated structures and service laterals is anticipated to begin in 2026.

I/I Abatement Master Planning: CWS annually reviews flow meter data and strategically relocates meters to further isolate and identify the sanitary flow basins experiencing the highest rates of I/I. Refer to the Flow Monitoring section of this report for additional information.

3.4.2 City of Beaverton

SW 131st, Barlow to Hanson, Sanitary Sewer Inflow & Infiltration Reduction Project: This project targets I/I in the 45-acre SW 131st Barlow to Hanson subbasin and is anticipated to continue past 30% design in 2026. Design will continue throughout 2026.

3.4.3 City of Hillsboro

Sanitary Sewer I&I Abatement Project #6 for the 1911/1936 Basins: The City of Hillsboro is continuing construction of the sixth phase of the NW 1911-1936 Sanitary Sewer District rehabilitation and I/I abatement in 2026 and work is expected to conclude by fall 2026.

4. Operations and Maintenance

CWS provides regional services for chemical or mechanical root control, manhole rehabilitation activities, and flow monitoring, which are presented in this report.

Lateral Rehabilitation: CWS continued implementing its comprehensive lateral rehabilitation per Resolution and Order 98-67. CWS CCTV inspected 46 private laterals and repaired or replaced 35 laterals as part of routine maintenance.

Manhole Rehabilitation and Root Control: CWS performed chemical or mechanical root control on 143,306 linear feet of sanitary sewer. CWS crews rehabilitated 58 manholes to eliminate or reduce infiltration and completed eight internal pipe repairs to reduce infiltration.

Flow Monitoring: Flow monitoring data provides conveyance system and WRRF operators information to better manage their respective systems and provides data for I/I evaluation. CWS uses flow monitoring within the gravity sanitary conveyance system on major conveyance trunklines, upstream of some CWS pump stations, and strategically placed branches off the trunklines in CWS-owned and city-owned systems to assess sanitary sewer flows.

CWS continued to operate and upgrade its flow monitoring program in 2025, which includes 61 permanent and 28 portable flow monitoring locations, as shown in Figure 1. The permanent monitoring locations provide flow information for major trunklines, areas of operations and maintenance concern, and model calibration. The portable flow meters

can be moved to collect data in support of CWS and its co-implementers' capital projects. CWS also maintains 14 telemetered rain gauges across the service area.

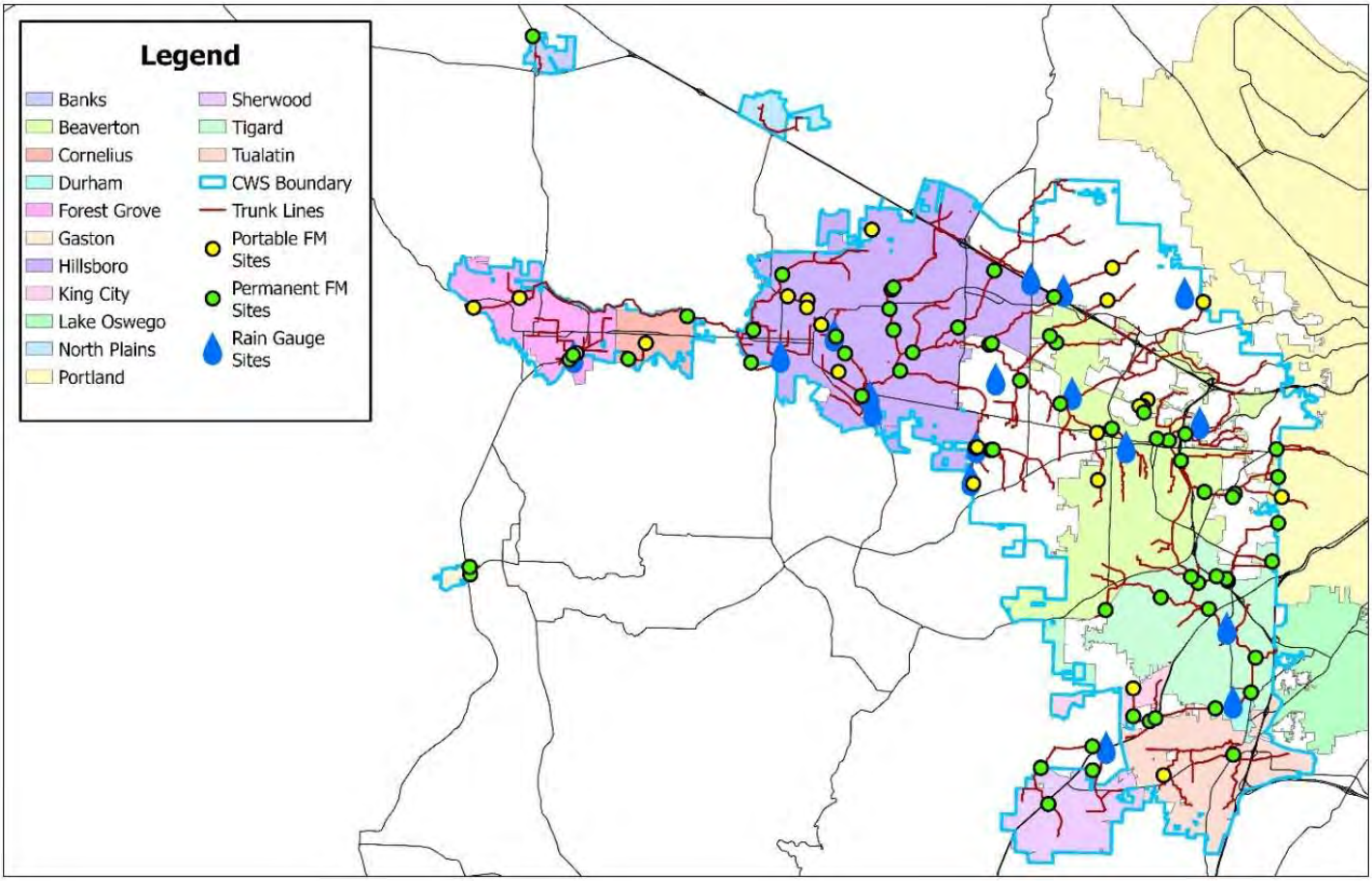


Figure 1. Locations of the 61 permanent and 28 portable flow monitoring sites and the 14 telemetered rain gauges that CWS maintains. Locations are current as of January 2026.

CWS places flow meters for three primary purposes: model calibration, I/I analysis, and Field Operations monitoring of high-flow areas.

Model Calibration: Modeling analyses help staff identify areas with higher I/I and prioritize I/I abatement projects. Flow meters are placed throughout the sanitary conveyance system for model calibration, typically on major trunklines, branches off major trunklines, or in an area of the system where additional information is needed.

I/I Analysis: Flow meter placement is also determined based on modeling analyses showing which larger trunklines, pump stations, or WRRF basins are experiencing high I/I. CWS analyzes where flow meters are located and then breaks down the basin into smaller, similar-sized areas to determine where the I/I originates. Flow meter placement is also influenced by CWS master plan information and by evaluating pump station runtimes during the wet versus dry weather periods.

Field Operations: Flow meters are placed throughout the CWS sanitary conveyance system in locations that have shown high flows and where modeling suggests surcharge conditions. Field Operations monitors these locations in real time, receiving an alarm if crews need to be deployed for potential remediation of high flow conditions or a potential sanitary sewer overflow (SSO).

Flow monitor data is evaluated year-round, but primarily during the wet weather period (November – April). The data is analyzed and input into a model of the entire CWS system to determine where high flows and I/I are found. Modeling is typically conducted for the larger basins, and then the basins are broken down into smaller subbasins if additional investigation is needed.

Preventive Maintenance Program: The Performance Standards for CWS and its co-implementers include internal pipe CCTV inspection of every line once every eight years. All new construction is internally inspected at the time of construction and again within 12 months after construction is completed.

CWS crews CCTV inspected 436,979 linear feet of sanitary sewer one or more times within its maintenance area. CWS' co-implementers inspected an additional 821,902 linear feet of sanitary sewer one or more times. The combined CWS and co-implementer effort represents internal pipe inspection of 13.2% of the total system inventory of sanitary sewer lines.

5. Summary of Sanitary Sewer Overflows

CWS implements a program to reduce SSOs based on the capacity, management, operation, and maintenance approach. For wastewater collection systems, a key performance indicator is the number of SSOs per 100 miles of sewer pipe per year. Over the past 10 years (2016-2025), CWS has averaged fewer than one SSO per 100 miles of sewer main per year, indicative of a high-performing collection system (Figure 2).

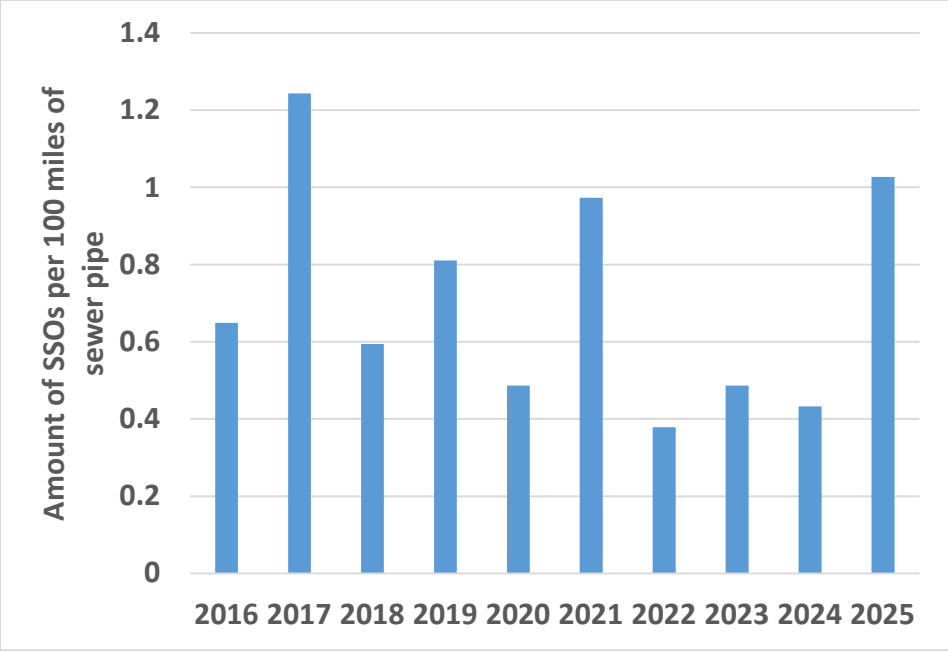


Figure 2. Number of SSOs per 100 miles of sewer pipe from 2016-2025 within the CWS system.

This section summarizes SSOs in 2025. The date given is the date the SSO started; the date the SSO was first reported to CWS or a co-implementer city is listed if the start date is unknown. CWS and the cities responded to 18 SSOs in 2025, of which two reached surface waters. Of the 18 events, the causes included seven blockages caused by wipes, roots, and grease; one from a collapsed line due to a private road washout; one from a contractor bore-through; one from a contractor incorrectly slip lining the public mainline; one from a float in an air release valve becoming stuck; four from construction debris or gravel; one from a power failure; and two from materials commonly associated with sewage. For all SSOs, appropriate corrective action was taken as described. CWS submitted written reports on all SSOs to DEQ, except when waived by DEQ.

1. **Date: January 14, 2025**
   OERS #: 2025-0120
   Location: 808 S Alpine Street, Cornelius
   Estimated volume: Unknown.
   Cause: The float of an air release valve became stuck, preventing proper sealing and causing an overflow through the valve.
   Follow-up actions: CWS Field Operations and pump station staff isolated the impacted infrastructure and stopped the overflow. The air release valve was rebuilt by replacing all internal parts and put back into service after functionality testing. The manufacturer of the valve was consulted to determine the root cause.
   Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO reached the MS4 but did not reach surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on January 17, 2025.

2. **Date: January 24, 2025**
   OERS #: 2025-0204
   Location: 8320 SW Parrway Drive, unincorporated Washington County
   Estimated volume: Unknown.
   Cause: Blockage of roots in a private lateral connection to the public sanitary mainline.
   Follow-up actions: CWS field staff cleaned the impacted soil using rakes and shovels. Crews removed the roots and applied root-foaming chemicals to the line.
   Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO did not reach the MS4 or surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on January 27, 2025.

3. **Date: January 29, 2025**
   OERS #: 2025-0250
   Location: 11643 SW Pacific Highway, Tigard
   Estimated volume: Unknown.
   Cause: Blockage of construction debris in a public sanitary manhole.
   Follow-up actions: City of Tigard field staff cleared the blockage, and TV inspected the sanitary system downstream of the overflow while removing any remaining debris. City field crews also cleaned the impacted areas and stormwater system components using a vactor truck and inspected and cleaned any surrounding lines potentially impacted by the construction project.
   Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO reached the MS4 but did not reach surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on January 31, 2025.

4. **Date: February 3, 2025**
   OERS #: 2025-0296
   Location: 11581 SW Pacific Highway, Tigard
   Estimated volume: Unknown.
   Cause: Blockage of construction debris in a public sanitary manhole.
   Follow-up actions: City of Tigard field staff cleared the blockage and TV-inspected the sanitary system downstream of the overflow while removing any remaining debris. City field crews also cleaned the impacted areas and stormwater system components using a vactor truck and inspected and cleaned any surrounding lines potentially impacted by the construction project.
   Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO reached the MS4 but did not reach surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on February 7, 2025.

5. **Date: February 13, 2025**
   OERS #: 2025-0384
   Location: 702 SW Backcourt Place, Beaverton
   Estimated volume: Unknown.
   Cause: Blockage from toilet paper in a public sanitary manhole.
   Follow-up actions: CWS crews cleared the blockage, reestablished flow in the line, and cleaned the impacted areas around the manhole and associated catch basin.

Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO did not reach the MS4 or surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on February 18, 2025.

6. **Date: February 24, 2025**
   OERS #: 2025-0491
   Location: 770 S 1st Avenue, Hillsboro
   Estimated volume: Approximately 125,000 gallons.
   Cause: A power failure at CWS' Hillsboro WRRF and the subsequent failure of a contractor's back-up pump system resulted in an overflow from a manhole within a construction project at the Hillsboro WRRF.
   Follow-up actions: Contractor crews from the construction project restarted the back-up pumps, stopping the overflow. CWS WRRF and Field Operations staff rinsed and vactored the impacted areas. A debrief meeting was held between CWS and the contractor, who failed to follow CWS' stipulated notification requirements and maintain their back-up pump system. The meeting resulted in improvements to the back-up pumping system and a review of the contractor's Discharge Emergency Response Plan.
   Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO did not reach the MS4 but did reach surface waters. Samples were taken on February 24, 25, and 27. Sample results from February 27 indicated there was no further impact of the overflow on the wetlands. Oregon DEQ granted an extension on the submittal of the 5-day report; CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on March 6, 2025.

7. **Date: March 25, 2025**
   OERS #: 2025-0777
   Location: 8005 SW Laurelwood Court, Portland
   Estimated volume: Unknown.
   Cause: A blockage of grease and rags in the public sanitary mainline caused an overflow from an upstream manhole.
   Follow-up actions: City of Beaverton crews cleared the blockage and cleaned up the impacted areas. The public sanitary line was added to a hot spot list so that it will receive increased maintenance and cleaning. A nearby business suspected of contributing to the blockage was contacted to provide outreach regarding the impacts of wipes on the sanitary system.
   Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO did not reach the MS4 or surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on March 27, 2025.

8. **Date: March 27, 2025**
   OERS #: 2025-0810
   Location: 7689 SW Barnes Road, Portland
   Estimated volume: Unknown.
   Cause: A private road crossing Golf Creek washed out and broke the adjacent public sanitary line, causing an overflow into Golf Creek.

Follow-up actions: CWS Field Operations crews inspected the road washout and public sanitary line and determined that safety concerns prevented immediate access to the line. Only one private lateral from a private utility building is connected to the broken public sanitary line, so crews provided a portable restroom for the building and blocked off existing restrooms to prevent any additional flow into the broken public sanitary line until repairs could be safely completed.

Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO did not reach the MS4 but did reach surface waters. Samples were taken on March 27, and results indicated no further impact of the overflow on Golf Creek. Oregon DEQ granted an extension for the submittal of the 5-day report; CWS submitted the report to DEQ on April 11, 2025.

9. **Date: April 23, 2025**

   OERS #: 2025-1028

   Location: 20855 SW 90th Avenue, Tualatin

   Estimated volume: Unknown.

   Cause: Roots caused a blockage in a public sanitary mainline, causing an overflow from an upstream manhole.

   Follow-up actions: City of Tualatin crews cleared the root blockage and cleaned up the impacted areas by washing them down and vacuuming up the SSO debris and wash water. A root cutter was used to remove the roots and associated debris, and a repair to the line was made to prevent the issue from reoccurring.

   Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO reached the MS4 but did not reach surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on April 28, 2025.

10. **Date: May 7, 2025**

    OERS #: 2025-1137

    Location: 15109 NW Todd Street, Beaverton

    Estimated volume: Unknown.

    Cause: A blockage of materials commonly associated with sewage in a public sanitary mainline caused an overflow from an upstream manhole.

    Follow-up actions: CWS Field Operations staff jetted the line to clear the blockage and cleaned the impacted areas. The manhole was added to a hot spot list so that it will receive more frequent maintenance and cleaning.

    Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO reached the MS4 but did not reach surface waters. Samples were taken on May 7. Follow-up sample results taken on May 8 and 9 indicated no further impact of the overflow on the MS4 or the unnamed tributary. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on May 12, 2025.

11. **Date: May 9, 2025**

    OERS #: 2025-1170

    Location: 16504 SW Perth Road, Tigard

    Estimated volume: Unknown.

    Cause: A blockage of gravel in a public sanitary line, likely associated with ongoing residential construction, caused an overflow from an upstream manhole.

Follow-up actions: City of Tigard crews cleared the blockage and cleaned the impacted areas by washing and then vactoring the wash water. An ongoing construction project likely resulted in debris within the sanitary system and caused the overflow. City of Tigard staff provided education to the project developer and subcontractor regarding the serious impact of construction debris on the sanitary system.

Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO reached the MS4 but did not reach surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on May 14, 2025.

12. **Date: May 25, 2025**

    OERS #: 2025-1275

    Location: 5131 SW 193rd Place, Beaverton

    Estimated volume: Unknown.

    Cause: Sticks in a manhole caused a blockage of a public sanitary line and an overflow from the blocked manhole. CCTV inspection of the line also revealed that gravel typically associated with aquariums had been flushed into the line and contributed to the blockage.

    Follow-up actions: CWS Field Operations staff cleared the blockage and cleaned up the impacted areas by washing them and vactoring the wash water. The line was added to a hot spot list so that it will receive more frequent maintenance and cleaning. Nearby residents were contacted to provide education on the serious impact of debris on the sanitary system.

    Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO reached the MS4 but did not reach surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on May 29, 2025.

13. **Date: July 21, 2025**

    OERS #: 2025-1844

    Location: 5670 SW Powhatan Avenue, Tualatin

    Estimated volume: 10 gallons.

    Cause: A blockage in a public sanitary line caused an overflow in an upstream public cleanout.

    Follow-up actions: City of Tualatin staff jetted the line to clear the blockage and cleaned the impacted areas by washing them and vactoring the wash water. The line was TV inspected and confirmed to have no additional blockages.

    Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO reached the MS4 but did not reach surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on July 25, 2025.

14. **Date: August 19, 2025**

    OERS #: 2025-2127

    Location: 9600 SW Oak Street, Tigard

    Estimated volume: Unknown.

    Cause: A contractor slip lined a sanitary sewer line blocking a private sanitary lateral line and causing an overflow from a connected private manhole.

Follow-up actions: City of Tigard staff notified the contractor of the impacted line. The contractor then reinstated the lateral, clearing the blockage and stopping the overflow. City of Tigard crews cleaned up the impacted areas and confirmed that the public and private lines were clear via CCTV inspection. The City of Tigard educated the contractor on the impacts of improperly slip lining a sanitary line.

Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO did not reach the MS4 or surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on August 21, 2025.

15. **Date: September 11, 2025**

    OERS #: 2025-2363

    Location: 7085 SW 169th Avenue, Beaverton

    Estimated volume: Unknown.

    Cause: A contractor bored through a public sanitary mainline adjacent to a private residence, which caused an overflow in the residence and in a private cleanout in the residence's backyard, and a sinkhole along the public sidewalk near the bore-through.

    Follow-up actions: CWS Field Operations staff jetted the public sanitary mainline to restore flow and cleaned the impacted areas with wash water and used a combo truck to vacuum the wash water. The property owner hired a private contractor to clean inside the residence. CWS crews replaced the bored-through section of the mainline and educated the contractor on properly locating lines.

    Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO did not reach the MS4 or surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on September 15, 2025.

16. **Date: September 16, 2025**

    OERS #: 2025-2397

    Location: 18040 SW Lower Boones Ferry Road, Tualatin

    Estimated volume: Approximately 100 gallons.

    Cause: A grease blockage in a public sanitary line caused an overflow from two connected manholes.

    Follow-up actions: City of Tualatin staff jetted the public sanitary mainline, cleaned the impacted areas with fresh water, and used a vactor truck to vacuum up the wash water. City staff added the line to a hot spot list so that it receives more frequent maintenance and cleaning. The City and CWS coordinated with local food service establishments to determine the source of the grease and educate them on proper disposal of grease.

    Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO did not reach the MS4 or surface waters. CWS submitted the 5-day report to Oregon DEQ on September 18, 2025.

17. **Date: October 19, 2025**

    OERS #: N/A; 5-day reporting waiver granted by DEQ on October 21, 2025.

    Location: 9225 SW Alpine Terrace, Portland

    Estimated volume: Unknown.

    Cause: A root blockage in a private lateral and public sanitary line caused an overflow within a private residence.

Follow-up actions: A contractor was hired to clear the blockage in the private lateral. CWS Field Operations staff jetted the public sanitary line to clear the blockage in the public line and treated the public line with root chemical. The property owner cleaned the overflow in the basement.

Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO was contained to the private residence and did not reach the MS4 or surface waters. DEQ waived the submission of a 5-day SSO report.

18. **Date: November 17, 2025**

    OERS #: 2025-2915

    Location: 12148 NW Old Quarry Road, Portland

    Estimated volume: Unknown.

    Cause: Root intrusions through a broken public cleanout caused a blockage in a private lateral, resulting in an overflow into the basement of a connected private residence.

    Follow-up actions: A contractor who had been hired by the property owner to clear the blockage in the private lateral notified CWS of the potential blockage in the public cleanout. CWS Field Operations staff responded, CCTV inspected the line, and confirmed the public cleanout was broken and allowed root intrusions. CWS crews replaced the broken cleanout to prevent further intrusion. The property owner cleaned the overflow in the basement.

    Results of ambient monitoring: The SSO was contained to the private residence and did not reach the MS4 or surface waters. DEQ waived the submission of a 5-day SSO report.