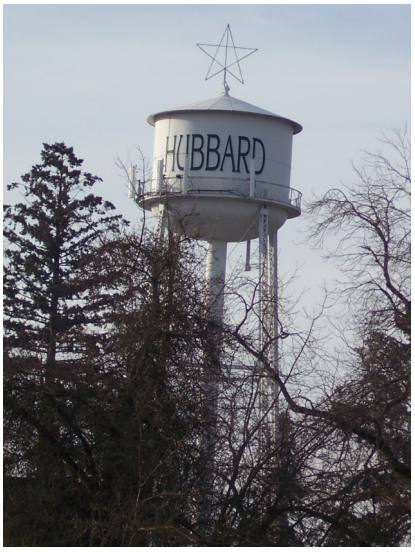
? ? Questions ? ?
Call 503.982.9429

City of Hubbard

Este informe contiene informasion muy importante sobre su aque potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

2016 Drinking Water Quality Report



This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water you drink and use every day.

Where does your water come from? Most, if not all, of Hubbard's groundwater comes from rain and snowmelt which filters through the soil at the surface and has percolated down to the aquifer in the Troutdale Formation. The City routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances which are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 the water poses a health risk. In order to ensure all tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Water Conservation is not just for emergencies! As summer quickly approaches, be creative on ways you can conserve water this season! Check for any leaks, both inside and outside, as even seemingly small leaks can waste gallons of water. If you're planning to do any landscaping, think native and think plants which are low water-users. If you have high-water user plants, consider planting them all in one area so they can be watered together. Mow your lawn regularly to the recommended height for the type of grass you have. Slightly longer grass can help keep moisture from evaporating as quickly. Consider leaving the clippings on your lawn as mulch, so long as the clippings are not thick and matted. Use mulch in plant beds to help retain moisture. If you are planning a new lawn, consider waiting until early fall to take advantage of autumn rains and moderate temperatures.

Three reasons to drink water are:

1. Water is absolutely essential to the human body's survival. A person can live for about one month without food, however depending on the circumstances, you can only live about a week without water.
2. Water helps maintain a healthy body weight by increasing metabolism and regulating appetite.
3. Water can lead to increased energy levels. A common cause of daytime fatigue is actually mild dehydration.

ARE YOU READY for the next emergency? Are you signed up for emergency notifications through our local dispatch center, Metcom? If not, please log in to www.METCOM911.com - on the right side of their homepage you will see a box with big blue letters which says: "Citizen Alert, Notification Sign Up" - click on this box and it will walk you through the process of signing up. When the City has important EMERGENCY info to share, this notification system plus the reverse 911 system are the first and best way the City has to communicate with you. Please call Hubbard Public Works at 503.982.9429 if you have any questions - and thank you for being a part of our community's emergency preparedness team!

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 (800.426.4791.

A special note for the immune deficient. . . some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Drinking Water Week
May 7–13, 2017
YOUR WATER
To know it is to love it!
Consider honoring this week by checking for and fixing any leaks at your home or business!

HUBBARD PUBLIC WORKS appreciates the opportunity to serve you — and hopes you are able to use this report as a positive tool to better understand the water you use every day.

Thank you!!
City of Hubbard Public Works

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Size	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source Of Contamination
Combined Radium	No	1.3 (2015)	PCI/L	5.0	n/a	Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Uranium, Combined	No	ND (2013)	PPB	30	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Copper	No	0.100 (2015)	PPM	AL= 1.35	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	0.002 (2015)	PPB	AL= .0155	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	8.3 (2015)	PPB	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
SOCs	No	ND (2015)	Varies	Varies	Varies	For more specific information call 503.982.9429
VOCs	No	ND (2015)	Varies	Varies	Varies	For more specific information call 503.982.9429
Nitrate (AS N)	No	0.328 (2016)	PPM	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos	No	ND (2016)	MFL	7	7	Fibrous mineral occurring in natural deposits.
HAA5	No	ND (2016)	PPB	60.0	Varies	By-product of drinking water chlorination and disinfection.
TTHM	No	ND (2016)	PPB	80	Varies	By-product of drinking water chlorination and disinfection.
IOCs	No	Varies (2016)	Varies	Varies	Varies	For more specific information call 503.983.9429

Have you ever thought about using a rain barrel to collect rain water for your watering your plants? Put one under your gutter to catch gallons of rainwater! Just don't drink it, and keep it covered to prevent it from becoming a mosquito breeding ground.

DEFINITIONS

MCL: The maximum contaminant level "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs 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.

MCLG: The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal "The Goal" is 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.

PARTS PER MILLION (PPM): One part per million is equal to:

⇒ One minute in two years, or

⇒ One cent in $10,000.00

PARTS PER BILLION (PPB): One part per billion is equal to:

⇒ One penny in $10,000,000, or

⇒ One minute in two thousand years.

MFL: Microfiber per Liter.

PCI/L: A unit of radioactivity corresponding to one decay every 27 seconds in a volume of one liter, or 0.037 decays per second in every liter of air.

ND: None detected in the City's water.

??? QUESTIONS — CONCERNS ???

Give us a call at 503.982.9429

Thank you — Hubbard Public Works

Source Water Testing: Effective in 2012, the City is required to test our source water at each of our well sites each year. These tests have been completed in **2016** and all tests **PASSED**.

Lead: 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 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.