

CITY OF HUBBARD

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

??Questions??

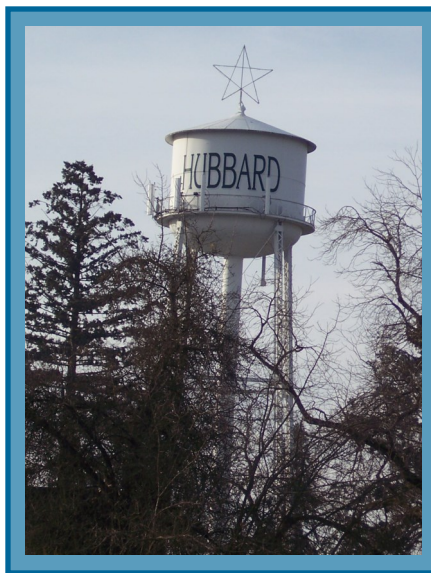
Call 503.982.9429

2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

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

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.*



PROTECT THE SOURCE

Call or email Public Works for more tips and simple steps that can help you make a difference and protect this important resource for the future!

Office: 503.982.9429

Email: molinger@cityofhubbard.org

COVID-19 & Public Wastewater/Water Systems:

Frequently Asked Questions about wastewater (sewerage) systems and the Corona Virus 2019.

Q. Can the COVID-19 virus be transmitted through feces?

A. While the virus has been detected in the feces of those diagnosed, it is unknown whether the feces itself is infectious. However, the risk is expected to be low based on data from previous outbreaks of related coronaviruses. There have been no reports of fecal-oral transmission of COVID-19 to date.

www.wef.org/news-hub/current-priorities/coronavirus/

Q. Can tap water be used to disinfect COVID-19 on home surfaces, recent purchases, fresh produce etc.?

A. Tap water alone is insufficient for disinfection. The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) recommends following the cleaning guidelines provided by the CDC on their website www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/disinfecting-your-home.html & www.orcities.org/application/files/2715/8499/7933/FAQ_COVID19_3-18_final.pdf

DRINKING WATER & COVID-19

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking water. Conventional water treatment methods using filtration and disinfection, such as those in most municipal drinking water systems, should remove or inactivate the virus that causes COVID-19.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/water.html>

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

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Size	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source Of Contamination
Combined Radium	No	ND (2017)	PCI/L	5.0	n/a	Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources.
Uranium, Combined	No	ND (2017)	PPB	30	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Copper	No	0.303 (2018)	PPM	AL= 1.35	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	0.0044 (2018)	PPB	AL= .0155	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	8.9 (2019)	PPB	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
SOCs	No	ND (2019)	Varies	Varies	Varies	For more specific information call 503.982.9429
VOCs	No	ND (2019)	Varies	Varies	Varies	For more specific information call 503.982.9429
Nitrate (AS N)	No	0.293 (2019)	PPM	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos	No	ND (2017)	MFL	7	7	Fibrous mineral occurring in natural deposits.
HAA5	No	ND (2019)	PPB	60.0	Varies	By-product of drinking water chlorination and disinfection.
TTHM	No	ND (2019)	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

Emergency Water Storage? While there is no reason to believe that water interruptions will occur due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is always recommended that each household has an emergency supply of water available!! We also encourage you to stay informed of any water updates or alerts, by visiting www.cityofhubbard.org/news

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.

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* at 800.426.4791 or at www.epa.gov/lead

If you have any questions or concerns, please don’t hesitate to 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 2019 and all tests **PASSED**.