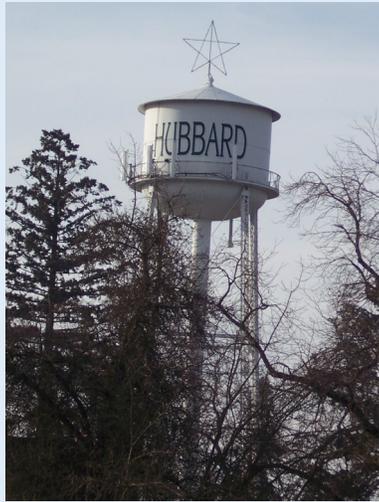


City of Hubbard

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



2018 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 radi-

oactive 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 planting a new lawn, consider waiting until early fall to take advantage of autumn rains and moderate temperatures.

HUBBARD PUBLIC WORKS appreciates the opportunity to serve you!

Thank you!!
City of Hubbard Public Works

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

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 at 800.426.4791.**

?? Questions ??

Call 503.982.9429



Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink...

When you think about emergency preparedness, chances are your mind doesn't jump straight to available water resources, but having a calculated supply of water—just in case—is one of the most important things that you can do.

How much do you need?

The recommended amount is 1 gallon, per person (or pet), per day for a *minimum* of 3 days, but preferably 2 weeks. You should plan to store your water in plastic or glass sealed containers, keeping them out of the light and heat until ready for use. It is also important to periodically check the expiration dates to ensure that your water is still safe for drinking! The Public Works department is always available to answer your questions or concerns regarding any kind of emergency preparedness.

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 (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	0.245 (2018)	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 (2018)	PPB	60.0	Varies	By-product of drinking water chlorination and disinfection.
TTHM	No	.05 (2018)	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

Did you know...that installing a low-flow faucet aerator in the kitchen can reduce water use by between 25-50% per person, per day? If that is the difference one simple change makes, just begin to imagine the conservation power of an entire household!

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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

??? 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 2018 and all tests **PASSED**.