

The City of Hubbard Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2017 based on 2016 data

Introduction

The City of Hubbard has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of its drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. The City of Hubbard has a current valid unconditional license to operate a public water system. PWSID: OH7801415.

Source Water Information

The City of Hubbard does not own a water treatment facility. Treated water is purchased from Aqua Pennsylvania and distributed by the City of Hubbard. The source water is the Shenango River fed from the Pymatuning and Shenango Reservoirs. The plant is located 3.5 miles downstream of the Shenango Reservoir outfall (refer to map located at the end of this report). Treatment includes purification and disinfection to destroy potential pathogenic organisms. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) is conducting a source water assessment which has not been completed at this time. When it becomes available, it will be posted on the City of Hubbard website.

What are Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water?

The sources of tap and bottled drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from animal presence or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Who Needs to Take Precautions?

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 for infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

About Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Aqua Pennsylvania conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants in 2015. The majority of the samples collected were below the limit of detection. The Ohio EPA requires water suppliers to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, may be more than one year old. The City of Hubbard Water Department conducts testing within the distribution system. Regular samples are taken for bacteria, trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids.

Listed is information on contaminants found in sample collected by Aqua Pennsylvania:

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.6	1.7-3.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100.00%	100.0-100.0%	TT	NA	2017	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.25	0.02-0.25	TT	NA	2017	N	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio	1.06	1.00-1.31	≥ 1.00, TT	NA	2017	N	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Compounds							

Inorganic Compounds

Fluoride, ppm	0.97	0.71-1.17	2	2	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, ppb	1	ND-1.0	10	10	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2013

Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.07	ND – 0.12	NA
Strontium, ppb	71	63 - 79	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.11	ND – 0.22	NA

Disinfection Byproducts- For Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes, the Level Found is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages. Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results, not a single sample. The Range of Results lists the highest and lowest values among all individual samples.

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Haloacetic acids, ppb	60.2	29.1-108	60	NA	2017	Y	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	45.4	31.2-73.6	80	NA	2017	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminants	Level Found	Minimum Residual	MCL	Detection Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.0	1.0	MRDL = 4.0	1.5-2.0	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.538	21	0	AL=1.3	1.3	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, ppb	2.94	21	0	AL=15	0	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;

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 water service lines and home plumbing. Aqua Pennsylvania 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. A list of laboratories certified in Ohio to test for lead may be found at www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposures is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Monitoring for cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted under a national program in 2009 on untreated water samples from Aqua's source, the Shenango River. Aqua's water treatment processes are designed to remove cryptosporidium, but complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. As reported above, the .25 NTU's highest recorded turbidity result for 2017 was highest recorded turbidity NTU.

The City of Hubbard had an MCL/action level exceedance in the third quarter (July - August) of 2017. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The City of Hubbard has taken steps to correct this violation (or action level exceedance) and prevent future violations from occurring. Steps such as: more frequent communications with our water provider to ensure chlorine levels are satisfactory, increased testing for HAA5, and educating our staff.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the City of Hubbard regular Council meetings. Meetings are held the first and third Monday every month at 7:00 pm at City Hall Council Chambers.

For more information, or a copy of this report, contact:

George Ginnis at 330-534-3636. Copies of this report are also available in the Mayor's Office, City Hall, 220 West Liberty Street, Hubbard, Ohio 44425 330-534-3090.

Definitions and Terms Contained Within This Report Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in over 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND: Not Detected