

# City of Hubbard

## Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report - 2023

### Introduction

The **City of Hubbard** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

### Source Water Information

The **City of Hubbard** receives its drinking water from **Aqua Pennsylvania**.

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. Treatment includes purification and disinfection to destroy potential pathogenic organisms. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at public drinking water intakes with little warning or time to prepare. For more information on source water assessment please contact Aqua PA Shenango PA at 724.347.7418.

The **City of Hubbard** also has **Emergency** connections with the **City of Youngstown** and **Trumbull County**. During **2023** we used **0** gallons from these connections. On average, this connection is used for approximately **0** days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from either connection, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by visiting **City of Youngstown Water Department** [youngstownohio.gov/water](http://youngstownohio.gov/water) and **Trumbull County Sanitary Engineer** <http://sanenqr.co.trumbull.oh.us/ccr/SE.pdf>

### What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, 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 water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products 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.

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### Who needs to take special 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 from infection. 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 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. The **City of Hubbard** and **Aqua Pennsylvania** conducted sampling for bacterial, inorganic, radiological, synthetic and volatile organic contaminants in **2023**. Samples were collected for over 95 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **City of Hubbard** water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

### Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

On January 17, 2023, **City of Hubbard** received an administrative violation for failure to report the Annual Drinking Water Metrics concerning Asset Management for the 2021 calendar year. This reporting violation was resolved by submission of an acceptable report on February 13, 2023 and Notice of Resolution was received in March 9, 2023.

### Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **City of Hubbard** drinking water.

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| Entry Point Disinfectant Residual           |                     |                               |                    |             |               |   |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Contaminants                                | Minimum Level Found | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Range of Detection | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Major Sources in Drinking Water         |
| Total Chlorine, ppm (Aqua PA)               | 1.36                | 0.2                           | 1.36-3.85          | 2023        | N             | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine Dioxide, ppm (entry point Aqua PA) | 0*                  | 0.19                          | ND-0.19            | 2023        | N             | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Chlorine, ppm (City of Hubbard)       | 1.4                 | 1.0                           | 1.4-2.5            | 2023        | N             | Water additive used to control microbes |

\*Chlorine Dioxide used for pre-oxidation, not disinfection

| Contaminants   | Level Found | Range of Detections | MCL        | MCLG      | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Major Sources in Drinking Water   |
|--|-------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Total Chlorine, ppm (Aqua PA)  | 3.1         | 1.8-3.1             | MRDL = 4   | MRDLG = 4 | 2023        | N             | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level (Aqua PA)   | 99.9%       | 99.9-100.0%         | TT         | NA        | 2023        | N             | Soil runoff   |
| Turbidity, NTU (Aqua PA)   | 0.19        | 0.02-0.19           | TT         | NA        | 2023        | N             | Soil runoff   |
| Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio (Aqua PA)   | 1.09        | 1.09-1.16           | ≥ 1.00, TT | NA        | 2023        | N             | Naturally present in the environment  |
| Inorganic Compounds  |             |                     |            |           |             |               |   |
| Barium, ppm  | 0.017       | NA                  | 2          | 2         | 2023        | N             | Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                 |
| Fluoride, ppm  | 0.86        | 0.11-1.22           | 2          | 2         | 2023        | N             | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nickel, ppb  | 1.4         | NA                  | 100        | 100       | 2023        | N             | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal factories   |
| Nitrate, ppm   | 0.9         | ND-0.9              | 10         | 10        | 2023        | N             | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits                               |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts-</b> 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. |             |                     |            |           |             |               |   |
| Haloacetic acids, ppb (City of Hubbard)  | 30.9        | 21.2-40.8           | 60         | NA        | 2023        | N             | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Total Trihalomethanes, ppb (City of Hubbard)   | 38.7        | 28.3-45.8           | 80         | NA        | 2023        | N             | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Chlorite, ppm (distribution system Aqua PA)  | 0.35        | ND-0.48             | 1          | 0.8       | 2023        | N             | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Chlorite, ppm (entry point Aqua PA)  | 0.69        | 0.28-0.49           | 1          | 0.8       | 2023        | N             | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |

| Radioactive Contaminates         |      |    |    |   |      |   |                             |
|----------------------------------|------|----|----|---|------|---|-----------------------------|
| Alpha emitters (pCi/l) (Aqua PA) | 3.79 | NA | 15 | 0 | 2023 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

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| Lead and Copper   | Action Level | MCLG | Individual Results over the AL | 90% of tests levels were less than | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Major Sources in Drinking Water  |
|---|--------------|------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Copper, ppm (City of Hubbard)   | 1.3          | 1.3  | NA                             | 0.33                               | 2023        | N             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Zero out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm |              |      |                                |                                    |             |               |  |
| Lead, ppb (City of Hubbard)   | 15           | 0    | NA                             | <2.0                               | 2023        | N             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| Zero out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb      |              |      |                                |                                    |             |               |  |

### Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023, the City of Hubbard PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results, please call Water Administrator Kenneth P. Day at 330.534.3054.

### TABLE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant (units) | Sample Year | Average Level Found | Range of Detections |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| PFBA                | 2023        | 0.0014              | <MRL – 0.0055       |

### Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of 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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, by **Aqua Pennsylvania** the highest recorded turbidity result for **2023** was **0.19** NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was **99.9%**.

### Lead Educational Information

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 of Hubbard** 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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### Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

*All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose of protecting public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.*

### License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In **2023** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

### Public Participation and Contact Information

#### 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 of each month at 7:00 pm at City Hall Council Chambers 220 W. Liberty St. Hubbard, OH 44425.

#### For more information on your drinking water, or a copy of this report, contact:

Kenneth P. Day - Water Administrator at O:330.534.3054. Copies of this report are also available in the Mayor's Office, City Hall, 220 W. Liberty St, Hubbard, OH 44425 O:330.534.3090.

#### Definitions of some 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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- **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.
- **Contact Time (CT)** means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).
- **Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are 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 (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- The “<” **symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.