

WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2018

En Español : Este Informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

You can help conserve water.
Call 541-552-2062 for tips and information.



Paper copies available upon request



THE CITY OF ASHLAND PROVIDES EXCEPTIONAL WATER FOR YOU.

From snowmelt and rainfall sources to your tap, the City of Ashland reliably delivers the highest quality water possible. Our primary source is Ashland Creek, collected in Reeder Reservoir. We are pleased that all water treated meets and exceeds state and EPA water quality regulations. We encourage you to take the time to become familiar with the information contained in this report.

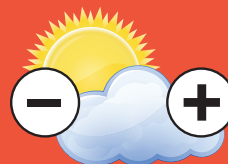
At the City, we are stewards of your water system and work diligently to maintain the best water for your needs.

Our fresh clean water is a limited resource. Please follow these guidelines when you use it in your yard.



It is best not to water every day. Less frequent, deep sprinkling will encourage deeper root growth and plants won't become stressed as quickly when the weather is hot.

Adjust your watering schedule throughout the summer to account for current weather conditions. Doing this can significantly reduce the amount of water consumed.



Water between 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. to avoid losing water to wind and evaporation.

YOUR VIEWS ARE WELCOMED!

If you would like to learn more about issues affecting your community, City Council meetings are the first and third Tuesdays at 7 P.M. bi-weekly.

CONTACT INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Greg Hunter
Water Plant Supervisor
541-488-5345

Mike Morrison
Public Works Superintendent
541-552-2325

Paula Brown
Public Works Director
541-552-2411

Julie Smitherman
Water Conservation Specialist
541-552-2062

**Oregon Health Authority
Drinking Water Program**
971-673-0405

EPA Safe Drinking Hotline
800-426-4791

Forest Land Commission
541-552-2066

**Jackson County Health
Department**
541-774-8206

**TTY Number
(hearing impaired)**
800-735-2900

City Council meetings
541-488-6002
1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:00 pm

Steve Walker
Water Distribution Supervisor
541-552-2326

Medford Water Commission
541-774-2728

**Talent Irrigation District
Board Meetings**
541-535-1529

2018 ASHLAND DRINKING WATER DATA

ANALYTE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE PPM	DETECTED PPM	AVERAGE PPM	MCL PPM	MCLG PPM	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER	8/15/2017	90th percentile	0.205	0.12	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of plumbing systems
0 of 30 samples collected exceeded action levels.							
NITRATE	7/5/2018		ND		10	0	Naturally present in the environment. Also from septic tanks, fertilizers.
TURBIDITY	HOURLY	0.03 - 0.10	YES	0.04	0.3	N/A	Soil erosion & stream sediments
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	DAILY	0.30 - 1.11	YES	0.78	4	4	Treatment additive for disinfection
COLIFORM BACTERIA	WEEKLY		ND		Detected	Absent	Naturally present in the environment
TOC RAW	MONTHLY	1.55 - 2.97	YES	2.06	No Limit	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
TOC FINISHED	MONTHLY	0.75 - 1.60	YES	1.05	No Limit	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
SODIUM	7/5/2018		11.90		No Limit	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	7/5/2018		ND		4		Naturally present in the environment

ANALYTE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE PPB	DETECTED PPB	AVERAGE PPB	MCL PPB	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
TTHM	QUARTERLY	14.1 - 44.6	YES	24.0	80	0	By-product of disinfection
HAA5	QUARTERLY	11.6 - 32.8	YES	18.7	60	0	By-product of disinfection
LEAD	8/15/2017	90th percentile	1.5	0.6	15	0	Corrosion of plumbing systems
0 of 30 samples collected exceeded action levels.							

ASHLAND UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Manganese	2018	15 - 37	YES	26			Erosion of natural deposits
HAA6 Bromine compounds	2018	0.0 - 1.3	YES	0.95			By-product of disinfection
HAA9	2018	2.9 - 29.0	YES	21.1			By-product of disinfection

The state allows 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 representative, are more than one year old.

MEDFORD WATER COMMISSION

ANALYTE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE PPM	DETECTED PPM	AVERAGE PPM	MCL PPM	MCLG PPM	TYPICAL SOURCE
COPPER	8/23/2016	90th percentile	0.842	0.599	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of plumbing systems
NITRATE	6/21/2018		ND		10	0	Naturally present in the environment. Also from septic tanks, fertilizers.
TURBIDITY	HOURLY	0.04 - 0.08	YES	0.05	0.3	N/A	Soil erosion & stream sediments
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	DAILY	0.18 - 0.98	YES	0.52	4	4	Treatment additive for disinfection
COLIFORM BACTERIA	WEEKLY		ND		Detected	Absent	Naturally present in the environment
TOC RAW	MONTHLY	0.89 - 1.81	YES	1.26	No Limit	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
TOC FINISHED	MONTHLY	0.57 - 0.82	YES	0.66	No Limit	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

ANALYTE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE PPB	DETECTED PPB	AVERAGE PPB	MCL PPB	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
TTHM	QUARTERLY	0.0 - 19.4	YES	6.5	80	0	By-product of disinfection
HAA5	QUARTERLY	0.0 - 14.8	YES	3.9	60	0	By-product of disinfection
LEAD	8/23/2016	90th percentile	0.9	0.6	15	0	Corrosion of plumbing systems

MEDFORD WATER COMMISSION UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BIG BUTTE SPRINGS							
Manganese		0.0 - 3.0		1.31			Erosion of natural deposits
BIG BUTTE SPRINGS							
Bromide		0.0 - 5.3		3.93			Erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION							
HAA6Br		0.0 - 1.4		0.5			By-product of disinfection
DISTRIBUTION							
HAA9		0.0 - 17		6			By-product of disinfection

Ashland's watershed precipitation total for 2017-18 was 19.23".

*UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

ND: Not Detected.

TOC: Total Organic Carbon

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

NA: Not applicable

ppm: (parts per million) One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter)

PPB: Parts Per Billion. One part per billion parts.

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

mg/L: Milligrams per liter. One unit (by weight) of one million of the same unit.

HAA5, HAA6Br, HAA9: Haloacetic Acids

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment is available. The greatest risk of contaminants to Ashland's water is soil sedimentation in the watershed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

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, potential health effects and questions on information in this section can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visiting www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the EPA.

We take steps to eliminate the potential for lead and copper to leach from our pipes and your plumbing by the addition of sodium carbonate.

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 Ashland is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. We take steps to eliminate the potential for lead and copper to leach from our pipes and your plumbing by the addition of sodium carbonate. 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 drinking 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 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:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, domestic wastewater discharges, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

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, 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

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