En Español: Este Informe contiene información 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.

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

Scott Fleury
Interim Public Works Director
541-552-2412

Julie Smitherman
Water Conservation Specialist
541-552-2062

Oregon Health Authority
Drinking Water Program
971-873-0405

EPA Safe Drinking Hotline
800-426-4791

Forest Land Commission
541-552-2066

Steve Walker
Water Distribution Supervisor
541-552-2326

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
541-775-2798

Talent Irrigation District
Board Meetings
541-535-1529

Oregon Health Authority
Drinking Water Program
971-873-0405

EPA Safe Drinking Hotline
800-426-4791

Forest Land Commission
541-552-2066
2019 ASHLAND DRINKING WATER DATA

**Sample Date** | **Range PPM** | **Detected PPM** | **Average PPM** | **MCL PPM** | **MCLG PPM** | **Typical Source**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
**Analyte**

**Turbidity**
- Hourly: 0.03 - 0.09
- Daily: 0.12 - 1.12

**Sodium Hypochlorite**
- Weekly: ND
- Monthly: 1.45 - 4.99

**Coliform Bacteria**
- Weekly: ND
- Monthly: 0.70 - 2.56
- ND

**TOC Finished**
- Weekly: ND
- ND

**Sodium**
- Weekly: 11.9
- Monthly: ND

**Fluoride**
- Weekly: ND

**Nitrate**
- Weekly: ND

** Copper**
- 8/15/2017: 0.21
- 10/5/2018: 0.51

**Barium**
- 7/5/2018: ND

**TTHM**
- Quarterly: 14.3 - 49.1

**HAAs**
- Quarterly: 9.3 - 62.7

**Lead**
- 8/15/2017: 1.5

**ASHLAND UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**
- Manganese: 2019: 94 - 1.6
- Bromate compounds: 2019: ND - 31
- HAAP: 2019: 11.6 - 59.6

**ROGUE RIVER**
- Beryllium: 2019: ND
- BIG BUTTE SPRINGS
  - Beryllium: 2019: ND

**MEDFORD WATER COMMISSION**
- Manganese: 2018: ND - 3.0
- Big Butte Springs
  - Beryllium: 2019: ND - 3

**MEDFORD WATER COMMISSION UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**
- Big Butte Springs
  - Beryllium: 2019: ND

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

**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, their potential health effects and comments on information in this section cannot 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. They 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.

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 runoff, 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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