

WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2017

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



Mixing Basins



Ashland Creek



Reeder Reservoir

THE CITY OF ASHLAND PROVIDES EXCEPTIONAL WATER FOR YOU.



Contact Basins

From snowmelt and rainfall sources to your tap, the City of Ashland reliably delivers the highest quality water possible. Our 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.

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.

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

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
971-673-0405

EPA Safe Drinking Hotline
800-426-4791

Jackson County Health Department
541-774-8206

TTY Number
(hearing impaired)
800-735-2900

City Council meetings
541-488-6002
Usually in April and May each year

Budget Committee
541-488-6002
Usually in April and May each year

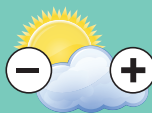
Medford Water Commission
541-774-2728

Talent Irrigation District Board Meetings
541-535-1529

Forest Land Commission
541-552-2066
www.ashland.or.us



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.

CITY OF ASHLAND WATER QUALITY REPORT

For Service Provided From January, 2017 to December, 2017 • Issued April, 2018

2017 ASHLAND CCR DATA

ANALYTE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE mg/L	DETECTED mg/L	AVERAGE mg/L	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
LEAD	8/15/2017	90th percentile	0.002		.015 mg/L	0	Corrosion of plumbing systems
COPPER	8/15/2017	90th percentile	0.205		1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	Corrosion of plumbing systems
SODIUM	2/24/2017		12.200		No Limit	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits and treatment additive for disinfection
TURBIDITY	HOURLY	0.03 - 0.09	YES	0.04	0.3 mg/L	N/A	Soil erosion & stream sediments
CHLORINE	DAILY	0.32 - 1.23	YES	0.85	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	Treatment additive for disinfection
COLIFORM BACTERIA	WEEKLY		ND		Detected	Absent	Naturally present in the environment
TOC RAW	MONTHLY	1.42 - 3.93	YES	2.56	No Limit	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
TOC FINISHED	MONTHLY	0.74 - 1.86	YES	1.17	No Limit	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
TTHM	QUARTERLY	0.0106 - 0.0431	YES	0.022	.080 mg/L	0	By-product of disinfection
HAA5	QUARTERLY	0.0000 - 0.0310	YES	0.020	.060 mg/L	0	By-product of disinfection
NITRATE	2/24/2017		ND		10mg/L	0	Naturally present in the environment. Also from septic tanks, fertilizers.

CITY OF ASHLAND UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

ANALYTE	SAMPLE DATE	RANGE PPB	AVERAGE PPB		
CHROMIUM 6 (PPB)	2013	0.0 - 0.091	0.044		Erosion of natural deposits
CHLORATE (PPB)	2013	79 - 190	123		By-product of disinfection
STRONTIUM (PPB)	2013	80 - 110	96		Erosion of natural deposits
VANADIUM (PPB)	2013	0.49 - 0.66	0.56		Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER CONTAMINANTS

FLUORIDE	6/26/2014	ND			Naturally present in the environment
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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.

*UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

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) out of one million of the same unit.

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

ND: Not Detected.

TOC: Total Organic Carbon

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

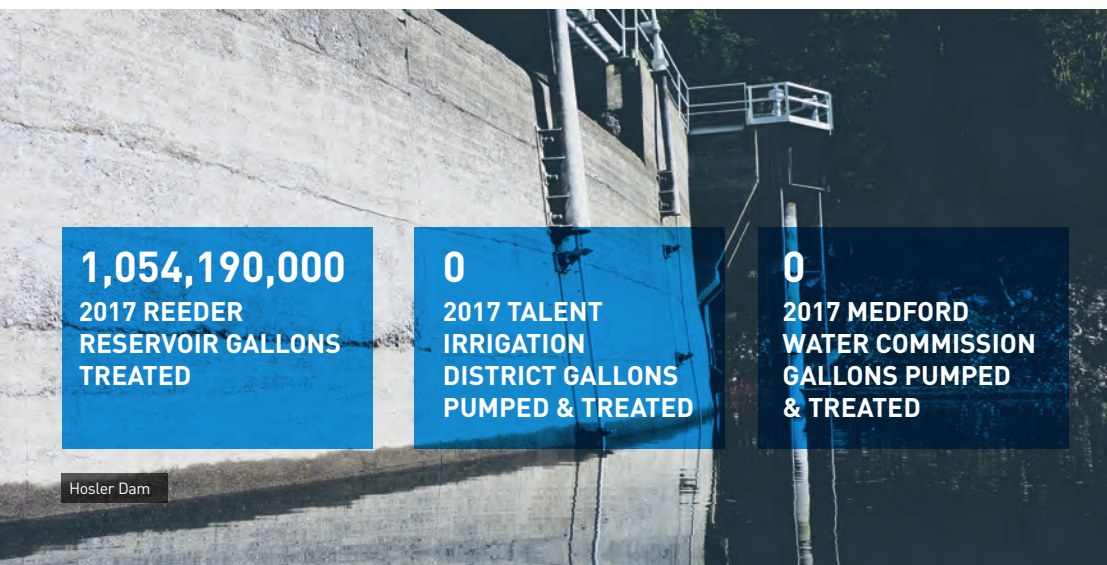
A source water assessment is available. The greatest risk of contaminants to Ashland's water is soil sedimentation in the watershed.

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.

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. 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>.



1,054,190,000
2017 REEDER
RESERVOIR GALLONS
TREATED

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2017 TALENT
IRRIGATION
DISTRICT GALLONS
PUMPED & TREATED

0
2017 MEDFORD
WATER COMMISSION
GALLONS PUMPED
& TREATED