

## THE CITY OF HOOD RIVER Works Hard to Provide High Quality Water For You!

The City of Hood River is pleased to provide you with its 2020 Water Quality Report. This report has been compiled from data collected between January 1 and December 31 of 2020. It is our continuing commitment to provide you with safe, dependable and responsibly sourced drinking water that meets and exceeds continuing regulations for treatment, source protection and conservation for our future. Since 1929 Hood River's water has been uniquely captured from the bottom of the north base of Mount Hood; collected from the same springs while maintaining its dependability, purity and taste. As a purveyor of water we are required to minimally disinfect in accordance with federal regulations and we are pleased to report that Hood River's drinking water continues to maintain its excellent record with those standards set for quality and purity.

## Water Conservation

Water conservation is an essential practice in drought prone areas of the country and Hood River chooses to proactively monitor and enforce good housekeeping practices both within our infrastructure and without so we can have adequate supply when times call for water conservancy.

Here are some examples of how you can help our community maintain its readiness:

- Check faucets, toilets and pipes for leaks and have them repaired by a licensed plumber
- Check your water meter for potential water leaks when all internal plumbing is turned off
- Install water saving aerators in your faucets, showerheads
- Take short showers
- When brushing your teeth, only turn the water on to wet and clean the toothbrush
- Only run your dishwasher and clothes washer with full loads
- Don't leave the water running unnecessarily when rinsing dishes, or cleaning things in the sink
- Don't waste water by washing things in the streets or sidewalks. Wash on your lawn instead
- Water your lawn in the evening with a timer
- Alert the City to any sign of leakage in the streets or public right of way

Water conservation is a great practice that helps lower your water bill, protect the environment and guarantee a ready supply should the need arise. Help encourage your family to practice these listed items so that everyone in Hood River can have great water and enjoy this wonderful natural resource.



**Public Works Department**  
1200 18th Street, Hood River, OR 97031

### Want To Learn More?

Please attend any of our City Council meetings on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month in the Council Chambers at 211 Second Street. Meetings begin at 6:00 p.m. with a work session followed by the regular Council meeting.

Call the City Recorder at 541.386.1488 for agenda information on a particular Council meeting. You may also visit the City's website at [www.cityofhoodriver.gov](http://www.cityofhoodriver.gov)

For more information regarding this report, please contact:  
Public Works at 541.386.2383



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# THE CITY OF HOOD RIVER Water Quality Report 2020



The Best Spring Water from the  
greatest mountain in Oregon,  
naturally captured from its pristine  
source at the base of Mount Hood.

## WHY PROVIDE A Water Quality Report?

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:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **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 stormwater 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2020

PWSID#  
4100385

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. A complete list of all requirements the city tests for is available at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/inventory.php?pwsno=00385>

Substance	Goal (MCLG)*	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)*	Highest Level Detected	Last Year Tested	Source of Substance	Violation?
Chlorine ppm*	MRDLG* = 4	MRDL* = 4	.39	2020	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Total Coliform positive samples/month	0	More than 1 positive sample/month	ND	2020	Naturally present in the environment	No

### RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING

Lead ppb*	0 AL*	0.015 AL*	.0015	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No
Copper ppm*	1.3 AL*	1.3 AL*	.0493	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	No

\*UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: pCi/L (picoCuries per liter), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), mg/L (milligrams per liter)

- 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 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.
- MRDL** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.
- MRDLG** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - level of a 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.
- N/A** Not Applicable
- NR** Not Regulated by the EPA
- ND** Not Detected



**HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

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 Hood River 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>.

EN ESPAÑOL: Este reportaje contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua proporcionando por la ciudad de Hood River. Si no puede leer inglés, por favor encuentre a una persona para traducírselo.