

THE CITY OF HOOD RIVER WORKS HARD TO PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY WATER FOR YOU!

The City of Hood River is please to provide you with its 2021 Water Quality. This report has been compiled from data collected between January 1st through December 31st of 2021. It is our commitment to provide you with safe, dependable and responsibly sourced drinking water that meets and exceeds 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 county and Hood River chooses to proactively monitor and enforce good housekeeping practices both within out 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 and 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.



DAYTIME EMERGENCY OR SERVICE REQUEST:

541.387.5201

AFTER HOURS EMERGENCY:

541.806.2555

UTILITY BILLINGS/ CHANGE OF ACCOUNTS:

541.387.5216

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG:

811

Public Works Department

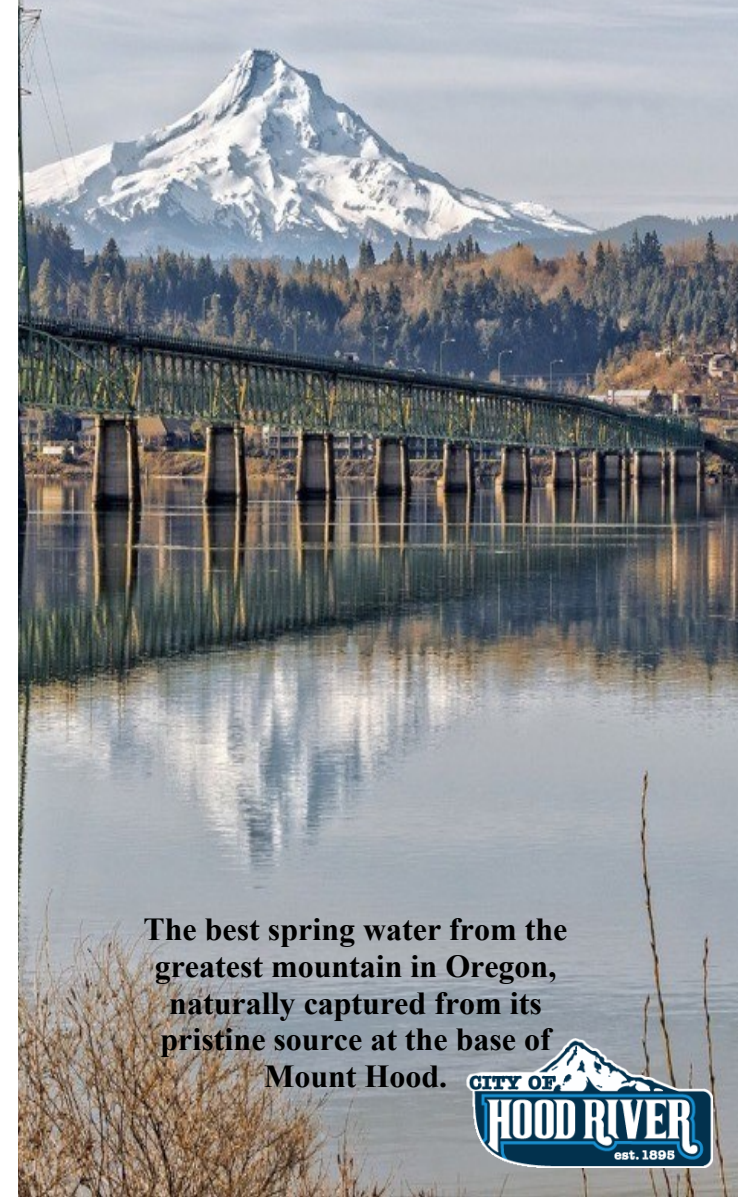
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*Este reporte esta disponible en español en la
pagina de la ciudad de Hood River*



THE CITY OF HOOD RIVER WATER QUALITY REPORT 2021



The best spring water from the
greatest mountain in Oregon,
naturally captured from its
pristine source at the base of
Mount Hood.



WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2021

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 <http://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	.44	2021	Water additive used to	No
Total Coliform positive samples/month	0	More than 1 positive sample/	ND	2021	Naturally present in the environment	No
Nitrate	0	10 MG/L	ND	2021	Naturally present in	No

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

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.

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 person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, 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 infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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.

ND: Not detected

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safe-water/lead>.

WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 mineral and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial: Such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic: Like 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: May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical: 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: 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 protect for public health.