

2019 Water Quality Report

City of Hillsboro Water Department In-Town Customers



Your safe, clean, high-quality drinking water continues to meet and exceed all state and federal standards.



About this Report

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires public water suppliers to provide Water Quality Reports to their customers by July 1 of each year. These annual reports – also referred to as Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) – provide information on your local drinking water quality.

This 2019 report includes results of water quality testing conducted from January 1 through December 31, 2018, on water served to Hillsboro Water Department in-town customers from the Joint Water Commission (JWC) Water Treatment Plant.

Questions?

Call: 503-615-6702

Email: Lindsay.Wochnick@Hillsboro-Oregon.gov

Visit: Hillsboro Civic Center, Third Floor, 150 East Main St. Hillsboro, OR 97123

Message from the City of Hillsboro Utilities Commission

Our Annual Water Quality Report provides an opportunity for the Hillsboro Water Department to demonstrate our commitment to protecting public health and delivering value by providing clean and safe water, carefully managing drinking water rates, and planning years in advance to ensure there is plentiful water today, tomorrow, and for our community's future generations.

This year, your water once again meets every drinking water quality standard and regulation. You can feel secure that your water is clean and safe for you and your family to drink and use. Our current investment in filtration and treatment at the Joint Water Commission Water Treatment Plant continues our commitment to ensure the highest quality of water for our community. Learn more about this project at JWCWater.org.

We are also making steady progress on developing an

additional source of reliable water. When completed in 2026, the Willamette Water Supply System – along with the upper-Tualatin River – will help provide enough water for Hillsboro's current and future residents and businesses. This new resilient system also offers reliable water supply in case of an emergency, such as drought or an earthquake. More information can be found at OurReliableWater.org.

We on the Utilities Commission have a strong ongoing commitment to managing drinking water rates to maintain equity and affordability for all customers – residential, business, industrial, and wholesale. That means we will continue maintaining our system cost-effectively, managing an efficient staff, and carefully planning our capital investment over time.

Let us all celebrate with a glass of cold, clear, refreshing Hillsboro water!



John Godsey
Utilities Commission Chair



David Judah
Utilities Commissioner



Deborah Raber
Utilities Commissioner

Delivering High-Value, Reliable Water Service

Depending on your location in Hillsboro, the water provider is either the Hillsboro Water Department or the Tualatin Valley Water District (TVWD). Both agencies work closely together to deliver high-value, reliable water service to customers.



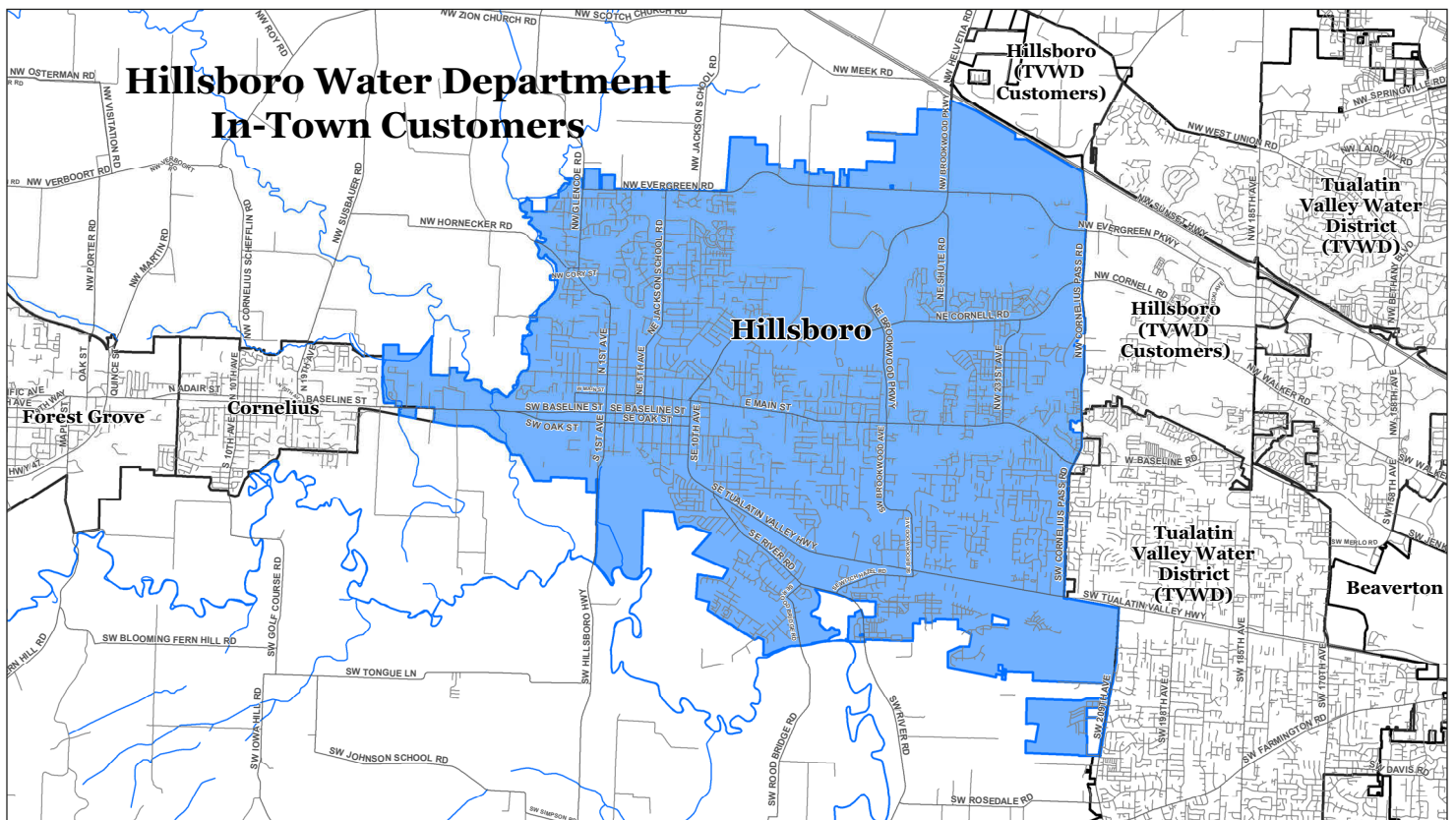
Hillsboro Water Department serves water to:

- **In-town customers** located west of Cornelius Pass Road and south of Highway 26 (Sunset Highway). In-town customers are served water from the JWC Water Treatment Plant located in Forest Grove.
- **Upper-system customers** in western Washington County along Hillsboro's original water

service line. Upper-system customers are served water from both the JWC Water Treatment Plant and the Cherry Grove Slow Sand Filter (SSF) Plant, located near the community of Cherry Grove.

- **Three wholesale customers:** the cities of Cornelius and Gaston and the L.A. Water Cooperative.

TVWD serves water to Hillsboro customers living east of Cornelius Pass Road. TVWD is also temporarily serving water to Hillsboro Water Department customers in the South Hillsboro Butternut Creek neighborhood while Hillsboro's water pipeline construction is completed.



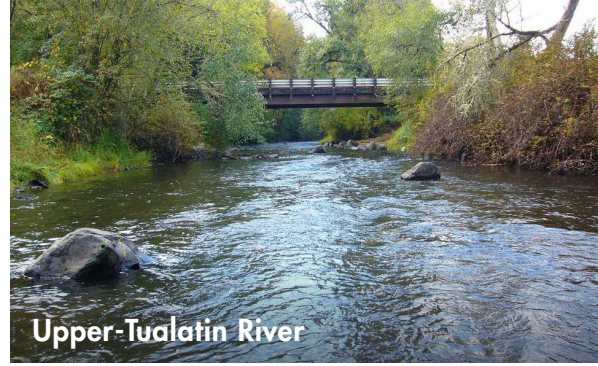
Hillsboro's Reliable Water Source: Upper-Tualatin River

Hillsboro Water Department proudly serves high-quality drinking water to more than 84,000 customers in the City of Hillsboro (in-town customers) and in rural Washington County (upper-system customers). Every drop of water that runs through customers' taps is from a "surface water source," meaning it comes out of a river or water reservoir.

Hillsboro's winter water source is the upper-Tualatin River and its tributaries. The river stretches almost 80 miles from the Tillamook State Forest in Washington County to the Willamette River near West Linn. The Tualatin River has been Hillsboro's only winter water source for more than 77 years.

In the summer, the river level drops too low for community use, so Hillsboro customers rely upon water stored in two reservoirs to meet demand.

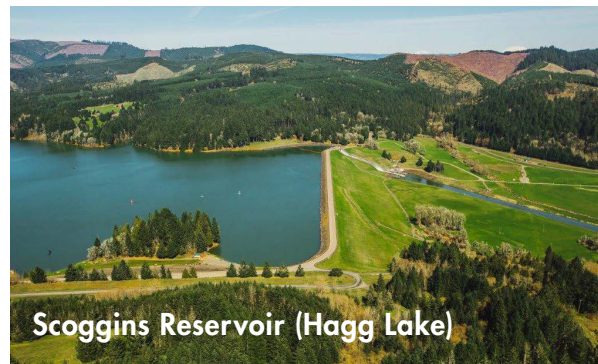
- The Barney Reservoir is located in the Trask River Watershed and holds 20,000 acre-feet of water at capacity. (An acre-foot is the amount that covers an acre with a foot of water.)
- The Scoggins Reservoir, also known as Hagg Lake, is located near Gaston in Washington County. The reservoir stores approximately 59,950 acre-feet of water when full, of which 13,500-acre feet is available for municipal (drinking water) purposes.



Upper-Tualatin River



Barney Reservoir



Scoggins Reservoir (Hagg Lake)

Developing a Reliable Supply for Tomorrow

Hillsboro Water Department has planned years in advance to ensure there is plentiful drinking water today, tomorrow, and for our community's future generations. Currently, Hillsboro's sole water source is the upper-Tualatin River. By 2026, projections show Hillsboro's water needs will more than double.

To meet this future demand, the City of Hillsboro, TVWD, and City of Beaverton are partnering to develop the mid-Willamette River at Wilsonville as an additional water supply source. Design and construction of the new Willamette Water Supply System (WWSS) is underway, and includes building:

- A modified water intake on the Willamette River at Wilsonville
- A state-of-the-art water filtration facility near Tualatin/Sherwood
- Water supply tanks in Beaverton
- More than 30 miles of large-diameter transmission water pipeline traveling north from Wilsonville, through Beaverton, and into Hillsboro

The entire WWSS will be built to modern seismic standards. The system is designed to withstand the impacts of a large earthquake or other natural disaster. This will help restore service quickly after a catastrophic event.

Earlier this year, the City of Hillsboro and TVWD applied for \$616.6 million in low interest finance support to help build the WWSS through the U.S. EPA's Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA). Using WIFIA financing assistance allows the City and TVWD to lock in financing at today's low rates for the entire program. WIFIA financing will save ratepayers an estimated \$383 million in repayment costs over 25 years.

For more information on Hillsboro's future additional water supply source, call 503-941-4570 or visit OurReliableWater.org.

The Treatment Process

Protection of public health is Hillsboro Water Department's number one priority. Before reaching your tap, water is filtered, cleaned, and treated in an extensive process that produces some of the highest quality drinking water in the region.

Water served to Hillsboro Water Department's in-town customers is drawn out of the upper-Tualatin River for filtration and treatment at the JWC Water Treatment Plant in Forest Grove.

The JWC Water Treatment Plant:

- Operates 365-days per year, 24-hours per day
- Is the largest conventional water treatment plant in Oregon, capable of treating up to 75 million gallons per day (mgd) of water
- Provides water to Hillsboro Water Department's in-town and upper-system customers
- Provides water to JWC partner agencies, including the cities of Hillsboro, Forest Grove, and Beaverton, and TVWD
- Wholesales water to the City of North Plains

Before reaching the taps of Hillsboro's in-town customers, water undergoes comprehensive treatment overseen by state licensed drinking water operators at the JWC Water Treatment Plant:

- Untreated water is drawn from the upper-Tualatin River at the Spring Hill Intake.
- Untreated water is then pumped to a mixing tank where chlorine and alum are added. The chlorine serves as

a disinfectant. The alum causes small particles to rapidly "floc" or adhere to one another, making them heavy enough to settle out of the water in a sediment basin.

- After settling, polymer is added to remove turbidity (silt or cloudiness).
- The water is then filtered through layers of fine carbon and silica sand. As suspended particles are removed, turbidity disappears, and clear water emerges. Removing turbidity through filtration is an effective way to protect against Cryptosporidium.
- At this point, the lowest quantity necessary of chlorine is added. This kills harmful pathogens such as bacteria and viruses, and keeps them from growing in Hillsboro's more than 300-miles of water pipelines.
- Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) is added to adjust the final pH and alkalinity.
- The treated or "finished" water is then temporarily stored in an underground water reservoir.
- Finally, finished water is pumped either to the Fernhill reservoirs or directly into the two large water transmission pipelines.
- From there, water travels into a network of storage reservoirs and distribution lines before safely arriving ready to drink at customers' taps.

Source Water Assessment

In 2005, the Department of Environmental Quality and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) conducted a source water assessment for the watershed for the JWC. The assessment identified and inventoried surface areas supplying water to the intake structures collecting water on the Tualatin River, and potential contaminant sources that may affect the water supply.

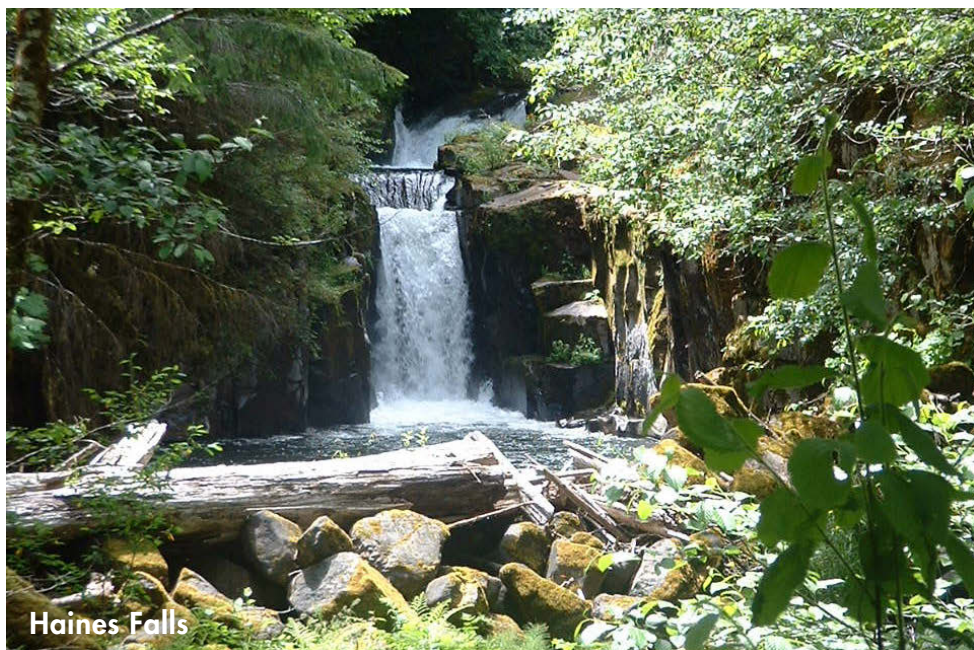
A total of 306 potential contaminant sources were identified. Of those, 295 sources were in sensitive areas with high soil permeability, high soil erosion potential, high runoff potential, and areas within 1,000 feet of a river or stream. Potential sources of watershed contamination include agricultural/forest management applications, commercial land uses, residential/ municipal land uses, and landslide and clear-cut forest areas. These are the existing potential sources of contamination that could, if improperly managed or released, affect the water quality in the watershed.

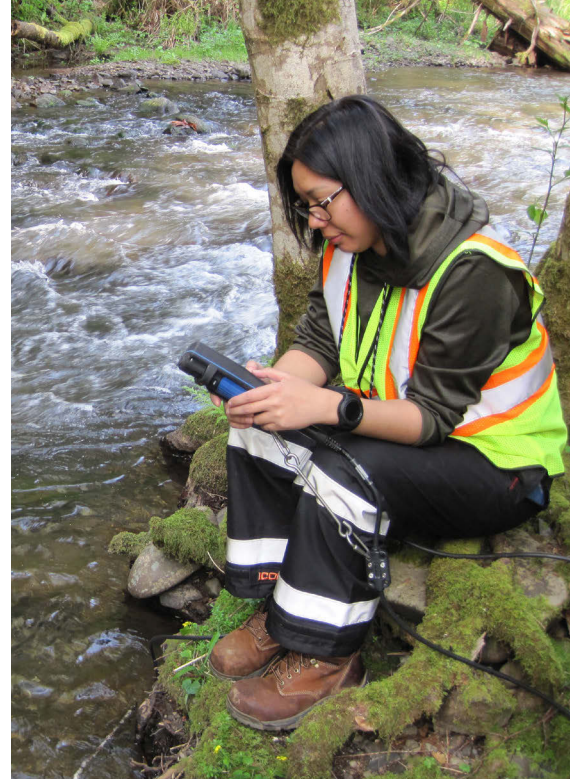
To view the JWC-Cherry Grove Source Water Assessment Report, call 503-615-6702 or email Lindsay.Wochnick@Hillsboro-Oregon.gov.

Definitions: Water Quality Terms

Some of the terms and abbreviations contained in this report and table are unique to the water industry and may not be familiar to customers. They are explained below.

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Contaminant:** Potentially harmful physical, biological, chemical, or radiological substance.
- **Disinfection Byproducts (DBP):** Formed when disinfectants used in a water treatment react with bromide and/or natural organic matter present in the source water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The 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 contamination.
- **mg/L:** Measurement of density.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity of water. Turbidity in excess of five (5) NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Non-detected (ND):** Not detected at or above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).
- **Parts Per Billion (ppb):** Equivalent to micrograms per liter. One ppb is comparable to one drop of water in 55,000 gallons.
- **Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L):** Equivalent to milligrams per liter. One ppm is comparable to one drop of water in 55 gallons.
- **pH:** Used to indicate the alkalinity or acidity of a substance as ranked on a scale from 1.0 to 14.0. Acidity increases as the pH gets lower.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Turbidity:** A measure of suspended material in water. In the water field, a turbidity measurement - expressed in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) - is used to indicate clarity of water.





Collecting and Testing Water Samples

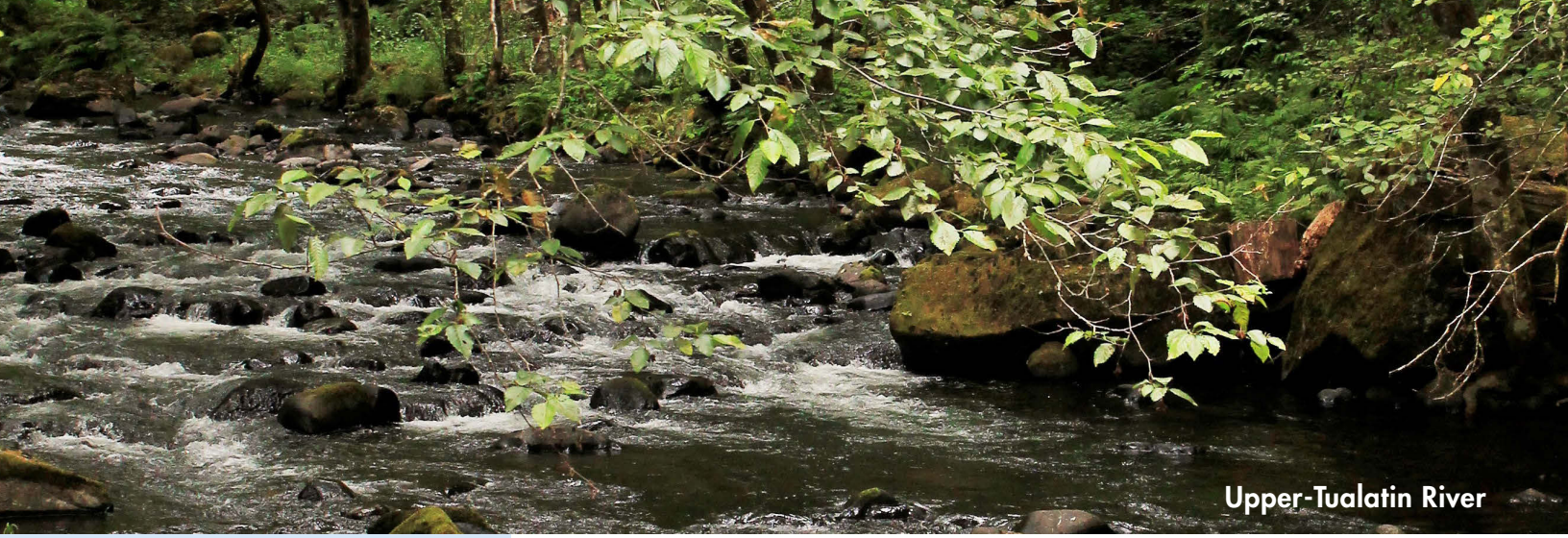
Hillsboro Water Department is committed to protecting public health and providing customers with safe drinking water. To ensure your drinking water meets or exceeds state and federal drinking water standards, each month hundreds of water samples are collected and then tested by a state-certified laboratory.

Coliform Bacteria: Hillsboro Water Department collects water samples throughout the service area to test for coliform bacteria. Most coliforms are not harmful, but they can be an indicator that other disease-causing organisms may be present. If testing indicates that a routine sample contains coliforms, a set of repeat samples are collected and analyzed to determine whether any disease-causing organisms are present.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia: The JWC Water Treatment Plant has been periodically required to test for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in the raw water since 1980. Raw water levels are extremely low and the water treatment process is thoroughly effective at removing pathogens. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* are microscopic organisms that, when ingested, may cause gastrointestinal symptoms. There are no U.S. EPA

mandated Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) required for either organisms. (MCLs are U.S. EPA standards that set the legal limit on the amount of a substance allowed in public water systems under the Safe Drinking Water Act.)

Due to the potential health effects of these organisms, the water treatment plants filter and chlorinate every drop of drinking water delivered to Hillsboro Water Department customers. While testing of raw (or pre-treated) source water has detected small amounts of harmful organisms, the treatment process of filtration and disinfection prevents the organisms from causing public health issues.



Upper-Tualatin River

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Hillsboro Water Department has complied with the fourth round of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). A full list of contaminants tested and their results are available upon request. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards.

The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The unregulated contaminants that were detected in Hillsboro sampling are listed in the "2018 Sampling Results" table, along with their level of detection.

For more information, call 503-615-6702 or email Jessica.Dorsey@Hillsboro-Oregon.gov.

Contaminant Sources

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 present 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, the U.S. 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Cyanotoxin Monitoring in Drinking Water

Freshwater Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) are a growing concern in the U.S. and worldwide. The growth of algae in freshwaters, such as streams, lakes, and reservoirs, is natural and an important part of maintaining the ecosystem. However, when water bodies have high levels of nutrients or higher water temperatures algae can grow rapidly and cause a HAB. HABs are the rapid growth of algae that can cause harm to animals, people, or the local ecology. A HAB can look like foam, scum, or mats on the surface of water and can be different colors.

Some HABs contain species of Cyanobacteria (also referred to as Blue Green Algae) which have the potential to produce toxins, known as Cyanotoxins, which can affect the function of the liver and nervous system at high enough levels in humans and animals.

In 2018, the OHA developed permanent rules requiring drinking water systems in Oregon using certain surface water sources — such as those prone to HABs — to routinely test for Cyanotoxins that these blooms could potentially produce, and notify the public about the test results.

The JWC tested for Cyanotoxins to comply with OHA's new rule. Neither the JWC, nor any agencies serving JWC water, detected any Cyanotoxins in drinking water during testing.

Testing will be required again in 2019. For more information on Cyanotoxins and testing requirements, call 503-615-6702 or visit JWCWater.org/Water-Quality/Unregulated-Contaminants-Monitoring.



Vulnerable Populations

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 Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (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.

The U.S. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control (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 at 1-800-426-4791.



Mid-Willamette River at Wilsonville

Drinking Water and Lead

Protection of public health is Hillsboro Water Department's number one priority. Water is tested regularly to ensure every drop is safe to drink.

How does lead get into water?

Household plumbing is the main source of lead in drinking water. This is usually from lead solder used in homes built or plumbed with copper pipes before 1985. Lead can also be found in brass plumbing fixtures and components. Lead can enter drinking water when service lines, pipes in the home and other plumbing fixtures, or solder that contain lead corrodes.

Is there lead in Hillsboro's water?

There are no known lead service lines or infrastructure components in Hillsboro's water distribution system.

Does Hillsboro monitor for lead in water?

Yes. Water providers, including Hillsboro Water Department, test for lead and copper on a required schedule set by the OHA. Testing ensures water consumed by customers and their families meet safe drinking water standards.

How does Hillsboro test for lead?

As lead in drinking water is primarily

from materials and components associated with customer's service lines and home plumbing, the Hillsboro Water Department conducts testing directly at customer's taps instead of in the distribution system.

The process includes collecting water samples from at least 30 homes in Hillsboro constructed from 1970 to 1985. Homes built during this timeframe are considered at highest risk for lead exposure through household plumbing sources. Samples are then shipped to an OHA-accredited laboratory for testing. The lab performs water analysis work and returns results to the Water Department, which then communicates results to customers.

Hillsboro Water Department began sampling for lead and copper in 1992 and has never exceeded the U.S. EPA's action level in the City's system. Lead testing occurred in 2018. Results from past lead and copper testing are available on the State's website at YourWater.Oregon.gov.

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. Hillsboro Water Department 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 two minutes before using water for drinking

Is Hillsboro's water treated to reduce lead and copper levels?

Even though lead and copper leaching comes from the household plumbing, Hillsboro Water Department is required to provide treatment protection to minimize leaching. All water delivered to homes and businesses in the City's service area has gone through optimized treatment for corrosion control. A form of soda is used to raise the pH and reduce the corrosiveness of the water to reduce the potential for lead to leach from private plumbing fixtures.

Does Hillsboro offer free lead-in-water test kits?

Yes. Since you cannot see, taste, or smell lead dissolved in water, testing is a sure way of telling whether there are harmful quantities of lead in your drinking water. Hillsboro Water Department customers — including residents, licensed childcare facilities, and nonprofit organizations — can request a free lead-in-water testing kit at 503-615-6702, online at Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/Lead, or by visiting the third floor of the Hillsboro Civic Center at 150 East Main.

or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at EPA.gov/Safewater/Lead.

Water is a Smart Investment

Hillsboro Water Department strives to ensure equity and affordability for all customers by carefully managing drinking water rates and System Development Charges (SDCs).

Water rates and SDCs are typically adjusted annually so all customers — including residential, commercial, and industrial users — pay their fair share based on how they use the City's water system and how much water they use.

Hillsboro Water Department finances major water infrastructure investments over time, so people and businesses moving to our community in the future will pay their share of costs through water rates and SDCs.

This includes:

- Developing the mid-Willamette River at Wilsonville as an additional water supply source
- Upgrading, repairing, and replacing parts of the current water system
- Strengthening and expanding water infrastructure at the JWC Treatment Plant

Learn how water is a smart investment at [Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/WaterRates](https://www.hillsboro-oregon.gov/WaterRates) and [Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/WaterSDC](https://www.hillsboro-oregon.gov/WaterSDC).



WWSS water pipe installation in South Hillsboro

5 Ways to Use Water Efficiently Indoors

Indoor, unlike outdoor water use, is largely the same year-round. That is good news, because it means a few water-saving measures can save a lot on indoor water consumption.

1 Replace an older toilet with a WaterSense-labeled high efficiency toilet.

Older toilets can use up to four times more water per flush. In addition, Hillsboro Water Department offer rebates to help you save money when you upgrade to water-efficient toilets and washing machines. Learn more at Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/Rebates.

2 Regularly check for and repair water leaks. Even small leaks can waste hundreds to thousands of gallons of water a month. Learn how to be a 'leak detective' at RegionalH2O.org/Indoor-Leak-Detection-Repair.

3 Take shorter showers. Each minute you shave off your shower time saves up to 2.5 gallons of water.

4 Install high-efficiency showerheads and bathroom and kitchen aerators. Both of these devices – which can help save about one gallon of water per minute – are available for free on the first floor of the Hillsboro Civic Center.

5 Scrape instead of pre-rinsing dishes. Save yourself up to 20 gallons of water a month by scraping food off your dishes instead of pre-rinsing them.

Commonly Asked Questions

Is the water fluoridated?

No. Hillsboro Water Department does not fluoridate its water supply. Check with your dentist to see if supplemental fluoride is recommended for your family.

Is Hillsboro's water hard or soft?

Soft. The hardness of water is measured in grains per gallon (gpg). Hillsboro Water Department's water is soft, measuring at about two to three gpg.

What is the pH of our drinking water?

Hillsboro Water Department's water is buffered to reduce pipe corrosion and protect against lead and copper exposure. The normal pH range for your drinking water is 7.2 to 8.2.

Are rebates available for water conservation?

Yes. Hillsboro Water Department offers rebates for purchasing and installing new Energy-Star qualified washing machines, and WaterSense labeled high-efficiency toilets and weather-based irrigation controllers. Requirements and details on how to apply are available at Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/Rebates.

How often are backflow prevention device tests required?

To help safeguard Hillsboro's public water system from pollution and contamination, Hillsboro Water Department requires residential customers to test their backflow prevention assemblies by July 1 of each year. A list of certified backflow assembly testers and frequently asked questions are available at Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/Backflow.

What options are available to pay the City utility bill?

There are five convenient ways to pay your utility bill, including online, phone, drop box, in-person, and by mail. Find the best method that works for you at Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/PayBill.

Why is the City of Hillsboro moving customers to monthly utility billing?

All customers will transition to monthly utility billing by summer 2019. Monthly billing will provide customers the opportunity to improve budget planning, manage water consumption on a monthly rather than bi-monthly basis, and receive notification of possible leaks in a timelier manner. Details are available at Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/UtilityBilling.

Regional Collaboration

Along with 21 other local water providers, Hillsboro Water Department is a proud member of the Regional Water Providers Consortium. The Consortium provides leadership in the planning, management, stewardship, and resiliency of drinking water in the Portland metropolitan region. Learn more at RegionalH2O.org.



Public Participation Opportunities

Monthly Public Meeting: The City of Hillsboro Utilities Commission – responsible for establishing and approving water rates – meets the second Tuesday each month at 1:30 pm in Hillsboro Civic Center Conference Room 207 located at 150 E Main Street, Hillsboro, Oregon 97123. Public attendance and input are encouraged. Agenda packets are posted in advance at Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/Water.

Water Rate Public Hearing: In fall 2019, the City of Hillsboro Utilities Commission will hold a public hearing to discuss proposed water rate adjustments and receive input from the public. Details will be available at Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/WaterRates.

Information and Questions: For information about public participation opportunities, contact Lindsay Wochnick at 503-615-6543 or Lindsay.Wochnick@Hillsboro-Oregon.gov.

Contact Information

City of Hillsboro utility bill: 503-681-6163

Water quality and pressure: 503-615-6702

Water conservation and rebates: 503-615-6737

Backflow prevention: 503-615-6723

Hillsboro's future additional water source: 503-941-4563

Lead-in-water information: 503-615-6702

Water emergency: 503-615-6700

After-hours water emergency (pager): 503-615-6775

Email: Water-Department@Hillsboro-Oregon.gov

5 Ways to be Water-Wise Outdoors

During warm summer months, Hillsboro community members often spend time outdoors tending to lawns, growing gardens, and washing cars — all activities that can significantly increase water use. Here are some simple ways to be water-efficient outdoors:

1 Adjust sprinklers so they water your lawn and garden, not the street or sidewalk.

2 Water before 10 am or after 6 pm when temperatures are cooler to minimize evaporation.

3 Set it, but don't forget it! Whether you have a manual or automatic system, be sure to adjust your watering schedules throughout the irrigation season. Find out how much to water each week this summer by signing up at ConserveH2O.org/Weekly-Watering-Number to receive your personalized Weekly Watering Number.

4 Inspect your overall irrigation system for leaks and broken or blocked lines. A well-maintained system will save you money, water, and time.

5 Install a weather-based irrigation controller. Hillsboro Water Department offers up to \$200 rebate for an installed controller. Learn more at Hillsboro-Oregon.gov/Rebates.

2018 Sampling Results

Customers served water from the JWC

REGULATED SUBSTANCES				
Substance	Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)
Chlorine	ppm	2018	4	4
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	2018	10	10
Barium	ppm	2018	2	2
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ppm	2018	0.05	0.05

MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING AND TREATMENT CONSIDERATIONS				
<i>E. coli</i>	Presence or Absence	2018	0	0
Total Organic Carbons	ppm	2018	TT	NA
Turbidity	NTU	2018	TT	NA
Turbidity	Percent	2018	TT	NA

(Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting limit of 0.3 NTU for JWC)

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBP)				
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2018	80	NA
Haloacetic Acid (group of 5)	ppb	2018	60	NA

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Haloacetic Acid (group of 9)	ppb	2018	NA	NA

LEAD AND COPPER TESTING				
Substance	Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	Action Level (AL)	MCLG (MRDLG)
Lead	ppb	2018	15	0
Copper	ppm	2018	1.3	1.3

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST					
Substance	Year	Range (mg/L)	Substance	Year	Range (mg/L)
Aluminum	2018	ND - 0.02	Manganese	2018	ND
Ammonia	2018	ND	Orthophosphate	2018	ND
Calcium	2018	7.19 - 8.71	Silica	2018	15.8 - 19.4
Chloride	2018	5.1 - 6.4	Sodium	2018	9.34 - 10.70
Iron	2018	ND	Sulfate	2018	11.0 - 14.6
Magnesium	2018	2.40 - 2.82			

JWC Water Treatment Plant			
Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
1.36	1.00 - 1.36	No	Additive controls microbes
0.54	0.04 - 0.54	No	Agricultural runoff
0.006	0.004 - 0.006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
0.00014	ND - 0.00014	No	Agricultural runoff
ND	ND	No	Human and animal fecal waste
1.09	ND - 1.09	No	Naturally present in environment
0.43	0.02 - 0.43	No	Soil runoff
97%	97% - 100%	No	Soil runoff
37.2	15.8 - 43.1	No	By-product of chlorination
36.7	15.7 - 36.1	No	By-product of chlorination
30.2	20.5 - 34.8	No	By-product of chlorination
Amount Detected 90 th Percentile	Sites Above AL	Violation	Typical Source
1	0	No	Corrosion of plumbing
0.075	0	No	Erosion natural deposits

Other Items of Interest	Range (mg/L)
Fluoride	Hillsboro does not fluoridate
Hardness	20 - 38 mg/L = grains per gallon
pH	7.2 - 8.0 (normal range)

During the past year, hundreds of water samples were taken to determine the presence of any biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table shows only contaminants that were detected and are considered a risk to health if over the MCL. A more detailed list of sampling completed in 2018 is available on the JWC website at JWCWater.org.



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