City of Hubbard
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report – 2024

Introduction

The **City of Hubbard** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The **City of Hubbard** receives its drinking water from **Aqua Pennsylvania.**

The City of Hubbard does not own a water treatment facility. Treated water is purchased from Aqua Pennsylvania and distributed by the City of Hubbard. The source water is the Shenango River fed from the Pymatuning and Shenango Reservoirs. The plant is located 3.5 miles downstream of the Shenango Reservoir outfall. Treatment includes purification and disinfection to destroy potential pathogenic organisms. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at public drinking water intakes with little warning or time to prepare. For more information on source water assessment please contact Aqua PA Shenango PA at 724.347.7418.

The **City of Hubbard** also has **Emergency** connections with the **City of Youngstown** and **Trumbull County**. During **2024** we used **0** gallons from these connections. On average, this connection is used for approximately **0** days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from either connection, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by visiting ***City of Youngstown Water Department*** ***youngstownohio.gov/water*** *and* ***Trumbull County Sanitary Engineer*** ***http://sanengr.co.trumbull.oh.us/ccr/SE.pdf***

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally- occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) 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, USEPA 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.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

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 infection. 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **City of Hubbard** and **Aqua Pennsylvania** conducted sampling for bacterial, inorganic, radiological, synthetic and volatile organic contaminants in ***2024***. Samples were collected for over 95 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **City of Hubbard** water supply. The Ohio EPA requires 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 accurate, are more than one year old.

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Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions
The **City of Hubbard** received **NO** violations or enforcement actions in 2024.

Table of Detected Contaminants
Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **City of Hubbard** drinking water.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminants	**Minimum Level Found**	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Range of Detection**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Total Chlorine, ppm (Aqua PA)	1.17	0.2	1.17-3.85	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm (entry point Aqua PA)	NA*	ND	ND-0.29	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Chlorine, ppm (City of Hubbard)	1.89	1.0	1.7-2.1	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Chlorine Dioxide used for pre-oxidation, not disinfection

Contaminants	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Total Chlorine, ppm (Aqua PA)	3.9	1.2-3.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level (Aqua PA)	99.9%	99.9-100.0%	TT	NA	2024	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU (Aqua PA)	0.18(a)	0.02-0.18	TT	NA	2024	N	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon Removal Ratio (Aqua PA)	1.01(b)	1.01-1.28	≥ 1.00, TT	NA	2024	N	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Compounds							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2024	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.9	0.1-1.2	2	2	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection Byproducts- For Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes, the Level Found is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages. Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results, not a single sample. The Range of Results lists the highest and lowest values among all individual samples.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb (City of Hubbard)	38.6	24.3-58.3	60	NA	2024	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb (City of Hubbard)	45.98	29.20-57.40	80	NA	2024	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (distribution system Aqua PA)	0.35	0.26-0.5	1	0.8	2024	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (entry point Aqua PA)	0.6	0.19-0.9	1	0.8	2024	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminates							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l) (Aqua PA)	3.79	NA	15	0	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits

a) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration process. The turbidity limit set by EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
b) The value reported under "Level Found" is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1.0 indicates a violation of TOC requirements.

Lead and Copper	Action Level	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of tests levels were less than	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm (City of Hubbard)	1.3	1.3	NA	0.2	2024	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
	Zero out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm						
Lead, ppb (City of Hubbard)	15	0	1	3.4	2024	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	One out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb						

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling
Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023, the City of Hubbard PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results, please call Water Administrator Kenneth P. Day at 330.534.3054.

Turbidity
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, by **Aqua Pennsylvania** the highest recorded turbidity result for **2024** was **0.18** NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was **99.9%.**

Lead Educational Information
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 Hubbard** 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 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 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit: https://www.cityofhubbard-oh.gov/water and click on the "SERVICE LINE INVENTORY – CURRENT" link.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information
In **2024,** the **City of Hubbard** had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comments are encouraged at the City of Hubbard regular Council Meetings**.** Meetings are held the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 pm at City Hall Council Chambers 220 W. Liberty St. Hubbard, OH 44425.

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For more information on your drinking water, or a copy of this report, contact:
Kenneth P. Day - Water Administrator at O:330.534.3054. Copies of this report are also available in the Mayor's Office, City Hall, 220 W. Liberty St, Hubbard, OH 44425 O:330.534.3090.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.

- **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 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.

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

- **Contact Time (CT)** means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

- **Parts per Million (ppm)** or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

- **Parts per Billion (ppb)** or **Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

- The **"<" symbol**: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.