This is the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your drinking water system. In this report, you can find general information regarding water quality testing, health information, and specific information regarding the water quality in your water system.

About the City of Gaston water system

The City of Gaston serves about 625 people with its water system. Our drinking water is purchased from the Joint Water Commission (PWS 41-00379) and from Hillsboro-Cherry Grove (PWS 41-00985). We use pumps to transport the water to our reservoirs located on Costelloe Dr. More information is available on our website www.cityofgaston.com

Educational & Health Information

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 operation, 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.

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).

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.
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. Hiland Water Corporation 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 or at *www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

About City of Gaston Water System and 2019 Sampling Results

The City of Gston Water System is supplied from by Hillsboro-Cherry Grove (Joint Water Commission). The Joint Water Commission sources their water from the Tualatin River. Water is treated with chlorine, passed through sand filters, and the pH is adjusted with Soda Ash. For more information on the process and how our water is produced, visit www.jwcwater.org. A summery of the tests taken in 2019 is on the last page of this report.

The City of Gaston has contracted with Hiland Water Corp for some aspects of water system maintenance and compliance, including the assembly of this report. Hiland Water Corp's contact information is at the end of this report.

We continually sample for many different chemicals and have found very little contamination. Contamination is anything other than pure water. We sample total coliform bacteria as an indicator of microorganisms that should not be present. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past calendar year or in our most recent tests as noted. 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).

Contact information

For questions and more information, please visit our website or contact City Hall. Thank you, it is a pleasure to serve you.

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City of Gaston Test Results for 2019

The City of Gaston had no violation in 2019.

Variable	Amount Detected		MCL	MCLG	Possible Source of Contamination
	Minimum	Maximum			
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform Bacteria	ND	ND	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	ND	ND	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Maximum Detected (Average)	Violation Yes/No	Source of Contamination
TTHM	80 ppb	0	27	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	60 ppb	0	31	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	Action Level	Date Range	Number of Samples	90th Percentile Level (mg/L)	Violation Yes/No	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead	0.015	Jun 2018	10	0.0000	No	Home plumbing
Copper	1.300	May 2018	20	0.1640	No	Home plumbing

Abbreviations and definitions used in tables

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level