

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of the following components: (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection area, (i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above the part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our wells) (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within drinking water protection areas, (3) a determination of the susceptibility or relative risk to the well water from identified sources. The purpose of the assessment is to provide water systems with information they need to develop a strategy to protect their water resource. A copy of this report is available for viewing by contacting the City of Redmond at 541-504-2000.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. In Redmond water supplies are supplied entirely from deep groundwater 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.

HOW TO ACCESS MORE INFORMATION ON OUR WATER SYSTEM

On the internet type in [HTTP://170.104.63.9](http://170.104.63.9), under the blue box titled Drinking Water Program choose WS ID Look Up, and in the box beside PWS Number: OR41 type in 00693 and click View Results. Scroll to the bottom and choose options to browse information for Redmond Water Department.



A MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

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) or visit the EPA's website: www.epa.gov/ow. Additional information can be found on the CDC website: www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/fag.html.

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 Redmond 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>.

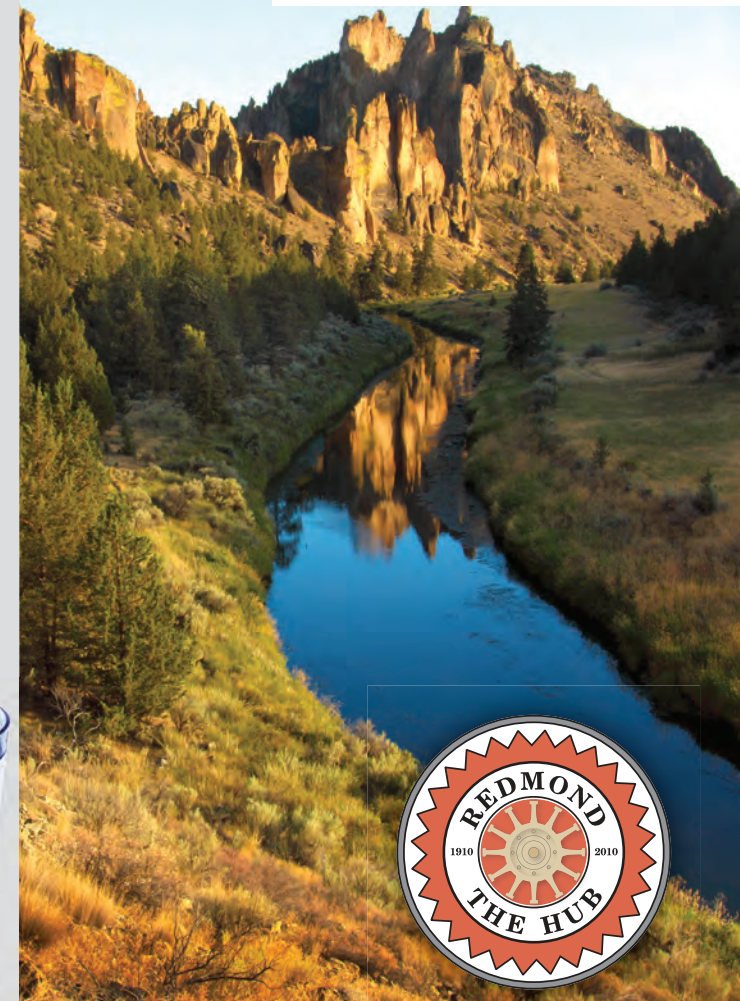


CITY OF REDMOND

WATER QUALITY REPORT

EN ESPAÑOL: Este Informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

REPORTING YEAR 2012





THE CITY OF REDMOND PROVIDES exceptional water for you!

FROM THE GROUND WATER WELL TO YOUR TAP, the City of Redmond takes pride in delivering a high quality and reliable source of water to our customers. All of our water is drawn from the Deschutes Formation through seven wells ranging in depth from 300 to 860 feet below ground surface. The highly permeable nature of the geologic material in the area aids in the recharge of the aquifer through infiltration, but it also makes it vulnerable to potential contamination from leaking fuel tanks, stormwater injection wells, industrial activities, and agricultural activities in the vicinity of the wells. Preventing pollution is the first priority in protecting our water source.

Since 1997, the federal government has required municipal water providers to send customers a yearly report detailing the quality of their water. We encourage you to take a minute to review the information contained in this report and contact us at 541-504-2000 should you have any questions.

YOUR VIEWS ARE WELCOMED!

Attend a City Council meeting if you would like to learn more about issues affecting your community. City Council meetings are regularly scheduled every 2nd and 4th Tuesday beginning at 7:00 p.m. at 777 SW Deschutes Avenue in Redmond or visit the City's website at www.ci.redmond.or.us.



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: City of Redmond, Water Division, 243 E. Antler Ave, Redmond, OR 97756
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WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2012

PWSID# 4100693

The City of Redmond routinely monitors for over 200 regulated and unregulated contaminants in drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Unless otherwise noted, test results in this report are from 2012. If a known health-related contaminant is not listed in this report, the City did not detect it in drinking water.

Substance (Units)	Goal (MCLG)*	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)*	Range Detected or Overall Results	Source of Substance	Test Cycle Year	Violation?
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INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Fluoride (ppm)*	4	4	0.197 - 0.46	Erosion of natural deposits	2012	No
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen) (ppm)*	10	10	0 - 1.27	Erosion of natural deposits	2012	No

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Sodium (ppm)*	N/A	N/A	12.0 - 18.2	Erosion of natural deposits	2012	No
Non regulated compound, information included for customer information. Average of detected results is 15.34ppm.						

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)*	0	15	0 - 3.2	Erosion of natural deposits	2011	No
Uranium (ug/L)*	0	30	2.0 - 3.0	Erosion of natural deposits	2009	No

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Chlorine Residuals (ppm)*	4	4	0.20 - 1.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	2012	No
The Redmond Water Department treats your drinking water with gas chlorination to ensure that the water you are drinking is free of any microbial contaminants. The disinfection process is carefully controlled so that the disinfection effectiveness is maintained while keeping the levels of disinfection by-products below regulatory limits.						

MICROBIOLOGICAL

Total Coliform-July	0	>5%	5%	Naturally present in the environment	2012	Yes
Total Coliform-August	0	1+ per month	1	Naturally present in the environment	2012	No
Two of the routine samples collected in July and one collected in August were positive for total coliform. Coliforms are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. The violation occurred during the first positive result in July when seven repeat/source samples were collected rather than eight as required. All repeat/source samples collected were absent of any coliform bacteria.						

LEAD & COPPER

Substance (Units)	Goal (MCLG)*	Action Level (AL)*	90th Percentile	Likely Source	Test Cycle Year	Violation?
Copper (ppm)*	1.3	1.3	0.06**	Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits.	2011	No

** None of the sampling sites exceeded the Action Level, (AL).

*UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

mg/L	Milligrams per liter	AL	Action Level – concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ppb	Parts per Billion	N/A	Not Applicable
ppm	Parts per Million	NR	NR means not regulated by EPA.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	ND	Not detected
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.	ug/L	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
		pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)