CITY OF REDMOND
Water Quality Report 2019

THE CITY OF REDMOND PROVIDES
Exceptional water for you!

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Photo by Tim Park

Hello valued customers;

I am pleased to share the Water Quality Report for 2019. Delivering safe and reliable drinking water to our citizens is a job we take very seriously.

The Water Division continuously tests water for several hundred chemical compounds at multiple points in the distribution system, as well as at the source. Our tests are closely monitored by local, state and federal authorities and the results are annually reported to the public.

Redmond's water comes from an aquifer deep within the Deschutes Formation, which is a thick, highly permeable series of layered volcanic rocks, sand, and gravel. This water is pumped through seven wells, some greater than 800 feet deep, and has such excellent quality that chlorination is the only treatment needed to provide safe drinking water.

We are committed to delivering high quality drinking water to the entire city at the lowest possible cost.

If you have any questions, please contact us at 541-504-2000.

George Endicott,
Mayor

Water Consumption in the City of Redmond

The Water Division maintains approximately 180 miles of water mains and 1,885 fire hydrants within the City limits. In 2019, the City provided water to 10,301 residential connections and 1,144 commercial accounts serving a population of over 30,000 water consumers. The water system produced over 2.1 billion gallons of water over the year which equates to an average of 190 gallons per person/per day. August 7th was the highest day of the year for water consumption with a total of 13.6 million gallons, or 450 gallons per person. That is nearly 2.5 times the consumption of an average day! Every person can help conserve water during peak consumption periods by being mindful of their outdoor water use.

For information about water-saving faucets, aerators, and showerheads visit:
www.epa.gov/watersense/watersense-products

For possible savings, visit our Irrigation System Rebate Program at:
https://www.ci.redmond.or.us/waterconservation

2019 Results for Regulated and Unregulated Contaminants for Redmond Water Division

You can see our most recent test results in the data table below. We are required to report only those substances that were present at detectable levels. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, therefore some of the data can be more than one year old. Redmond Water Division treats your water with gas chlorination to ensure the water you drink is safe from any microbial contaminants. The disinfection process is carefully monitored and controlled so the disinfection effectiveness is maintained while keeping the levels of disinfection by-products below regulatory limits. If after reading this report you still have questions, please feel free to contact our office at 541-504-2000, or attend one of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. Meeting information can be found at www.ci.redmond.or.us.

PWSID# 4100693

Primary Standards (directly related to the safety of drinking water)					
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Range/Result	Violation?	Likely Source
2019 – Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.18 - 1.73	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper			90th %		Likely Source
2017 – Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.047	No	Household plumbing
Radiological Contaminants			Range/Result		
2017 - Gross Beta Particle Activity (PCi/L)	50	0	0 - 4.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products			Range/Result		
2019 - TTHM (ppb)	80	N/A	0.7 - 1.4	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
2019 - Chlorine Residuals (ppm)	4	4	0.46 - 0.60	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Results for Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) City of Redmond

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is an EPA regulatory tool that focuses on substances that are not yet regulated by the current drinking water rules. Through the UCMR, the EPA gathers information about the presence and levels of these currently unregulated substances in drinking water. The EPA uses these results to determine the extent and level at which the listed substances are present in drinking water around the country. The EPA requires this testing and uses the results along with the health risks to determine if rules to regulate the substances are needed. The EPA periodically requires monitoring for unregulated contaminants for which the most current results are listed below.

Substance	Minimum Detected	Average Detected	Maximum Detected	Likely Source
2019 - Manganese	0 ppb	300 ppb	600 ppb	A naturally occurring element found in soil, water, and air.
2019 - Bromide	0 ppb	20 ppb	40 ppb	A naturally occurring element which interacts with disinfection chemicals used during drinking water treatment forming disinfection by-products. It is used as an indicator of water quality.

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency, sets water quality standards and establishes methods and monitoring requirements for water utilities.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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: 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 (e.g. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).

PPB: Parts Per Billion. the equivalent of one second in 32 years.

PPM: Parts Per Million, the equivalent of one second in 12 days.

pCi/l: Picocuries Per Liter, a measure of radioactivity

Result: The column that shows you what level of contaminant was found in the water you drink.

TT: Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant In drinking water.

TTHM: Trihalomethane

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REQUIRED BY THE EPA

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. For more information call the Safe Drinking Water Hot Line 1-800-426-4791. Additional information can be found on the CDC website: www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/faq.html.

Lead in Drinking Water....Are You at Risk?

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 to your tap, we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. 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 to drink 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 http:/www.epa.gov/safewater/lead, or www.leadline.org.

For more information on tap water quality, please visit www.drinktap.org

How to access more information on our water system:

On the internet type in https://yourwater.oregon.gov/, under the blue box that has Drinking Water Program choose WS ID Look up, in the box type in 00693 and click View Results. You can scroll to the bottom and choose options to browse information Redmond Water Department.

WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

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, completed in 2005, 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 (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 minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity.

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 storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, comes from agricultural, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, Naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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).

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 normally scheduled every 2nd and 4th Tuesday beginning at 6:00 p.m. at 411 SW 9th Street 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
Dustan Campbell , 541-504-2000