



YOUR DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2008

General Water System Information

Questions regarding the City's water supply, treatment and quality control may be directed to: Mike Walker, Public Works Director at 668-9190, mwalker@ci.sandy.or.us. The City actively seeks public participation in decisions affecting your drinking water. City Council meetings are held at 7:00 PM on the first and third Mondays of each month at Sandy City Hall, 39250 Pioneer Blvd. Sandy, OR 97055. Agendas for upcoming City Council meetings and minutes of past Council meetings may be found on our website: www.ci.sandy.or.us City Council meetings are also televised live on Wave Broadband (cable channel 7).

Water Source Information

The City of Sandy obtains most of its municipal water supply from Alder Creek, a tributary of the Sandy River. The Alder Creek watershed is comprised of approximately 4,000 acres of government and corporate timberlands upstream of the City's point of diversion.

Surface water from Alder Creek is treated at the City's water filtration plant located approximately 9 miles east of Sandy and then is conveyed through a series of pumping stations, reservoirs and pipelines to the distribution piping network in the City and finally to your home.

We also obtain a portion of our water supply from Brownell Springs, located on 22 acres of City-owned land on the north face of Lenhart Butte approximately 6 miles east of Sandy. Most of the land above the site is privately owned timberland. Brownell Springs is considered a groundwater source therefore filtration treatment is not required. Water from Brownell Springs is disinfected with chlorine and then conveyed to the City.

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) Report has been compiled by the Oregon DHS-Drinking Water Program and the Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality for both of the City's water sources. Both SWA's are posted on the City's website. Hard copies of the report are available at City Hall or in the government documents section of the Sandy Public Library.

Definitions Useful in Interpreting This Report

Disinfection By-products - compounds formed by a reaction between the chlorine we use to disinfect the water and any organic material remaining in the water or the piping system.

None-Detected (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at or above the detection limit of the equipment and analysis method.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

Turbidity - is the measure of "cloudiness" or suspended particles in water. Turbidity can provide a growth medium for bacteria and hinder the effectiveness of treatment methods and disinfection processes.

The following table covers analyses of your drinking water performed in calendar year 2008 - January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

Disinfection By-Products – (Both Sources)				
CONTAMINANT	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG)	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ppm	0.0254 mg/l	0.080 mg/l	N/A	Reaction between chlorine and organic matter in water
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppm	0.0280 mg/l	0.060 mg/l	N/A	Reaction between chlorine and organic matter in water
Alder Creek Source				
CONTAMINANT	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG)	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity*	0.59 NTU	0.3 NTU in 95% of samples; 1.0 NTU at any one time	< 0.3 NTU	Soil erosion and stream sediments
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ppm	0.78 mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Alkalinity ppm	14.0 mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrates	0.04 mg/l	10.0 mg/l	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Brownell Springs Source				
CONTAMINANT	MAXIMUM AMOUNT DETECTED	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG)	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Nitrates	0.06 mg/l	10.0 mg/l	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

*The City monitors turbidity at both water sources on a round-the-clock basis in order to determine the effectiveness of treatment and to comply with regulatory requirements.

It is important to point out that the City monitors for many other contaminants than those listed in this table, (over 80 at each source in 2008). Only contaminants that are detected are listed in this table. In addition to these analyses, the City collects a minimum of eight samples every month from the distribution system, (the pipes that deliver water to your home) to test for coliform contamination.

Water Quality Violations

The City had no water quality violation in calendar year 2008.

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).