

Lead In Tap Water

The water supplied by Sunrise Water Authority has been tested for lead content and found to be in compliance with regulations. In the Sunrise system, 60 homes were tested and only two exceeded the action level.

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. Sunrise Water Authority 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How You Can Reduce Your Exposure to Lead

Homes that are at a higher risk of lead leaching from the plumbing system and fixtures are those built between 1970 and 1985, but if you are concerned about your exposure to lead, you can reduce the risk by taking the following actions:

- Run water a minimum 30 seconds prior to use if water has been unused for more than six hours.
- Use only cold water for cooking, drinking, and making baby formula. Hot water may leach more metals from your plumbing system.
- Use only lead-free solder when making plumbing repairs.
- Use NSF certified faucets and plumbing fixtures.

Contact NSF International for more information about certified faucets and plumbing fixtures. They can be reached at 877-867-3435, on the web at www.nsf.org, or by email at info@nsf.org.

Sunrise Water Authority

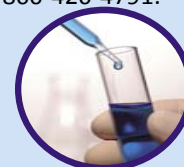
Annual Water Quality Report 2008

The Water You Drink

Sunrise Water Authority is proud to report that the water supplied to our customers throughout 2008, met or exceeded all federal and state drinking water standards. We continuously strive to deliver safe, reliable, high quality tap water to our customers in the most cost effective manner possible.

A Note to People With Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.



We're Here For You

Sunrise Water Authority is governed by a seven member Board of Commissioners elected by zone from the local community. Sunrise Water Authority serves an area of approximately 21 square miles, encompassing the City of Happy Valley, the community of Carver, portions of the City of Damascus and areas in unincorporated Clackamas County.

Sunrise Water Authority Board and Staff strive to assure our customers receive an excellent value in water service. We constantly seek to increase efficiency and reduce costs in order to keep rates as low as possible.

We take great pride in our dedicated staff of water professionals. Providing great customer service is a focus of the organization and the staff lives that ethic every day. 24 Hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year Sunrise Water Authority works to assure that you have a safe, healthy supply of water.

Testing

Samples are routinely collected from numerous points in the distribution system and reservoirs and are tested. State certified operators collect the samples, which are then tested at state certified laboratories. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Though Sunrise mailed the fourth quarter Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids results to the Department of Human Services in November 2008, the department has no record of having received them prior to by the required date of January 10, 2009. This was recorded as a reporting violation, but did not reflect any threat to the water system.

Chlorine

The addition of small amounts of chlorine protects our consumers from disease causing organisms. We are required by law to add disinfectant in order to meet state and federal mandates for safe drinking water.

Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas present in the earth that you cannot see, smell or taste. The EPA has not issued a standard for testing of radon. Sunrise Water Authority does not currently test for radon. The majority of our water supply comes from a surface water source, so radon levels are naturally low, as it naturally dissipates into the air.

Cryptosporidium & Giardia

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microscopic organisms that may cause gastrointestinal disease in some people, especially individuals with conditions that affect the immune system. Currently, there is not an established Maximum Contaminant Level for either Cryptosporidium or Giardia. However, because of the potential health effects of these organisms, both raw and treated water are tested for presence. Tests administered in 2007 did not detect Giardia and Cryptosporidium in your drinking water.

Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in excess of the MCL (80 ppb) over many years experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Why Am I Getting This Report?

The water that Sunrise Water Authority supplies to its customers undergoes rigorous testing and monitoring before being delivered to you. This annual water quality report, required by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act, provides information about the source of your water and what tests show about it. The data displayed in the tables contained in this report are the results of tests performed in 2008.



10602 S.E. 172nd Ave. • Happy Valley, OR 97086

Questions

Questions concerning this report, or requests for other information should be directed to Sunrise Water Authority, 503-761-0220.

Public involvement and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water are encouraged. Regular monthly board meetings are scheduled for the fourth Wednesday of every month at 6:00 PM, at 10602 SE 129th Avenue, Happy Valley, OR 97086. The Public is welcome to attend. Please check our website for additional information, Board Agendas, and Meeting Minutes at

www.sunrisewater.com.

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Table of Detected Contaminants in the Distribution System							
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N/A	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	4.9% (Highest)	0-4.9%	Naturally present in the environment	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (06)	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.14 (90th Percentile)	0-0.38	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	No
Lead (06)	ppb	AL=15	0	6.0 (90th Percentile)	0-22	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	Average 30	22-42	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	N/A	Average 29	20-34	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Average 0.54	0.42-0.60	Water additive used to control microbes	No

Explanation of Water Quality Data Tables

The tables in this report illustrate the results of our water quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant that was detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. These results were compiled from tests conducted by certified laboratories for Sunrise Water Authority, the North Clackamas County Water Commission, Clackamas River Water, and South Fork Water Board. Reading the definitions listed below will assist in your understanding of the Water Quality Data Tables.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (ntu): A measure of particles in water.

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

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l): A measure of the concentration of a substance in a given volume of water. One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter: An even finer measure of concentration. One part per billion corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since chlorine is important for disinfection, TTHMs will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA): By-products of the treatment process that are formed when the disinfectant chlorine combines with organic matter in the source water. Since chlorine is important for disinfection, HAAs will be present, but they are monitored very closely by water utilities.

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

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Table of Detected Contaminants as Wellheads							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Uranium (03)	ppb	30	0	0.08	0.03-0.08	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (07)	ppb	10	0	5	0-5	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards and glass and electronics production wastes	No
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.4	0-1.4	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	2.7	0-2.7	Fertilizer run-off; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No

About This Report

To insure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Oregon Department of Human Services, Drinking Water Program is charged with monitoring compliance with those limits by water providers in the state.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit the EPA website address: WWW.EPA.GOV/SAFEWATER

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, include surface sources such as rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs, and groundwater sources, or wells. As water moves through the ground or over surfaces, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of human or animal activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

Microbial - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Radioactive - can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Pesticides and herbicides - from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemicals - both synthetic and volatile, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Inorganic - salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.



Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Table of Detected Contaminants at Water Treatment Plants in Treated Water							
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity	ntu	TT	N/A	0.91	0.02-0.91	Soil Runoff	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.7	0.6-0.7	Fertilizer Run-off; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No