

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY BROCHURE

CORBETT WATER DISTRICT PWS # 4100359

WHAT IS A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT?

The Source Water Assessment was recently completed by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Division (OHD) to identify the surface areas (and/or subsurface areas) that supply water to Corbett Water District's public water system intake and to inventory the potential contaminant sources that may impact the water supply.

WHY WAS IT COMPLETED?

The Source Water Assessment was completed to provide information so that Corbett Water District's public water system staff/operator, consumers, and community citizens can begin developing strategies to protect the source of their drinking water, and to minimize future public expenditures for drinking water treatment. The assessment was prepared under the requirements and guidelines of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

WHAT AREAS ARE INCLUDED IN CORBETT WATER DISTRICT'S DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA?

The drinking water for the Corbett Water District is supplied by two intakes located on North Fork and South Fork Gordon Creek. This public water system serves approximately 2,910 citizens. The intakes are located in the Gordon Creek/Lower Sandy River Watershed in the Lower Columbia-Sandy Sub-Basin of the Lower Columbia Basin. The streams that contribute to the South Fork Gordon Creek and North Fork Gordon Creeks intakes extend upstream a cumulative total of approximately 15 miles and encompass a total area of approximately 6 square miles. The combination of the geographic areas contributing to the South Fork and North Fork Gordon Creek intakes make-up Corbett Water District's drinking water protection area. The boundaries of the Drinking Water Protection Area are illustrated on the figure attached to this summary.

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO CORBETT WATER DISTRICT'S PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY?

The primary intent of this inventory was to identify and locate significant potential sources of contaminants of concern. The delineated drinking water protection area is primarily dominated by managed forest lands. The potential contaminant sources identified in the watershed include several regions of managed forest lands, three separate former gravel pits, an overhead power line, a public park, and Larch Mountain Road. This provides a quick look at the existing potential sources of contamination that could, if improperly managed or released, impact the water quality in the watershed.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS FOR OUR SYSTEM?

A total of nine (9) potential contaminant sources were identified in Corbett Water District's drinking water protection area. Eight (8) of these are located in the sensitive areas and are high- to moderate-risk sources within "sensitive areas". The sensitive areas within the Corbett Water District drinking water protection area include areas with high soil erosion potential, high runoff potential and areas within 1000' from the creeks. Sensitive areas with high soil permeability were not identified in this assessment. The sensitive areas are those where the potential contamination sources, if present, have a greater potential to impact the water supply. The information in this assessment provides a basis for prioritizing areas in and around our community that are most vulnerable to potential impacts and can be used by the Corbett Water District community to develop a voluntary Drinking Water Protection Plan.

NEED MORE INFORMATION?

Corbett Water District's Source Water Assessment Report provides additional details on the methodology and results of this assessment. The full report is available for review at:

Contact Corbett Water District's staff if you would like additional information on these Source Water Assessment results.

Source Water Assessment Results

Corbett Water District's Drinking Water Protection Area with Sensitive Areas and Potential Contamination Sources

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-  Drinking Water Protection Area
-  Drinking Water Intake - Surface Water
-  Sensitive Areas

-  Area Feature (see Note 2)
-  Point Feature (see Note 2)

Notes on Potential Contaminant Sources

Note 1: Sites and areas noted in this Figure are potential sources of contamination to the drinking water identified by Oregon drinking water protection staff. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.

Note 2: Feature identification markers correspond to the potential contaminant source numbers in the SWA Report. The area features represent the approximate area where the land use or activity occurs and is marked at the point closest to the intake. The point features represent the approximate point where the land use or activity occurs.



Division of
Drinking
Water

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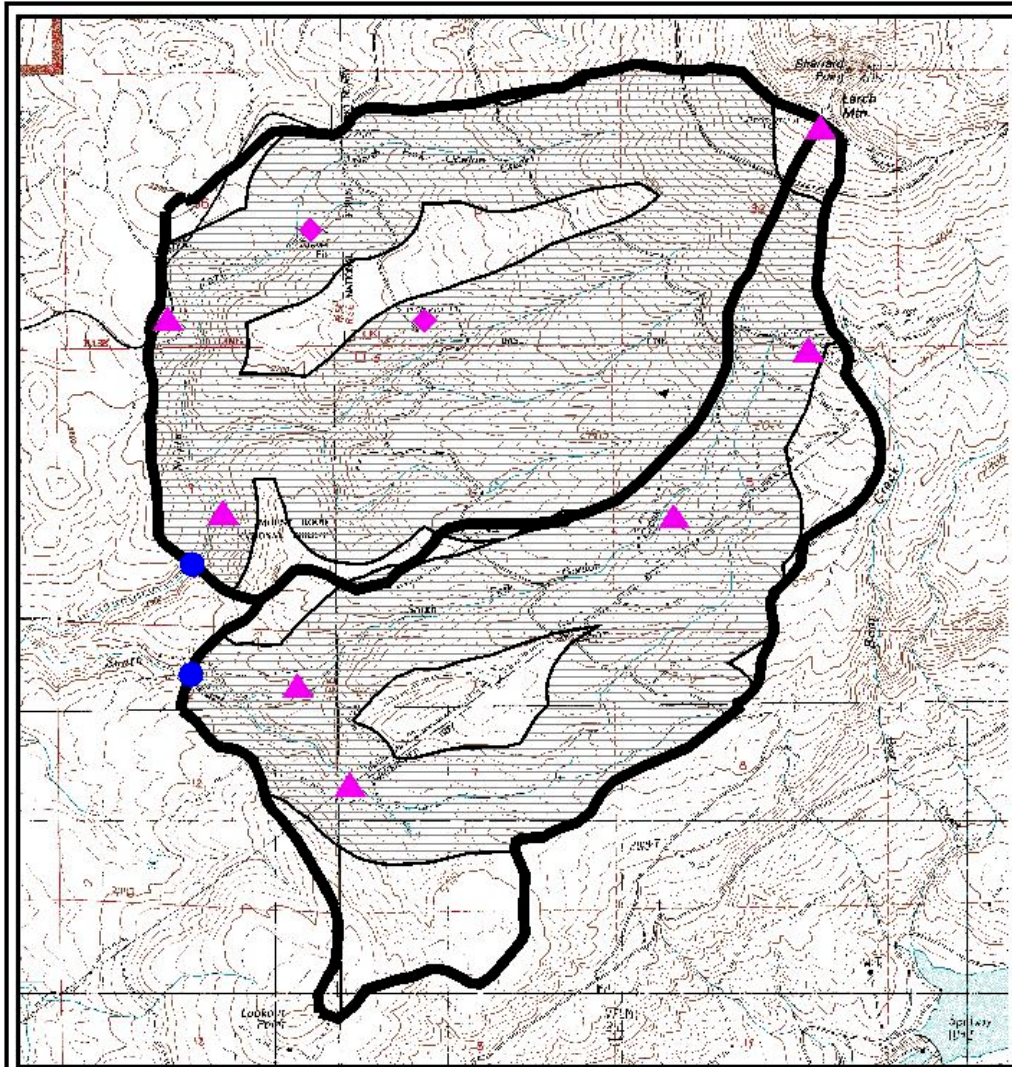


TABLE 2. INVENTORY RESULTS - LIST OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES

PWS# 4100359 CORBETT WATER DISTRICT

Reference No. (See Figure)	Potential Contaminant Source Type	Name	Approximate Location	City	Method for Listing	Proximity to Sensitive Areas	Relative Risk Level (1)	Potential Impacts	Comments
1	Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Managed Forest Lands	Throughout North Fork Gordon Creek basin	Corbett	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Cutting and yarding of trees may contribute to increased erosion, resulting in turbidity and chemical changes in drinking water supply. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact drinking water source.	Appears to have been clearcut 15 - 30 years ago.
	Managed Forest Land - Broadcast Fertilized Areas						Moderate	Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact the drinking water source.	Appears to have been clearcut 15 - 30 years ago.
2	Random Dump	Larch Mountain	NW Region of DWPA	Corbett	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Illegal trash and debris containing chemicals and hazardous materials may cause contamination to groundwater or surface water supply.	Heavy traffic during summer. Regular occurrence of random dumping along road.
	Transportation - Freeways/State Highways/Other Heavy Use Roads						Higher	Vehicle use increases the risk for leaks or spills of fuel & other haz. materials. Road building, maintenance & use can increase erosion/slope failure causing turbidity. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides/fertilizers may impact water.	Heavy traffic during summer. Regular occurrence of random dumping along road.

Note: Sites and areas identified in this Table are only potential sources of contamination to the drinking water. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.

(1) Where multiple potential contaminant sources exist at a site, the highest level of risk is used.

(2) See Table 3 for database listings (if necessary).

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3	Mines/Gravel Pits No longer active	Historic Gravel Pit - Washout	Washed out region of North Fork Gordon Creek	Corbett	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and wastes generated in mining operations or from heavy equipment may impact the drinking water supply.	Risk reduced to Moderate because site cleaned and closed in 1995 Washout area is ~10 years old.
	Random Dump						Moderate	Illegal trash and debris containing chemicals and hazardous materials may cause contamination to groundwater or surface water supply.	Risk reduced to Moderate because site cleaned and closed in 1995 Washout area is ~10 years old.
	Other Large washout of area						Moderate	The impacts of this potential contaminant source will be addressed during the enhanced inventory.	Risk reduced to Moderate because site cleaned and closed in 1995 Washout area is ~10 years old.
4	Random Dump	Historic Gravel Pit	North side of Lower Camp A Loop Rd., near middle of DWPA	Corbett	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Moderate	Illegal trash and debris containing chemicals and hazardous materials may cause contamination to groundwater or surface water supply.	Risk reduced to Moderate because No longer active Risk reduced to Moderate because Site cleaned and closed in 1995.
	Mines/Gravel Pits						Moderate	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and wastes generated in mining operations or from heavy equipment may impact the drinking water supply.	Risk reduced to Moderate because No longer active Risk reduced to Moderate because Site cleaned and closed in 1995.

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5	Parks In-season day use only	Larch Mountain Park	Top of watershed, Larch Mtn. Summit	Corbett	Field-Observation Interview	Outside sensitive areas.	Moderate	Over-application or improper handling of pesticides/fertilizers may impact drinking water. Excessive irrigation may cause transport of contaminants through runoff. Heavy use along edge of waterbody may contribute to erosion, causing turbidity.	No drinking or wastewater supplies within park.
	Parks In-season day use only					Just outside DWPA	Moderate	Over-application or improper handling of pesticides/fertilizers may impact drinking water. Excessive irrigation may cause transport of contaminants through runoff. Heavy use along edge of waterbody may contribute to erosion, causing turbidity.	No drinking or wastewater supplies within park.
6	Managed Forest Land - Broadcast Fertilized Areas	Managed Forest Lands	Throughout lower region of South Fork Gordon Creek basin	Corbett	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Moderate	Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact the drinking water source.	
	Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)						Higher	Cutting and yarding of trees may contribute to increased erosion, resulting in turbidity and chemical changes in drinking water supply. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact drinking water source.	
7	Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.) Areas below and just beside the right-of-way	Overhead Powerline Right of Way - BPA	Across entire DWPA	Corbett	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Higher	Cutting and yarding of trees may contribute to increased erosion, resulting in turbidity and chemical changes in drinking water supply. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact drinking water source.	
	Transmission Lines - Right-of-Ways						Higher	Construction and corridor maintenance may contribute to increased erosion and turbidity in drinking water supply. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact	

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8	Managed Forest Land - Broadcast Fertilized Areas	Managed Forest Lands	Throughout the upper regions of the DWPA	Corbett	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Moderate	Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact the drinking water source.	Forest was thinned in approximately 1998 or 1999.
	Managed Forest Land - Partial Harvest (< 10 yrs.)						Higher	Cutting and yarding of trees may contribute to increased erosion, resulting in turbidity and chemical changes (ex: nitrates) in drinking water supply. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact	Forest was thinned in approximately 1998 or 1999.
9	Mines/Gravel Pits	Historic Gravel Pit	North side of Upper Camp A Loop Rd.	Corbett	Interview	Within sensitive	Moderate	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and wastes generated in mining operations or from heavy equipment may impact the drinking water supply.	Risk reduced to Moderate because No longer active

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