



Watershed in winter months



Restoration activity

The risk of groundwater contamination depends on two main sets of conditions. One set of conditions relates to the ground itself and how easy it is for water to pass through to groundwater. This is what is meant by hydrologic susceptibility. The other set of conditions relate to how likely it is for potential contaminants to reach groundwater. This is known as contaminant loading potential or source loading. Vulnerability is the combined effect of these two conditions.

NE-37 Protect the quality of groundwater used for public water supplies to ensure adequate sources of potable water for Redmond and the region. Ensure that the level of protection provided corresponds with the potential for contaminating the municipal water supply aquifer.

NE-38 Periodically review and update land use policies, regulations, or development or operating standards that ensure appropriate levels of groundwater recharge and apply to uses involving hazardous materials located in ~~Wellhead Protection Zones~~ Critical Aquifer Recharge Area I and II-I and 2. Ensure that any revisions to code or policy to address ~~wellhead~~

protection critical aquifer recharge areas are balanced with the desire for infiltration and recharge.

NE-39 Ensure degradation of groundwater quality does not occur. Where appropriate, prohibit the infiltration of runoff from pollution generating surfaces.

NE-40 Prohibit discharge of wastewater and potentially contaminated stormwater to groundwater. Prohibit reclaimed and greywater from infiltrating in the critical aquifer recharge area in order to preserve the quality of drinking water.

For water to be pumped on a sustainable basis, new water must enter the aquifer. The best available data indicates the aquifer is recharged by rainwater infiltrating into the ground through permeable soils and by recharge from rivers, streams and lakes. Wetlands and natural areawide landscape depressions that allow water to stand also may aid in groundwater infiltration by slowing runoff and allowing it to seep into the ground when located in suitable areas. Development can lessen the water entering the aquifer by covering recharge areas with impervious surfaces or filling wetlands and natural depressions that contain standing water. Important groundwater recharge areas that are planned for rural or natural