

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Lake Josephine Riviera Water System

June 9, 2017

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is from a series of wells that were constructed during the development of Lake Josephine Riviera and a prior development that was called Surf and Sand Estates, which was incorporated into it. There are nine of these wells in various locations throughout Riviera's 25 sections. These wells were drilled and developed in the 1960's and 1970's. Three of these wells are permanently in use and six are for emergency or future use. These wells are pumped into the distribution system and use three reservoirs for storage and fire flow requirements. One reservoir was constructed on Matthews Way in 1984 and holds 150,000 gallons, the next was constructed on Breaker Way in 2000 and holds 280,000 gallons and the newest was finished in 2014 on 129<sup>th</sup> Avenue Court off of Edgewood Drive and holds 190,000 gallons.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Russ Rodocker at Riviera Community Club. Phone: 253-884-4093 ext. 227. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held on the last Saturday of each month except when these dates fall on a holiday. On these dates the meeting will be on the preceding Saturday. The meetings are in the Martha Smith Room, Riviera office, at 11:00am.

Lake Josephine Riviera routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**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 (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - (mandatory language) 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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - (mandatory language) 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation	Level	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Y/N	Detected	Measurement			
Turbidity	NO	10.3	NTU	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff, (please see definition above)
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Copper	NO	0.30	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Please see explanation below.
Lead	NO	1.0	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	NO	0.9	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
	Y/N	Detected	Measurement			
<b>Radionuclides</b>						
Radium 228	NO	1.12	pCi/l	NA	5.0	Erosion of natural deposits

Your water system, on a schedule created and monitored by the Health Department, tests for, among other things, **Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC,s), Synththetic Organic Chemicals (SOC,s), and Inorganic Chemicals (IOC,s)**. There are over 150 different chemicals in the combination of these tests. We also take two Coliform samples every month to monitor water quality. The items in the table above were the only ones to exceed a **State Reporting Level – (SRL)**, or a **Maximum Contaminant Level – (MCL)**. The **State Reporting Level** is lower than the **Trigger or Maximum Contaminant Level** and is not a violation but it is a detectable level that the state monitors.

The table shows that our system uncovered one problem the year 2007. The violation was detected when we took our residential lead and copper tests on September 2007. The copper level was above the MCL and we worked with the Washington State Department of Health and RH2 Engineering to determine the type of treatment we needed to change the waters ph level to correct the problem. We began treatment around the middle of May 2009 and the results of our most current samples taken in October of 2012 were all below the MCL. This condition is not harmful or a health hazard to people or animals.

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. The Washington State Department of Health can be contacted at 360-236-3110 or 1-800-521-0323.

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.

**Nitrates:** As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

**Lead:** Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for your understanding.

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).

Please call our office at 253-884-4093, extension 227, if you have questions.

We at Riviera Community Club work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you,  
Your Water Department

Russ Rodocker      Josh Kudlacek  
John Cammon      John Recker      Krista Ullis