

YOUR ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

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 with 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 the Riviera. 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.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. 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 10:00 am.

LET US INTRODUCE OURSELVES!

The mission of Lake Josephine Riviera Water is to insure public health and protection of property by providing sufficient quantities of safe and economical water for drinking, domestic use and fire protection.

Our goal is to provide our members with economical water service that meets or exceeds all water quality standards, maintaining policies and practices that benefit the health and welfare of the community well into the future.

Contact us at
253-884-4093 ask for x227
or on the web at www.riviera-waterdept.org



LAKE JOSEPHINE RIVIERA WATER

PROTECTING
WATER QUALITY
SINCE 1966

LAKE JOSEPHINE RIVIERA WATER IS
COMMITTED TO PROVIDING ITS MEMBERS
WITH THE BEST WATER POSSIBLE. GUIDED
BY THE U.S. EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER
ACT - THE WATER FROM YOUR TAP IS
THOROUGHLY TESTED TO KEEP YOU SAFE.

11016 Country Club Dr.
Anderson Island, Wa 98303



Lake Josephine Riviera
Water Department



Lake Josephine Riviera
Water Department

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.

LAKE JOSEPHINE RIVIERA WATER ROUTINELY MONITORS FOR CONTAMINANTS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER ACCORDING TO FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS.

THIS TABLE SHOWS THE RESULTS OF OUR MONITORING FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2018

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	NO	10.3	NTU	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper	NO	0.30	Ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
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
Radionuclides						
Radium 228	NO	1.12	pCi/l	NA	5.0	Erosion of natural deposits

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.

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).

Your water system is tested in accordance with a schedule created and monitored by the Washington State Health Department for **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)**. 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.

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.

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.