

DRINKING



WATER

2010 Quality Report

Roosevelt's water meets the highest standards

The Association got its official start on June 5, 1965 at a meeting held at the Roosevelt Schoolhouse. It was expected to have 97 members at its start, but on January 1, 1966 the membership was 91. The total number of members on December 31, 2010 was 1055. The principal goal of the Association is to provide the best and safest Potable Water to its members.

The holders of membership of the corporation are its members. Each member of this corporation, regardless of class of membership shall be entitled to one, but no more than one, vote at meetings of members. Member may own more than one membership, in this corporation, however such multiple ownership doesn't give said member any greater interest in the corporation than a member owning but one membership.

The annual meeting of the members of this corporation shall be held in the immediate Snohomish-Monroe area, County of Snohomish, State of Washington, at 8 pm during the month of February of each year. Special meetings of the members may be called at any time by the action of the Board of Trustees. The Trustees of this corporation shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members.

The Board of Trustees consists of seven members of the corporation. A majority of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the board. The Board of Trustees meets an average of 5 times a year and more often if the need arises.

The present board members are as follows:

Glen Allen – President
Doug Campbell – Vice President
Clarence Prins
John Claybrook
John Olsen
Peter Moon
Michael Carlson

A certified WATERWORKS OPERATOR manages the corporation. It is the responsibility of the manager to carry out the policy set forth by the Board of Trustees. The present manager is *Jesse Rowe*.

The safe Drinking Water Act requires community water systems to provide customers annual reports on the quality of their drinking water. More important, this information can be used by customers, especially those with special health need, to make informed decisions about their drinking water.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The Roosevelt Water Association, Inc. depends totally upon the City of Everett to supply water and the Association must do its part in making the best use of what water is available. The City of Everett supplies our water and does most of the testing as is evident on the insert.

Your drinking water comes from rivers and streams in the Sultan Basin Watershed. As water travel over surface of the land, it dissolves naturally occurring

minerals and in some cases radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems.

What is Your Water Tested for?

The City of Everett conducts rigorous tests on the drinking water it provides to homes, businesses and its wholesale customers such as Roosevelt Water Association. These tests ensure that the water is safe and complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This report summarizes the key findings of Everett's 2010 water quality testing program. Though some of the information is technical, the conclusion is clear: Everett's drinking water meets or exceeds even the most stringent standards and, more importantly, it is perfectly safe to drink. Drinking water quality is determined by testing for a variety of natural and man-made contaminants that can enter the water system. Everett's water quality testing program goes beyond government requirements. From Spada Lake Reservoir in the Cascade Mountains, to faucets in local homes, wholesale customers and businesses, hundreds of water quality tests are conducted each day.

"Our customers can rest assured that their drinking water

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is as good as they will find anywhere in the country."

Of more than 175 different substances the city tested for in 2010, most were not detected and those that were detected were far below even the strictest drinking water standards. The City of Everett is committed to providing the very best drinking water possible.

Safe drinking water is Everett's number one priority. However, being safe means more than just meeting minimum standards. It takes an aggressive testing program and a dedicated staff to produce a top quality product. Our customers can rest assured that their drinking water is as good as they will find anywhere is the country.

Last year, your drinking water was tested for more than 175 possible contaminants. The contaminants that were detected are listed on the City of Everett's 2010 Water Quality Analysis Results on pages 5, 6 & 7. In reading the data, it is important to note that all of these other contaminants that were tested for were not detected.

How is it Treated

To provide you with the safest product possible, your drinking water is processed at the Water Treatment Plant located on Chaplain Reservoir. The plant uses coagulation and advanced filtration to remove suspended particles that may contaminate the water. Chlorine is added as disinfectant to make sure the water is free of harmful microorganisms and fluoride is added for enhanced dental protection. The levels of these additives are carefully monitored. Steps are also taken

so it is less corrosive to pipes and plumbing fixtures.

The Water Treatment Plant operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. On average, about 50 million gallons of water flow through the plant each day where it is treated and tested before is passed on to the public.

On-going improvements help to ensure that the Water Treatment Plant will be able to meet the drinking water needs of our community well into the new century. Equally important, they ensure the plant keeps pace with new drinking regulations and continues to provide you safe and exceptionally high quality water.

Potential Health Effects

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants can be obtained by calling:

EPA's Hotline
1-800-426-4791

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 microbial contaminants are available from:

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

The Association is listed as a Group A water system and is required to do certain water tests above those conducted by the City of Everett. The Association is required by the State Department of Health to conduct sampling to check for the presence of the following contaminants:

COLIFORM BACTERIA: Monitoring is required. The Association is required to take three samples a month because of its size. We are proud of the fact that we have not had a negative report or a sample with COLIFORM present in the past 21 years.

ASBESTOS: Monitoring is required. The samples were taken in 2006.

TRIHALMETHANES: Monitoring is required. The samples were taken in 2008.

LEAD: Samples were included with the Everett results. Samples results published are from the 2009 samples.

HALOACETIC ACIDS (5): Monitoring is required. The samples were taken in 2008.

Listed in the graph on the next page are the Water Samples Analysis from Coliform, Asbestos and Trihalomethanes. The final results were well below minimum allowed by the EPA.

The Association has a number of dead-end lines and because of that the water becomes stagnant & has an odor. The water is safe but it has a smell and for this reason the Association flushes the lines annually. The Association feels the water provided is some of the best on earth.

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These substances are subject to state and federal regulations. All of the 2006 and 2008 test results are significantly below the allowable levels. Sampling conducted by Roosevelt Water.

PARAMETER	MAJOR SOURCE	UNITS	EPA REGULATIONS		ROOSEVELT WATER RESULTS		
			IDEAL LEVEL/GOAL (MCLG)	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE (MCL)	RANGE OR HIGHEST RESULT	AVERAGE VALUE OR OTHER	COMPLIES
Asbestos	Naturally present in the environment	mfl	0	mfl>10um	0.083	0.083	Yes
Total2 Trihalomethanes	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	80	14.0-31.4	23.3	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (5)	By-products of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	60	12.6-44.0	28.3	Yes

1. *Trihalomethanes are by-products of the process used to kill or inactive disease-causing microbes. Although the current MCL is 100 ppb, the water meets the new lower standard of 80 ppb that went into effect in 2001. The average value shown is the highest running annual average obtained in 2008*

Important Terms

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best water treatment technology.

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

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

Parts Per Million/Billion: A part per million means that one part of a contaminant is present for every million parts of water. Same for billion.

Not Applicable (N/A): Means that EPA has not established MCLG's for these substances.

Not Regulated: Means that EPA has not set limits for these substances but monitoring is required to determine their level of occurrence.

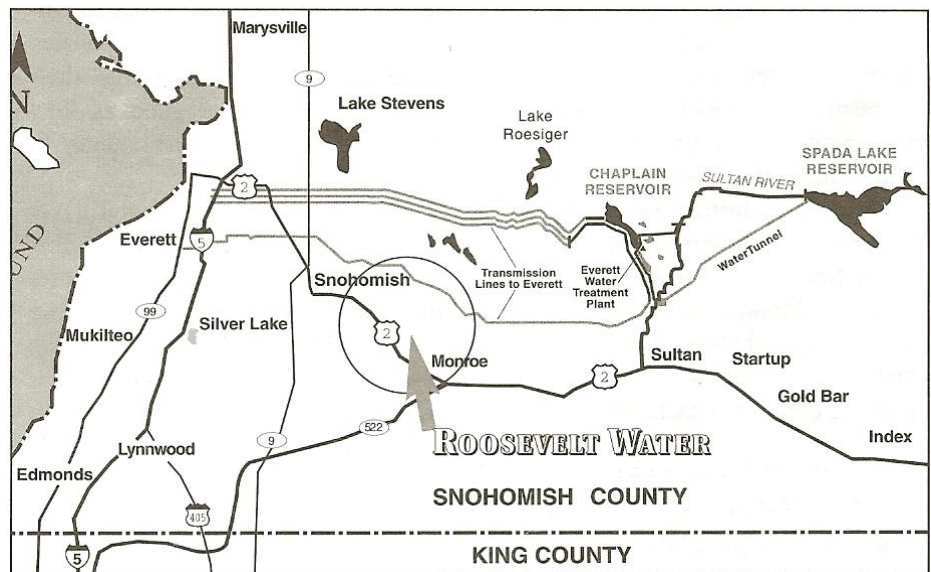
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

Watershed Protection

Watershed protection is the first line of defense in protecting the naturally pristine water in Spada Lake Reservoir and Chaplain Reservoir. Access to sensitive areas of the watershed is restricted and human activities are carefully managed to minimize potential impacts on water quality.

The watershed is patrolled on a regular basis to educate visitors about the importance of watershed protection and to ensure compliance with water quality protection regulations.

We also work with other jurisdictions and agencies to establish and maintain land-use policies that minimize the potential water quality impacts from human activities in the watershed.



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Frequently Asked Questions

What if my water is cloudy? Cloudiness usually results from water line construction in your area and is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water. Generally, this cloudiness will disappear if you run your cold water tap for a few minutes. If you try this and the cloudiness persists, please call us.

What if my water tastes or smells like chlorine? Chlorine is used by water utilities throughout the world to prevent disease-causing microorganisms from growing inside water lines. Chlorination of surface water supplies is required by the Washington State Department of Health. There may be an odor of chlorine when you first turn on your tap, especially in the morning. However, the odor should rapidly dissipate. If your water has an objectionable taste or odor, please call us.

What if my water is rusty or discolored?

Rusty or discolored water is usually caused by corroded galvanized plumbing in your home. Galvanized pipe is made of iron which corrodes over time and the rust particles can turn your water pale yellow to dark brown. Although it is aesthetically unappealing, this discoloration is not harmful. Your water will generally clear after a few minutes of flushing.

What if I'm extremely sensitive to chlorine?

If you are extremely sensitive to the taste or smell of chlorine, you can use granular-activated carbon filter to remove it from tap water. These filters can be purchased as part of a water pitcher or as units that attach directly to the faucet. If you purchase a filter, make sure to follow the instructions and change filters on schedule.

Is fluoride added to my water?

Yes, Everett voted to add fluoride to drinking water for dental health purposes. One part-per-million of fluoride is added to your water which is the level health experts have determined to be safe and optimal for dental health.

Is bottled water safer than tap water?

Not necessarily. Like tap water, the safety of bottled water depends on both the source of the water and the treatment it undergoes. Bottled water is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), not the EPA as is tap water. If you are using bottled water for health purposes, you should research the product you are using to make sure it provides the benefits you want.

What is hardness?

Hardness refers to dissolved minerals in the water that interfere with the sudsing action of soap. The harder the water the less the sudsing action. The water you receive is very soft which means dish washing, cloth washing and other activities require less soap than other areas of the country.

Do I need a home water treatment device?

Because your water comes from an extremely high quality source and is treated before it is passed on to you, the Washington State Department of Health advises that home water filters or treatment devices are not necessary.