

DRINKING WATER

2017 Quality Report

Roosevelt's water meets the highest standards

Roosevelt Water

The Roosevelt Water Association is pleased to provide our customers with our annual water quality report. The purpose of this water quality report is to inform our customers about the high quality of their drinking water and their water system. We want you to know where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to stringent state and Federal water quality standards.

The water you drink is supplied from Spada Lake, which is managed by the City of Everett. A map located on inside page of this report illustrates the City's supply system which provides service to many water systems in the area. Drinking water quality is determined by testing for a variety of natural and manmade contaminants that can enter the water system.

History & Information

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 services on December 31, 2017 was 1135. 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 are held in the immediate Snohomish-Monroe area, County of Snohomish, State of Washington, at 7 pm on the 3rd Thursday 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:

John Olsen – President
April Farimond– Vice President
Mike K Carlson - Treasurer
Jim McDaniel
Orville Pearl
Scott Nielsen
Clarence Prins

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 *Janelle MacDicken*.

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 2017 water quality drinking water standards. This report summarizes the key findings of Everett's 2017 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 is as good as they will find anywhere in the country."

Of more than 175 different substances the city tested for in 2017, 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 2017 Water Quality Analysis Results on pages 5, 6 & 7.

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:

Flushing the Lines

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.

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.

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. 0.8 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.

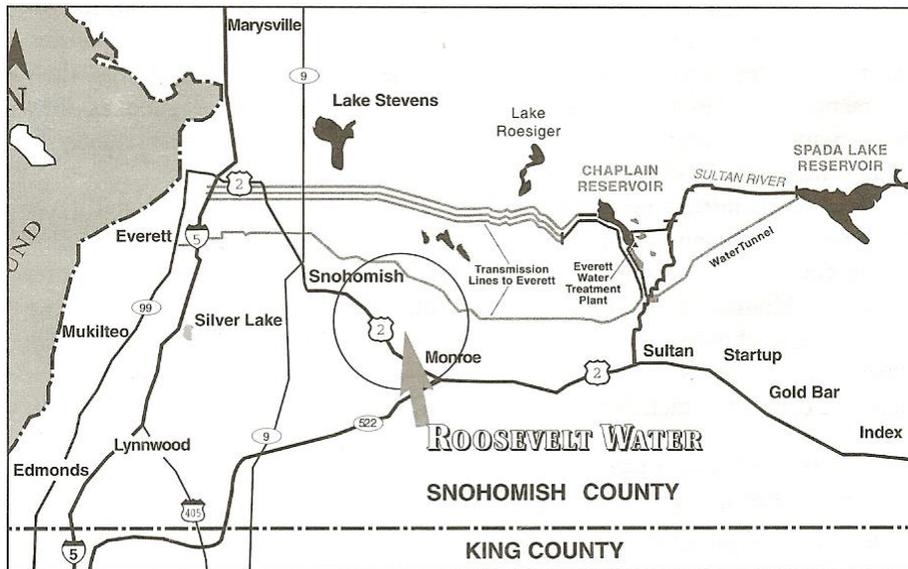
What is hardness? Hardness refers to dissolved minerals in the water that interfere with the sudsing action of soap. The harder the water the less the sudsing action. The water you receive is very soft which means dish washing; clothes washing, and other activities require less soap than other areas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

Water Use Efficiency

In October 2010 the State Supreme Court affirmed that the 2003 Municipal Water Law applies to privately-owned systems, including the Roosevelt Water Association Inc. At the February 2009 annual board meeting. The Association's goal was to encourage each customer with a leak to repair within a timely manner. The Association encourages customers to replace toilets and washing machines with water efficient fixtures. The Washington State Department of Health wants all purveys of water to have their yearly water loss between 10 and 15 percent.

Roosevelt Water in the last 3 years averaged their leakage at 7.68%. Our goal is to average 5 to 6% per year.



2017 Quality Report

COLIFORM BACTERIA:

The Association is required to take three samples a month because of its size; we take 2 additional as to cover our system better.

ASBESTOS: Monitoring is required every 6 years. (Next in 2018)

TRIHALMETHANES: Monitoring is required quarterly.

LEAD: Samples were included with the Everett results.

HALOACETIC ACIDS (5): Monitoring is required quarterly.

*In 2017 the 3rd Qtr. Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids was not completed. The results for the 1st, 2nd and 4th Qtrs. are well below MCL.

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

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

These substances are subject to state and federal regulations. All the 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	0.125-0.627	0.292	Yes
Total2 Trihalomethanes	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	80	19.6-25.0	21.47	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (5)	By -products of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	60	2.5-18.0	11.17	Yes

1. *Trihalomethanes products 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.*
2. *MFL Million Fibers per Liter*

CITY OF EVERETT

2017 Water Quality Analysis Results

Detected Regulated Contaminants

Parameter	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Everett Water Results		
			Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowable (MCL)	Range or Other	Average Value or Highest Result	Comply?
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	% Positive	0	5% Positive per Month	None	0%	Yes
Total coliform bacteria monitoring tracks the microbial quality of the water distribution system. Everett collects approximately 125 samples per month and no more than 5 percent of the monthly tests can be positive. No total coliform was detected in 2017.							
Fluoride	Dental health additive	ppm	2	4	0.2–0.8	0.7	Yes
Fluoride is added to your water in carefully controlled levels for dental health.							
Residual Disinfectant Level (free chlorine)	Added as a drinking water disinfectant	ppm	4.0 (MRDLG)	4.0 (MRDL)	0.2–1.1	0.6	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	60	22–43	39	Yes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	ppb	N/A	80	32–59	56	Yes
Haloacetic acids and trihalomethanes form as by-products of the drinking water chlorination process. The TTHM and HAA5 results are from eight locations in Everett which are monitored to determine compliance with current regulations.							
Turbidity	Soil erosion	NTU	N/A	TT	100%	0.15	Yes
The EPA turbidity limit is 0.3 NTU. In 2017, no filtered water turbidity results exceeded 0.3 NTU so the lowest percentage that met the EPA limit was 100%. During the months of March, April and May 2017, an equipment malfunction caused erroneous turbidity data to be recorded and reported to the Dept. of Health. Although the problem was resolved and correct data was provided to the Dept. of Health, this constitutes a monitoring violation that requires public notification (see below).							

Required Monitoring Violation Statement:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During March, April and May 2017, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for turbidity, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. There is nothing you need to do. At no time was the quality of your drinking water compromised. The plant has resolved the problem and taken steps to prevent a repeat occurrence.

Detected Unregulated Contaminants

Parameter	Units	Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)	Everett Water Results	
			Range Detected	Average Value
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	1.1–2.7	1.8
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	ppb	70	30–56	41
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	3–18	13
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	20	17–24	21
These substances are disinfection by-products for which no MCL standard has been set, but which must be monitored to determine compliance with the EPA MCL's for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (5).				

Lead, Copper and pH

Parameter	Major Source	Units	EPA Regulations		Everett Water Results		
			Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90th % Level	Homes Exceeding the AL	Comply?
Lead	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppb	0	15	2	0 of 108 (0%)	Yes
Copper	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.122	0 of 108 (0%)	Yes
USEPA and state regulations require water systems to monitor for the presence of lead and copper at household taps every three years. The above data was collected in 2015. The next required round of sampling will be in 2018. The 90th% level is the highest result obtained in 90 percent of the samples collected when the results are ranked in order from lowest to highest.							
pH	Soda ash is added to reduce water corrosivity by increasing pH and alkalinity	s.u.	Daily Avg 7.6	Min Daily Avg 7.4	Average 7.6	Minimum 7.1	Yes
Everett is required to operate corrosion control treatment at or above a minimum daily average pH of 7.4. The average daily pH cannot be below 7.4 for more than nine days every six months. In 2017, the average daily pH dropped below 7.4 for eight days.							

Required Lead Statement:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Everett Utilities Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Other Information

Required Polymer Statement:

During water treatment, organic polymer coagulants are added to improve the coagulation and filtration processes that remove particulates from water. The particulates that are removed can include viruses, bacteria and other disease causing organisms. The USEPA sets limits on the type and amount of polymer that a water system can add to the water. In addition to the EPA limits, the State of Washington requires that all polymers used be certified safe for potable water use by an independent testing organization (NSF International). During treatment, Everett adds only NSF approved polymers and the levels used are far below the safe limits set by the USEPA.

Definitions:

Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of particulates suspended in water in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) and is an important test in determining drinking water quality. Particulates in water can include bacteria, viruses and protozoans that can cause disease.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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 water treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Parts per Million (ppm)/ Parts per Billion (ppb) – A part per million means that one part of a particular contaminant is present for every million parts of water. Similarly, parts per billion indicate the amount of a contaminant per billion parts of water.

Not Applicable (N/A) - Means EPA has not established MCLGs for these substances.

Voluntary Information:

Parameter	Units	Everett Water Results	
		Range Detected	Average Value
Alkalinity ^{1,2}	ppm	13.9–29.1	16.8
Aluminum ¹	ppm	0.006–0.045	0.02
Arsenic ³	ppb	<0.1–0.2	0.1
Calcium Hardness ^{1,2}	ppm ⁴	7.3–13	9.6
pH ¹	s.u.	7.4–9.1	7.9
Sodium ³	ppm	5.4–6.6	5.9
Total Hardness ^{1,2}	ppm ⁴	9.6–15.8	12.5
¹ Results from samples collected from 26 locations in the Everett distribution system. ² Hardness and alkalinity units are in ppm as CaCO ₃ (calcium carbonate equivalent units). ³ Arsenic and Sodium were monitored at the treatment plant effluent.			

Cross-Connection Control

On January 21, 2008, the Association's Board approved a Cross-Connection Control Program as required by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). The full text of this program is available at the Association office. The program describes the purveyor's responsibility to protect the water system from contamination via cross-connections.

What's a cross-connection? Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure in the drinking water line (backpressure).

Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (back siphon age). Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool, animal water trough or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals.

Roosevelt Water Association's Website

www.RooseveltWater.com is our association's website where you can find almost anything having to do with your water association and conserving water.

Mission Statement—Annual Meeting—Ownership—Rates and Policies—How to contact RWA—This Drinking Water Report—Our existing Water System—About our water Supplier—Board of Trustees—Our By-Laws—Connection and Projects Information—Conservation Tips—Flushing Water Lines.

Just about all you would want to know.



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