Exh. SH Rply T – 4 1 **Docket UW 170924** 2 Witness: Sarah Hand 3 4 5 6 BEFORE THE WASHINGTON 7 UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION 8 SARAH HAND AND GRETCHEN HAND, **DOCKET UW 170924** 9 a married couple **EXHIBIT 4 TO REPLY TESTIMONY** Complainant, 10 **OF SARAH HAND** v. 11 RAINIER VIEW WATER COMPANY, INC., 12 Respondent. 13 14 15 **EXHIBIT 4** 16 17 TO REPLY TESTIMONY OF SARAH HAND 18 July 2, 2018 19 20 Deposition Excerpts Of 21 Michael Means, Deputy Director of Operations for the 22 23 Department of Health Office of Drinking Water 24 25 26 27 28 **NIGEL S. MALDEN LAW, PLLC EXHIBIT 4 TO REPLY TESTIMONY OF SARAH** 711 Court A, Suite 200 **HAND - DOCKET UW 170924** Tacoma, Wa. 98402

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30(b)(6) Deposition of

Michael J. 30(b)(6) Department of Health Means August 30, 2017

Hand v. Rainier View Water Company No. 17-2-05538-2



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1 and a section for operator certification that all report 2 to me. 3 Do you -- or strike that. 4 Which of the three regional offices are within your 5 jurisdiction? 6 All three regional offices. We have a northwest office 7 that's based out of our Kent office, an eastern regional 8 office based out of Spokane, and then our southwest 9 regional office is based out of Tumwater. 10 Now, you have been present throughout the deposition 11 taken earlier today? 12 Yes. Α 13 And you listened to the questions and the testimony? 14 Yes. A Did you hear any testimony from the witness that you 15 16 thought was factually inaccurate? 17 The only piece of information that was factually 18 inaccurate is that the witness did not have knowledge of 19 our current stance on manganese as is being developed 20 right now. 21 Okay. Can you explain that to us? What is your current 22 status -- or, excuse me, stance on manganese that is being developed? 23 24 So just in preparation for the deposition, I was able to debrief with our toxicologist, who is in the process of 25

reviewing the existing studies that are out on manganese, as well as updating a very old historic fact sheet that is no longer current on iron and manganese in water systems, public and private, and specifically also in review to what the EPA has put out as lifetime health advisory for manganese and how that might impact whether we would change how we view manganese as a contaminant.

And in summary, we support the EPA's lifetime health advisory for manganese, which is at 300. For the scale of things, 50 is the secondary maximum contaminant level. That is still a safe level for aesthetic -- it's an aesthetic impact at that point. Above 300 is where there's a potential health concern.

Manganese is a required nutrient for our bodies. We have to have it. Most of the manganese we consume is in our food, but when you combine that food and that specific piece, the specific focus is on infants and formula, if you exceed that 300 level, you might have a potential impact to infants. So that's the level at which we're saying you need to be aware of it and have some concern.

- Q Are you anticipating publishing this finding at some point?
- 24 A Oh, yeah.

Q What's the timetable on that?

1	A	Hopefully by the end of this year, if not sooner.
2	Q	When did you undertake this study of manganese?
3	A	The toxicologist I asked the toxicologist to come
4		start that study about eight months ago.
5	Q	Was there some event or incident that caused you to ask
6		the toxicologist to start that work about eight months
7		ago?
8	A	It was an event that I just happened to see a posting for
9		the EPA lifetime health advisories as a result of what we
LO		were looking at for addressing actually at the time lead
11		and fluorinated compounds.
12	Q	Do you have any concern at the DOH about the aesthetic
13		quality of water?
14	A	We have concerns for the aesthetic quality of water as
15		far as people's acceptance, and also in the challenges
16		that exist for, you know, determining what's safe and as
17		well as what's acceptable. And so, you know, aesthetic
18		quality can be an indicator of some circumstances, where
19		there might have been a change in what's going on with a
20		utility, so that's our primary concern, where it's a
21		change in that aesthetic quality.
22	Q	If I could go back for a moment.
23		You mentioned this number 300. Are you referring to
24		a ratio of 300 parts per billion?
25	A	Yes.

Are you saying that the State of Washington Department of 1 Health could care less if water purveyors are providing 2 water with manganese levels below 300 parts per billion? 3 The determination of care is an interesting term to use. 4 5 I would say our legal authority is that we do have legal authority on acting. We do care about customer 6 7 acceptance of water, which is what our policy is 8 originally based on. 9 Can you explain what you meant by "legal authority"? So we're -- you know, our legal authority is associated 10 with, you know, a secondary contaminant level, which is 11 12 not at that concentration a health concern. It is an 13 aesthetic concern. 14 And so for existing systems, we look to both the 15 utility and the customer, depending upon their authorizing environment, to address concerns, and where 16 17 we have complaints we would actually go to look to 18 address them in accordance with the Water System Design Manual previously referenced. 19 And is the position of the Department of Health that 20 unless at least five customers contact the DOH directly 21 22 you have no interest or concern in acceptance of water 23 discolored by manganese? I would say that we don't pursue it within our limited 24

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resources.

And would it be fair to state that it doesn't matter how 1 0 2 many people complain directly to the water company; 3 unless they complain to the DOH, you're not going to take action? 4 5 If they complain to the water company, we do not Α 6 necessarily have knowledge of those complaints. We have 7 complaints go to water companies for many reasons, and 8 sometimes in large volumes, especially for our large 9 utilities, particularly around main breaks and things 10 like that. We don't have the resources to receive every 11 complaint that every water purveyor receives. That's not 12 something -- that's what the utility's primary 13 responsibility is for. 14 MR. MALDEN: Can I have you read back 15 my last question? 16 (Question on Page 11, Lines 1 17 through 4, read by the 18 reporter.) 19 (By Mr. Malden) Can you answer that yes or no? 20 A I can answer that we are not going to take action unless 21 we receive complaints. We would not know about an issue. 22 0 And what efforts does the Department of Health make to 23 advise and inform the public that they must lodge their 24 complaints regarding water quality directly with the 25 Department of Health?

1	A	So we do not make specific efforts as an outreach to the
2		public. We do have documents that we provide online that
3		have information about concerns. Most individuals that
4		have called to complain have done a little bit of
5		investigation as to who to complain to, and they come to
6		us pretty quickly.
7	Q	Do you know who Rainier View Water tells its customers to
8		report their complaints to?
9	A	I do not.
LO	Q	Do you know if Rainier View Water has ever instructed its
l1		customers to contact the DOH with complaints?
12	A	I do not specifically, no.
13	Q	Does Rainier View Water not have an affirmative legal
L 4		duty to report to you complaints over water quality?
L5	A	I do not believe that that is the legal duty.
L6	Q	Does Rainier View Water, to your knowledge, have any
L7		legal duty with regard to documenting and maintaining
l 8		records of customer complaints?
19		MR. RANKIN: Objection. Legal
20		conclusion.
21	A	I don't know that that's actually in our as a
22		requirement of what the recordkeeping requirements are
23		for utilities. That would probably be in the code of
24		federal regulations as a reference document, and I just
25		can't remember off the top of my head.

1		technical capacity of utilities is what the document
2		focuses on.
3	Q	Okay. If I could or strike that.
4		This particular document is dated December 2009.
5		To your knowledge, is this the most recent edition
6		or version of the manual?
7	A	This is the most recent published edition, yes.
8	Q	If I could direct your
9	A	I thought we had done an update actually in 2011, but
10		I'll have to check on that.
11	Q	Okay. If I could direct your attention to Page 203.
12	A	Okay.
13	Q	This appears to be a section entitled "Secondary
14		Contaminant Treatment Requirements and Options."
15		Have you reviewed this section before?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	You're familiar with its terms?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	What is the purpose of this section?
20	A	The purpose of this section is to help address the and
21		define the policy for how we address secondary
22		contaminants for existing water utilities.
23	Q	If you go down partway down the first page of this
24		section, under the heading "Iron and Manganese"
25	A	Mm-hm.

1 -- it indicates that "Compliance with the secondary 0 2 standards for iron and manganese is not required for 3 water systems in existence prior to January 15, 1992, 4 unless the iron or manganese is creating a 'significant' 5 problem as defined previously." 6 Do you know what the definition of significant 7 problem is in this design manual? 8 A significant problem is, as I mentioned earlier, when we 9 receive a petition from five or more customers of a 10 utility. 11 And those complaints could be as simple in form as one 12 phone call -- or strike that. 13 When you reference five complaints, can those 14 complaints be as simple as a phone call from a customer 15 saying "My water is discolored, and I don't like it"? 16 A Yes. 17 And if you had five people contact the DOH and say "My 18 water is discolored, and I don't like it," that would 19 trigger the responsibility to follow the actions set 20 forth in this design manual; is that right? 21 Α Within a five -- within a 12-month period, yes. 22 And the actions include the water supplier would have to 23 prepare an engineering report with recommended corrective 24 actions necessary; is that right? 25 A That's correct.

And the report would have to evaluate all reasonable 1 2 alternatives and determine the costs associated with 3 each; is that right? 4 Yes. 5 Do you know what that typically would cost a water company to do? That cost is extremely variable depending upon a number A of parameters that are within the -- what's in the water 9 quality itself, what's the volume of water that's being 10 treated, and so there's a whole range of parameters to 11 the cost. I couldn't even guess at the different range 12 of costs associated with that. 13 Would it likely be thousands of dollars? Q 14 A Yes. 15 Would it likely be tens of thousands of dollars? Q 16 That's where it depends upon the scale of the size of the A 17 system and what the contaminants are. It could be 18 thousands, tens of thousands. 19 And so if the DOH received just five telephone 20 complaints, that could trigger a duty, an affirmative 21 duty on the part of Rainier, to spend thousands or even 22 tens of thousands of dollars to create an engineering report to meet your requirements; is that right? 23 24 Clarification on my statement. It would be 25 thousands, tens of thousands to install the treatment.

. 1		The engineering report would typically be across the
2		board would typically be in the thousands of dollars
3		range.
4	Q	Okay. Okay. So again, just to summarize, if you
5		received just five phone calls from people saying "Our
6		water is discolored, and we don't like it," you would
7		then require Rainier View Water to hire an engineer and
8		to perform studies that meet the criteria in your design
9		manual; is that right?
10	A	Provided that those five phone calls are from individual
11		customers, yes. Five phone calls from a single customer
12		would not generate that same complaint.
13	Q	And the five complaints it doesn't matter how many
14		customers are served by a particular water system. All
15	·	the DOH needs is five complaints?
16	A	That is the policy under how we have operated, yes.
17	Q	But there's no obligation to do anything in the design
18		manual if those five complaints aren't specifically
19		submitted to the DOH; is that right?
20	A	If you're asking associated with secondary contaminants,
21		yes.
22	Q	Okay. So in this particular case, are you comfortable
23		with the way Rainier View handled this, which is to or
24		actually, strike that. Let me ask you a different
25		question relating to the requirements under the design

manual.

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I notice here in Roman numeral I, Section 2, it says, "The results of the study conducted by the water supplier should be made available to the customer at an appropriately noticed public meeting or by document distribution."

Does that mean that the water purveyor is supposed to send a copy of the engineering report or to conduct a public meeting where the engineering report is discussed with all of its customers?

- A If it is acting under the scenario of our addressing a complaint consideration by that process, yes.
- Q In this particular case, it appears that Rainier View sidestepped the process by submitting to the DOH its engineering plan to remedy the manganese.

Are you fine with that?

- A Yes. It's not -- since we had not received the

 complaints, and I was certainly not aware of the extent

 of concern or complaints by the customers, if indeed all

 of those complaints are associated with that, we

 encourage utilities to provide the best quality water

 that they can provide within the context of their

 authorizing environments. So we receive --
 - 0 If --
 - A We receive treatment designs for secondary contaminants