1		SH-Exh-X-40 Docket UW 170924
2		Sarah Hand
3		
5		
6		
7	BEFORE THE V	WASHINGTON
8	UTILITIES AND TRANSPO	ORTATION COMMISSION
9	SARAH HAND AND GRETCHEN HAND,	DOCKET UW 170924
10	a married couple Complainant, v.	SARAH HAND'S EXHIBIT 40 TO CROSS EXAMINATION
11	RAINIER VIEW WATER COMPANY, INC.,	
12		
13	Respondent.	
14		
15	EXHI	RIT 40
16 17		
18	TO CROSS EXAMINATION OF BOB	BLACKMAN AND RACHEL STARK
19	July 25	5, 2018
20		
21	2012 Rainier View Annual Water Quali	ty Report for Southwood Water System
22		
23		
24		
25		
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27		
28	SARAH HAND'S EXHIBIT 40 TO CROSS EXAMINATION - DOCKET UW 170924	NIGEL S. MALDEN LAW, PLLC 711 Court A, Suite 200 Tacoma, Wa. 98402 253-627-0393 p 844-273-6067 f





## The Pipe Line

# Southwood/Sound Water System Water Quality Report

ID 82844-H

June, 2012 Volume 12, Issue 1

#### **News From Billing & Customer Service**

Rainier View Water customers are always welcome to stop by our main office located at 5410 189th St. E. (in the Frederickson area of Puyallup) to make payments, set up accounts or make address changes. We also have a drive-up window available (for payments only, please) between 8:00am-4:30pm, Monday-Friday. Rainier View Water also offers multiple ways to make payments:

#### <u>Credit/Debit Card Payment - Monthly Reccurring</u>

Customers must submit a preauthorization form. This allows us to charge their Master Card or Visa account each month for the current balance. Please see our web site at <a href="https://www.rainierviewwater.com">www.rainierviewwater.com</a> to find the form. Select the "Forms" link toward the middle area of the navigation links, and then scroll to the bottom of the list to the "Credit Card Payment Form".

#### **Drop Box Locations**

Maps and directions to our payment drop-off locations are available by clicking the "Where To Pay" link on our web site <a href="https://www.rainierviewwater.com">www.rainierviewwater.com</a>.

- 5410 189th St. E., Puyallup (next to the drive-up window at our main office)
- 21805 103rd Ave. Ct. E., Graham
- 4006 Pt. Fosdick Dr. NW. Gig Harbor
  - Payments are picked up before 8:00am every business day, so payments dropped off after 8:00am will be applied the following business day.
  - Cash payments in drop box locations are not recommended.

#### Mail Payments

- Customers may continue to use the payment return envelope provided with your monthly bill with remit address of Rainier View Water Co., Attn: Processing Center, P.O. Box 35006, Seattle, WA 98124-3406. This address is used strictly for payments (no correspondence, please).
- For customers paying on <u>multiple properties</u>, please continue to mail your payments to our general mailing address at P.O. Box 44427, Tacoma, WA 98448.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission's publication "Smart Consumer Guide: Public Utilities Services" can be requested by phone @ 1(888) 333-9882, or mail @ Washington UTC, P.O. Box 47250, Olympia, WA 98504. It is also available on their web site @ <a href="http://www.utc.wa.gov">http://www.utc.wa.gov</a>. Go to the Consumer tab/Water/Consumer Publications—Water Fact Sheets and Guides/Guide to Utility Services.

#### Water from thin air? Don't think so.

#### (Your Water Source)



What is the source of our water? Your water is provided by seventeen (17) sources (wells) located throughout the Spanaway/Graham area on the Southwood/Sound Water System. The depth of these wells vary from 85 to 700 feet with pumping capacitles ranging from 100 to 1,200 gallons per minute. A Source Water Assessment has been performed for our area to provide baseline data about the quality of water before it is treated and distributed to customers. This is important because it identifies the origins of contaminants within our area and indicates the susceptibility of our water system to such contaminants.

#### **EPA 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. Ralnier View Water Co. 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 2 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** <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.



#### Yuk... I have Discolored Water!

As we enter the spring & summer months there may be a time or two when you turn on your sink or outside hose bib to discover that your water is slightly discolored with a red, brown or blackish tint. What you are seeing is Iron or manganese or a combination of both.

#### What are these minerals:

**Iron** is a mineral necessary for human growth used in the production of hemoglobin. Iron may occur naturally in water as a result of leaching of iron salts from the earth. Iron may also be found on the interior of any galvanized plumbing fittings due to corrosion.

<u>Manganese</u> is a dull grayish metal that is widely distributed in nature. It occurs naturally in both surface and ground water that come into contact with manganese-bearing soils.

#### Were does it come from:

<u>Iron</u> along with <u>manganese</u> deposits in the form of black powder that does not dissolve in water, builds up in hot water tanks, on filters and in both water system mains & customer service lines. When there is an unusual change in water pressure or some disruption in the water system, iron and manganese deposits are knocked loose from the water lines and service lines causing the water to become discolored. Both iron and manganese are considered secondary contaminants by the State of Washington Dept. of Health. Neither mineral causes disease form being consumed but is a nuisance, even in low levels may cause staining to both fixtures and laundry.

#### How do I resolve it:

Annual draining of your water heater along with periodical flushing of all outside hose bibs & unused faucets within your home can help prevent the build up of these minerals within the customers home. Rainier View Water performs scheduled flushing of its water mains to help reduce unwanted build up of these minerals within the water system.

If you experience discolored water for a prolonged period of time please call **253-537-6634** to report your location and RVW personnel will be dispatched to investigate and perform necessary flushing if required.

#### **Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations**

Our water system failed to conduct monitoring for DisInfection Byproducts on time. We are required to sample annually. We are uncertain whether or not there may be any adverse health risk associated with this violation. We have recently implemented a new monitoring scheduling system which should prevent this type of monitoring oversight in the future.

Those items that are listed below were detected in the Southwood Water System during this current monitoring period. All items detected were at acceptable levels allowed by both state and federal agencies. Any contaminants not listed were not detected in the water this year. Any comments or questions you may have about both the types and frequency of the tests that are performed on this water system can contact Rainier View Water Company at 253-537-6634 ext. 1215 for additional information.

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**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS** 

	<u>Tested</u>	Unit	MCL	Range		<u>Violation</u>	Major Sources
Contaminant				<u>Low</u>	High		
Nitrate	03/13/12	mg/l	10	<0.2	3.8	NO	Run off from fertilizer. Leaching from septic tanks
Manganese	03/13/12	mg/l	0.05	<0.01	0.13	Yes	Natural mineral deposits in source water
Chloride	03/13/12	mg/l	250	3	9	NÓ	Natural deposits. Secondary contaminant with non-enforceable regulating guidelines.
Iron	03/13/12	mg/l	0.3	<0.01	0.28	NO	Erosion of natural deposits: Run off from or- chards
Trichloroacetic Acid	03/25/09	mg/l	NA	ND	ND	NO	Disinfection ByProducts
Dibromoacetic Acid	03/25/09	mg/l	NA	ND	ND	NO	Disinfection By –Products
HAA's Total	03/25/09	mg/l	60	ND	ND	NO	Disinfection By -Products
Total Triha- lomethanes	03/25/09	mg/l	80	2.3	2.3	NO	Disinfection By -Products

#### RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Radium 228	02/23/11	mg/l	5.0	ND	ND	NO	Decay of natural and man made products

#### **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Stage I UCMR's Completed / Stage 2 UCMR's completed in May '11

Note: The Southwood Water System utilizes a Corrosion Control Method approved by the Washington State Dept. of Health using Sodium Silicate to prevent corrosion and/or leaching of certain building materials. This water system is injected with chlorine on a full time basis.

#### **REGULATED AT CONSUMER TAP**

Lead & Capper:	90% of taps must not exceed	RANGE			# of sites	Regulation	Potential Source of
Between 1/10-12/12 Last:9/22/09	Action Level	Low	High	MCLG	above AL	Met	Contaminant
Lead	0.015 mg/L	<0.001	0.003	<0.015 mg/L	0	Yes	Household Plumbing
Copper	1.3 mg/l.	<0.02	0.77	<1.3 mg/L	O	yes	Household Plumbing
Total Coliform	0.0% positive	NĐ	0	0	of 460	yes	Sampling Technique

#### **DEFINITIONS**

AL	Action Level	Mg/I	Milligrams Per Liter or Parts Per Million (ppm)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	Ppt	Parts Per Trillion or Nanograms Per Liter
MFL	Million Fibers Per Liter	Ppb	Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	Ppq	Parts Per Quadrillion or pictograms Per Liter
mrem/year	Millirems Per Year (A measure of radiation absorbed by the body)	TT	Treatment Technique
pCi/l	Picocuries Per Liter (A measure of radioactivity)	ND	Non-Detectable

### kainy pay keading (Additional Water Quality Information)

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).** 

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- B) Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C) Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- D) Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organics which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- E) Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- F) In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 Cryptosporldium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottine (800-426-4791).

Physical Address

**Mailing Address** 

5410 189th St E Puyaitup, WA 98375 P.O. Box 44427 Tacoma, WA 98448

Flowing With & Providing for Our Communities

Phone: 253-537-8634 ex.1215

Fax: 253-537-7896