

## Consumer Confidence Report For Year 2007

### Riverhill Homeowners Association, Inc.

PO BOX 2004 Belfair , WA. 98528

#### BRIEF EXPLANATION OF CONTAMINANTS AND HEALTH RISKS

**Book: EPA 816-R-99-002**

“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 EPA’S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (800-426-4791) ”.

System Contact Person: Jeromy Hicks 360-275-8200 Board Meetings: Monthly Call system contact person for meeting place and time.

NAME AND LOCATION OF WELLS: Our water is from drilled wells and is groundwater.

Estimated Population: 215

Well 1/SO 1 Mahonia Dr. Well Site

Well 2/SO 2 Mahonia Dr. Well Site

The EPA set standards for our drinking water quality. These standards are regulations that EPA sets to control the level of acceptable contaminants in the nation’s drinking water. These standards include assessing and protecting drinking water sources. Protecting wells, collection systems and making sure qualified operators treat water. Ensuring the integrity of the water distribution systems and making information available to the public on the quality of our drinking water. We treat our water according to both Washington State’s and U. S. EPA’s regulations. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates interstate bottled water.

Both tap water and bottled water originated as “surface water” from rivers and lakes or as “ground water” from springs and wells.

As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive material. Water picks up wastes both from human and animal activities. Surface water is usually filtered and disinfected to remove bacteria, viruses and protozoa. Ground water is usually filtered naturally..

#### CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT INCLUDE:

1. *Microbial elements* such as bacteria, viruses and protozoa are very small living creatures that may be natural and harmless. They are harmful if originating from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.
2. *Inorganic elements* such as heavy metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges.
3. *Pesticides and herbicides* may come from agriculture and residential uses.
4. *Radioactive elements* are naturally occurring.
5. *Organic chemical elements* are usually man-made (synthetic) and vaporize easily (volatile). Petroleum products and degreasers are examples of gas station and dry cleaner waste transported by storm water and sewers.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person 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 Crypto sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

**The following table shows the result of our water-quality analysis. Key’s to the table are below.**

| Regulated<br>contaminant and follow up. | MCLG | MCL | Our Water | Violation | Typical source of |
|-----------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
|-----------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------|-----------|-------------------|

|                                         |     |        |               |     |                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|--------|---------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria                 | 0   | 0      | 0             | NO  | Leaks in service pipes<br>Clean system and resample |
| Nitrates SO2                            | 0.5 | 10     | <(.05)        | NO  | Corrosive water & home plumbing                     |
| Nitrates SO1                            | 0.5 | 10     | <(.05)        | NO  | Corrosive water & home plumbing                     |
| Copper (ppm)                            | 1.3 | 1.3 AL | <(0.2)        | Yes | Corrosive water & home plumbing                     |
| Alpha/Radiation (pci/l)                 | 0   | 15     | None detected | NO  | Erosion of natural deposits                         |
| Fluoride (ppm)                          | 4   | 4      | <(0.2)        | NO  | Natural occurring                                   |
| Volatile Organic<br>Compounds<br>Report |     |        | Normal        | NO  | Natural occurring                                   |

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

MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (Level of contaminant which there is no known or expected health risk).

MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level (The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology).

TT=Treatment Technique NTU=Nephelometric turbidity unit pci/l=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm=parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb=parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

**Please note in our 5 lead/copper samples for 2007, the system had one test result that exceeded the MCL. The high test result was taken from a unused faucet and that would result in a unsatisfactory sample. Therefore on June 26<sup>th</sup> 2008 samples were retaken**

**plus 5 additional. These results are not available and will be published in 2008 CCR Report.**