

**2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - NORTHWEST WATER SYSTEM,
ID 61947 2, SNOHOMISH COUNTY**

Valued Customer,

We are pleased to present this year's annual water quality report. The purpose of this report is to keep you informed of the continued safe and dependable supply of quality drinking water we provide to you. It is through our commitment to careful monitoring and continued improvement of the water distribution process and protection of your water resource that we are able to ensure the quality of your water.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM AND IS IT TREATED? Iliad Water Company purchases water from the City of Everett and supplies it to you through our source S01 well. Activity is restricted to the area to minimize contamination of the well. Iliad Water Company does not treat the water. The City of Everett gets their water from the Spada Lake Reservoir located in the Upper Sultan River Watershed which is patrolled and human activities limited to minimize impact on the water supply. From the Spada Lake Reservoir the water flows to the Chaplain Reservoir where the City of Everett's water treatment facility is located. The water is treated using coagulation, flocculation, filtration, and chlorine for disinfection.

HOW CAN I OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MY WATER SYSTEM? The Marbello water system is owned and operated by Iliad Water Company LLC. Iliad provides water services to 23 communities in Washington State. To learn more please visit our website at www@iliadnw.com/water/. Your certified operators are Jared Hays and Jamin Udman. If you have any questions about your water system or this report contact our office Monday – Friday between the hours of 8:30am and 4:00pm by mail at 1107 S. Bailey St., Seattle WA 98108, email at services@iliadnw.com, or by phone at 206-764-3345 / 800-928-3750. For emergencies after business hours please call our 800-928-3750 number.

WATER MONITORING

The water supplied to you is routinely monitored by both the City of Everett and Iliad Water Company for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The water quality information presented in the table below is from the most recent round of testing done by Iliad Water Company according to regulations. All data shown was collected during the last, January 1st to December 31st, 2016, unless otherwise noted in the table. There were no water quality maximum contaminant level violations. The City of Everett 2016 Water Quality Analysis Results are enclosed.

TABLE						
Contaminants	Comply Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Meas.	MCL	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Microbiological Contaminants						
Coliform Baterial	Y	ND	per 100mL	0	monthly	naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E-coli	Y	ND	per 100mL	0	monthly	human and animal fecal waste
DISENFECTON BY-PRODUCT COMPOUNDS REPORT						
Halo-Acetic Acids						
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID	Y	ND	ug/L		8/22/2016	
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	Y	14.7	ug/L		8/22/2016	
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	Y	18.2	ug/L		8/22/2016	
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	Y	ND	ug/L		8/22/2016	
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	Y	ND	ug/L		8/22/2016	
HAA(5)	Y	32.9	ug/L	60	8/22/2016	
Other						
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	Y	ND	ug/L		8/22/2016	
EPA Regulated - Under Trihalomethanes Program						
CHLOROFORM	Y	30.0	ug/L		8/22/2016	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	Y	1.4	ug/L		8/22/2016	
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	Y	ND	ug/L		8/22/2016	
BROMOFORM	Y	ND	ug/L		8/22/2016	
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE	Y	31.4	ug/L	80	8/22/2016	

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 treatment technology. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

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

Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million

ND: not detected

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of water clarity

µmhos/cm (micro ohms per centimeter): A measure of the ability of the water to conduct electricity. One micro ohm per centimeter is equivalent.

GENERAL INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING 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 pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DO YOU NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in drinking water, including bottled water, and the sources of contamination:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses, parasites, and bacterial that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and resident uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

WHO REGULATES WATER SAFETY? Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Website: Department of Health www.doh.wa.gov, Food and Drug Administration www.fda.gov, and Washington Department of Agriculture www.epa.gov.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides.
- Dispose of chemicals properly, for example, take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization you community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use the EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or their Information Network to find out how to start a watershed team.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEAD:

In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in piped, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children.

To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you care concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

ILIAD Water Company LLC

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Detected Unregulated Contaminants

Parameter	Units	Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)	Everett Water Results	
			Range Detected	Average Value
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	1.3–3.0	1.7
Chloroform (trichloromethane)	ppb	70	26–62	37
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	3–16	13
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	20	17–26	22

These substances are individual disinfection by-products for which no MCL standard has been set, but which must be monitored to determine compliance with the USEPA Stage 2 Disinfection By-products Rule 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 (0.0%)	Yes
Copper	Plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.122	0 of 108 (0.0%)	Yes

USEPA and state regulations require water systems to monitor for the presence of lead and copper at household taps every three years. Everett and many of the water systems it supplies conduct lead and copper monitoring in their combined service area as a regional group. 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. In the past, the results for water tested before it enters household plumbing were even lower than the tap results. This indicates that there is virtually no lead or copper in the water, but household plumbing may contribute to the presence of lead and copper at the tap.

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 7.4	Yes
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The Washington State Dept of Health requires Everett to operate the corrosion control treatment program at or above a minimum daily average pH of 7.4. pH is measured six times per day (once every four hours). The average daily pH cannot be below 7.4 for more than nine days every six months. In 2016, the average daily pH never dropped below 7.4.

USEPA required lead statement. The USEPA drinking water regulations require this statement be included with the lead and copper sampling results regardless of the levels observed:

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>.

Required Definitions

Important Terms:

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.

Cryptosporidium:

Cryptosporidium is a one-celled intestinal parasite that if ingested may cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal distress. It can be found in all of Washington's rivers, streams, and lakes and comes from animal or human wastes deposited in the watershed. *Cryptosporidium* is resistant to chlorine, but is removed by effective filtration and sedimentation treatment such as that used by Everett. It can also be inactivated by certain types of alternate disinfection processes such as ozonation and UV light contactors. Past monitoring results suggest that *Cryptosporidium* is present in Everett's source only occasionally and at very low concentrations. In 2016, Everett collected monthly *Cryptosporidium* oocysts samples from the source water at the plant intakes. One sample contained 0.097 oocysts/L.

Treatment Polymers:

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.

Voluntary Information

Parameter	Units	Everett Water Results	
		Range Detected	Average Value
Alkalinity ^{1,2}	ppm	14–26.5	17.2
Aluminum ¹	ppm	0.005–0.080	0.02
Arsenic ³	ppb	<0.1–0.2	0.2
Calcium Hardness ^{1,2}	ppm ⁴	7.8–13	9.5
pH ¹	s.u.	7.6–9.8	8
Sodium ³	ppm	5.5–7.2	6.2
Total Hardness ^{1,2}	ppm ⁴	10.3–15.6	12.3

¹ Results are from samples collected from 26 locations in Everett's distribution system.
² Hardness and alkalinity units are in ppm as CaCO₃ (calcium carbonate equivalent units).
³ Arsenic and Sodium were monitored at the treatment plant effluent.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY 2017

CONSERVE WATER USAGE



Water is a precious natural resource, a shared resource. It is essential to our health, communities, environment, and our economy. As a utility we not only have to ensure a safe and clean supply of water, we also have to ensure that there is enough water available to supply our customers year round.

The highest water usage during a year occurs in the summer months when we get the least amount of rain and the temperature rises. Water systems get stressed by the extra water used during this time of the year to water lawns and gardens, wash cars and other vehicles, to fill swimming pools. As we head into the summer season we would like to remind and encourage you to take part and do your part in conserving water. How can you help?

Indoor Conservation Tips

- Make sure your home is leak free. Check your pipes for leaks. Check your water meter while no water is being used. If the dials are moving then you have a water leak.
- Don't let your faucets run unnecessarily while brushing teeth, shaving, washing your hands or face, and doing dishes. Repair dripping faucets. (One drop per second wastes 2,700 gallons of water per year.)
- Take short showers instead of baths. By shortening your showers by a minute or two you can save up to 150 gallons per month. You can also place a bucket in the shower to catch excess water and use to water plants.
- Check toilet leaks. Upgrade older toilets with water efficient models. (A leaky toilet can waste 200 gallons per day.)
- Wash fruits and vegetables in a basin. Re-use the water they were washed in to water plants.
- Run your dishwasher only when full.
- Wash only full loads of laundry or use the appropriate water level to load size. Consider a high efficiency washing machine if you don't already have one.

Outdoor Conservation Tips

- Water your lawn and garden only when it needs it during the coldest part of the day, in the morning or at dusk. Water your lawn and garden every three days as needed and use the 3 Day Outdoor Watering Schedule on the reverse side of this notice. Use drip irrigation to apply water slowly and exactly where it is needed.
- Collect Rain from the gutter system on a house in a rain barrel to use for watering.
- Choose plants that are native to the area you live in or plants that are drought resistant for landscaping and gardens.
- Use a bucket of water and a spray head on the hose to wash your car. Wash your car on the lawn and water your lawn at the same time. Better yet, use commercial car washes.
- Recycle the water you use. For example, when replenishing your pet's water with fresh water or cleaning out the fish tank, give the old water to your plants and shrubs.

Teach your children about the value of this natural resource and ways to conserve. Listed below are a few websites to visit for information about where our water comes from, tips on how to conserve, and resources for conservation. You can also check your local county website.

eartheasy.com

epa.gov/watersense

thewaterproject.org

wateruseitwisely.com

utc.wa.gov

If you have any questions or need further information please either email us at service@iliadnw.com or call us at (206) 764-3345 or (800) 928-3750.

3 DAY OUTDOOR WATERING SCHEDULE

Find the shade that corresponds with the **last 2 digits** of your house number and water on that day.

00-15	16-32	33-99
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JUNE 2017						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

JULY 2017						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

AUGUST 2017						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		