2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - SUDDENVIEW WATER SYSTEM, ID 12451 F, 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 Snohomish and supplies it to you through our source S03 well. Activity is restricted to the area to minimize contamination of the well. The City of Snohomish has two sources for water: the Pilchuck River and water they purchase from the City of Everett. 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 Suddenview 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

City of Snohomish, City of Everett, and Iliad Water Company all routinely monitor your water for contaminants according to Federal and State Laws. The water quality information presented in the table below is from the most recent round of testing done 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
DISENFECTION BY-PRODUCT COMPOUNDS REPORT						by-product of drinking water chlorination
Halo-Acetic Acids						
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID	Y	ND	ug/L		8/25/2016	
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	Y	7.9	ug/L		8/25/2016	
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	Y	8.3	ug/L		8/25/2016	
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	Y	ND	ug/L		8/25/2016	
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	Y	ND	ug/L		8/25/2016	
HAA(5)	Y	16.2	ug/L	60	8/25/2016	
Other						
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	Y	2.2	ug/L		8/25/2016	
EPA Regulated - Under Trihalomethanes Program			ug/L			
CHLOROFORM	Y	19.8	ug/L		8/25/2016	
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	Y	5.0	ug/L		8/25/2016	
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	Y	2.4	ug/L		8/25/2016	
BROMOFORM	Y	ND	ug/L		8/25/2016	
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE	Y	27.2	ug/L	80	8/25/2016	

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 1-800-426-4791or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

ILIAD Water Company LLC

V: 206-764-3345 | M: 800-928-3750 | F: 206-764-3848 | 1107 S BAILEY ST| SEATTLE WA 98108 | ILIADNW.COM/WATER/

SAMPLING RESULTS: During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

CITY OF SNOHOMISH

Contaminant	Year	MCL	MCLG	Amt Detect	Range[1]	Violation
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	4	4	0.60	0.01 - 1.32	No
Turbidity (ntu)	2016	TT	NA	0.03	0.02 - 0.12	No
Turbidity (lowest %)	2016	TT=95%	NA	0	100%	No
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2016	60	NA	33.8**	21.9 - 46.3*	No
Total Trihalomethanes(ppb)	2016	80	NA	52.0**	32.3 - 86.7*	No
Total Coliform (% Positive)[2]	2016	5% month	0	1	.8%	No

[1] Range of results when more than one sample taken per year
[2] Out of 132 Coliform samples only 1 was positive, repeat samples were satisfactory
* Range of results taken from all four monitoring locations
** Highest Locational Running Annual Average of all four monitoring locations

Contaminant	Year	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Amt Detect	Homes exceed AL	Violation
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	1.3	0.059	0/37	No
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0	1.6	0/37	No

Contaminant (Unregulated)	Year	MCL	MCLG	Amt Detect	Range	Violation
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2016	NA	NA	2.3	1.8 - 3.4	No
Chloroform (ppb)	2016	NA	70	49.7	30.4 - 83.7	No
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2016	NA	NA	10.8	3.0 - 19.1	No
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2016	NA	20	22.6	14.4 - 28.3	No
Monochloracetic Acid (ppb)	2016	NA	20	2.2	2.2 - 2.3	No

These substances are individual disinfection by products for which no MCL/MCLG standard may have been set, but must be monitored to determine compliance with the USEPA Stage 2 Disinfection by products Rule MCL's for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (5).

Sodium (ppm)	2013	NA	NA	15.5	15.5 - 15.5	No
Magnesium (ppm)	2013	NA	NA	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	No
Calcium (ppm)	2013	NA	NA	3.87	3.87 - 3.87	No
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	NA	NA	2	2.0 - 2.0	No

USEPA and State regulations require water systems to monitor for the presence of lead and copper at household taps every three years. Snohomish under the administration of the City of Everett participate in a regional monitoring program. The above data was collected in 2015. 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.

CITY OF EVERETT

Contaminant	Year	MCL	MCLG	Amt Detect	Range[1]	Violation
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	4	4	0.7	0.02 - 1.0	No
Turbidity (ntu)	2016	TT	NA	0.05	100%	No
Fluoride (ppm)[2]	2016	4	2	0.7	0.1 - 1.0	No
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2016	60	NA	36.0**	27.0 - 39.0*	No
Total Trihalomethanes(ppb)	2016	80	NA	48.0**	28.0 - 65.0*	No
Total Coliform (% Positive	2016	5% month	0	0.8%	0 - 0.8%	No

[1] Range of results when more than one sample taken per year
[2] Fluoride is added in carefully controlled levels for dental health
* Range of results taken from all eight monitoring locations
** Highest Locational Running Annual Average of all eight monitoring locations

Contaminant	Year	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Amt Detected	Homes exceed AL	Violation
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	1.3	0.122	0/108	No
Lead (ppb)	2015	15	0	2	0/108	No

Contaminant	Year	Daily Avg	Min Daily Avg	Average	Minimum	Violation
pH (s.u.)	2016	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.4	No

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. The pH is measured six times per day and the average daily pH cannot be below 7.4 for more than nine days every six months. In 2015, the average daily pH never dropped below 7.4.

Contaminant (Unregulated)	Year	MCL	MCLG	Amt Detect	Range	Violation
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2016	NA	NA	1.9	1.1 - 3.0	No
Chloroform (ppb)	2016	NA	70	40	25.0 - 57.0	No
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2016	NA	NA	9	2.0 - 15.0	No
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2016	NA	20	21	17.0 - 27.0	No

These substances are individual disinfection by products for which no MCL/MCLG standard may have been set, but must be monitored to determine compliance with the USEPA Stage 2 Disinfection byproducts Rule MCL's for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (5).

In April 2016, the Washington State Department of Health changed the fluoridation requirement to a target of 0.7 ppm from the previous target of 1.0 ppm. The minimum value of 0.1 ppm is due to several maintenance related feed outages lasting no more than a few hours in duration.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

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

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

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.

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 contamination.

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.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) form as by-products of the chlorination process that is used to kill or inactivate disease causing microbes.

Turbidity: A measurement of the amount of particulates in water in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). Particulates in water can include bacteria, viruses and protozoans that can cause disease. Turbidity measurements are used to determine the effectiveness of the treatment processes used to remove these particulates.

Message from the EPA

All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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).

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 Snohomish 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 drinking 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://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead.

ILIAD Water Company LLC

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 you 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

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		