2016 Consumer Confidence Report, Sunland Shores # 85257Q, Clallam County

We're pleased to provide this year's Annual Water Quality Report to our customers. We want to keep you informed of the continued water quality, safety and dependable supply of the Sunland Shores Water System. There were no water quality maximum contaminant level violations.

Where does my water come from and is it treated? The sources are two groundwater wells in a protected well area within the development. The sources are named SO1 & SO2 to create the wellfield named SO3. Activity is restricted within this area to minimize contamination of the wells. The system is not treated.

How can customers obtain more information about our system? Sunland Shores Water System is owned by Iliad Water Company LLC and managed by Solmar Water System, Inc., a Contract Operator. Your certified operators are Kate O'Claire, and trainee Kapono Rogers. If you have any questions about your water system, please contact Iliad Water Company by mail: 1107 S. Bailey St., Seattle, WA 98108, email: service@iliadnw.com, or phone: 206-764-3345/800-928-3750.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Meas.	MCL or AL*	MCLG	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	None		O	0	monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E-coli	No	None		O	0	monthly	Human & animal fecal waste
Nitrate- - SO3	No	1.53	ppm	10	10	4/16	Surface water, waste water
VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) ==> tested for 56 different contaminants, Not Detected						9/15	discharge &/or leaching from petroleum & industry
Herbicides ==> tested for 14 different contaminants, Not Detected						8/15	Leaching from agricultural activities
Lead - 5 sample sites	No	<1-2	ppb	15*		6/14	Corrosive water
Copper - 5 sample sites	No	0.06-0.13	ppm	1.3*		6/14	Corrosive water
IOC (Inorganic Compounds, blended sample) ==> tested for 21 additional contaminants, Not Detected						7/12	
Nitrate-N	No	1.56	ppm	10	10	7/12	Surface water, waste water
Total Nitrate/Nitrite	No	1.56	ppm	10		7/12	
Chloride	No	6.39	ppm	250		7/12	Combines with other elements in nature, may be indicator of sodium level
Sodium	No	7.79	ppm			7/12	Naturally occurring
Hardness, Total	No	160.0	ppm			7/12	Calcium (121-180, hard)
Conductivity	Yes	308	µS/cm	700		7/12	Ability of water to pass an electrical current
Turbidity	No	0.05	NTU		N/A	7/12	Soil runoff
Gross Alpha - SO2	No	-2	pCi/L	15		12/10	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 - SO2	No	0.6	pCi/L	5		12/10	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha - SO1	No	-2	pCi/L	15		12/10	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 - SO1	No	0.3	pCi/L	5		12/10	Erosion of natural deposits
SOC (Synthetic Organic Compounds) ==> tested for 28 different contaminants, Not Detected						12/10	Class of manmade contaminants

Definitions:

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.

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.

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

ND: non detected — N/A: not applicable

ppm: parts per million or milligram per liter (mg/L) — ppb: parts per billion or microgram per liter (µg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) — µS/cm: Siemens per cm

General information required by the DOH to be included in all Annual Water Quality Reports.

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 poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the 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).

What contaminants may a person reasonably expect to find in drinking water, including bottled water, and the sources of contamination?

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites, and bacteria 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 residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions. 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. Food and Drug Administration and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Why does the State allow monitoring waivers? The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for Asbestos, Dioxin, Endothall, EDB and other soil fumigants, Glyphosphate, and Diquat because the sources are not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants were found to meet all applicable standards.

Additional information for Lead: In WA State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The longer time the water sits in pipes, 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 of lead, from 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 dinking or cooking. Note: Flushed water can be used 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 are concerned about lead in your water, there are testing methods. Additional information is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).or online at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assignment Program (SWAP) Data: Available at **http://ehapps/maps/SWAP/index.html**

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		