2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - MARYSVILLE WATER SYSTEM, ID 09404 5, PIERCE 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 ensure the quality of your water.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM AND IS IT TREATED? Your water source is two wells that draw from a groundwater aquifer located on Lot 16. The names are S01 and S05. Activity is restricted to the area to minimize contamination of the wells. The system is not treated.

Iliad has an emergency tie-in to the Tulalip Utilities Tulalip Bay water system. The tie-in was used February 4th – 6th for emergency well maintenance in 2017. The Tulalip Bay water system is obtained from Quil Ceda Village (QCV). QCV gets their water from a connection to city of Marysville who purchases it's water from the city of Everett. The water source is Spada Lake 30 miles east in the Cascade Mountains. The city of Everett treats the water using coagulation, flocculation, filtration, and chlorine for disinfection. The Tulalip Utilities 2017 water analysis data is attached. You can view the entire report on line by going to www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov

HOW CAN I OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MY WATER SYSTEM? The Marysville 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 8:00am and 4:30pm 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

We routinely monitor 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 according to regulations. All data shown were collected during the last, January 1st to December 31st, 2017, unless otherwise noted in the table. There were no water quality maximum contaminant level violations.

TABLE

Contaminants	Comply Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Meas.	MCL	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Microbiological Contaminants						
Coliform Bateria	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
IOC (Inorganic Compounds)						
Nitrate-N (S01)	Y	ND	mg/L	10	6/19/2017	surface water, waste water

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 (DOH) 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 (AGR) 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, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency www.epa.gov, Food and Drug Administration www.fda.gov, and Washington Department of Agriculture www.agr.wa.gov.

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 Diquate because the sources are not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants were found to meet all applicable standards.

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.

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TULALIP BAY #105300003

		RANGE					
CONTAMINANTS	DATE	LOW	HIGH	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	0.6	0.8	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	**NO**	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2017	24.9	39	N/A	60	**NO**	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	2017	29	29.1	N/A	80	**NO**	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	.15	.15	10	10	**NO**	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks/sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SOURCE WATER REGULATION- CITY OF EVERETT							
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	<0.1	0.2	0	10	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	0	0	10	10	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits leaching from septic tanks/sewage; Runoff from fertilizer use
LEAD AND COPPER RULE							
CONTAMINANTS	DATE	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	# SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	.115	0	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2017	0	15	2	0	**NO**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural deposits

TULALIP BAY

Water for the Tulalip Bay water system is supplied by surface water from the City of Everett. The water source is Spada Lake, 30 miles east in the Cascade Mountains. Tulalip Bay water system serves approximately 5440 persons and has approximately 1546 residential and 97 non residential connections. Typical demand is 0.6 MGD and peak demand is approximately 1.0 MGD. Disinfection is supplied by the city of Everett. Everett maintains a 1.0 mg/l fluoride concentration in the water supplied to the Tulalip Bay system.

MADISON ESTATES #105300144

		RANGE					
CONTAMINANTS	DATE	LOW	HIGH	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	0.4	0.5	MRLDG= 4	MRDL= 4	**NO**	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (ppb)	2015	6	6	N/A	80	**NO**	By-product of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	5	5	0	10	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits; Run-off from orchards; Run-off from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2017	0.009	0.009	2	2	**NO**	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge of metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2017	3	3	100	100	**NO**	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	.57	.59	10	10	**NO**	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks , sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2016	1.5	1.5	0	5	**NO**	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANTS	DATE	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	# SAMPLES EXCEEDING AL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	1.3	.529	0	**NO**	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

MADISON ESTATES

The Madison estates water system consists of 25 water connections serving approximately 86 persons. The water is supplied by one ground water well with an above ground concrete storage tank with a capacity of 29,000 gallons. Average production is estimated at 9,636 gals/day. Disinfection is accomplished by injecting dilute sodium hypochlorite solution when the well pump is pumping to the reservoir.