2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - SUNNYHILLS WATER SYSTEM, ID 23391 F, LINCOLN 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.

The Sunnyhills 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/. Iliad certified operators are Jared Hays and Jamin Udman. Northwest Water Systems, Inc. provides management services. Your certified operator is Steve Hansen. 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.

Your water source is a well that draws from a groundwater aquifer located on Lot R12A. The source name is S01. Activity is restricted to the area to minimize contamination of the well. The system is not treated.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. In June 2017 the Sunnyhills water systems was reclassified to a Group A Community water system because the system regularly serves 15 or more year-round service connections or 25 or more year-round residents for 180 or more days per year from a Group B. As a result, new monitoring requirements went into effect. The water quality information presented in the table 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 was a water quality monitoring and reporting violation issued in 2017 for the annual nitrate testing missed in 2016. Please see the Required Monitoring Violation Statement.

GENERAL INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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).

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.

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.

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.

REQUIRED 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.

IMPORTANT TERMS:

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.

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 a known or expected risk to health. 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 Goal): 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.

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 Nepheloimetric 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.

UNITS OF MEASURE

mg/L (milligrams per Liter): One part substance per liter of water. One milligram per liter is equal to one part per million (ppm).

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

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

pCi/L (Piocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

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

ug/L (Micrograms per Liter)

µS/cm (Siemens per cm)

SUNNY HILLS WATER SYSTEM							
REGULATED SUBSTANCES	**WATER ANALYSIS DATA TABLE**						
Substance	**Typical Sources**	**Sample Date**	**Unit Meas.**	**Maximum Allowable (MCL)**	**Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)**	**Level Detected**	**Comply? Y/N**
Total Coliform Bacteria	Naturally present in the environment	Monthly	% Positive	5% per month	0	15.38%	YES
E-Coli	Human and animal fecal waste	Monthly	% Positive	5% per month	0	ND	YES
Total coliform bacteria testing is used to monitor microbial quality in the water distribution system. Iliad collects one coliform sample per month.							
* In September the Sunnyhills water system exceeded a treatment technique trigger for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) – two unsatisfactory coliform samples were returned from the lab. Per the RTCR regulation, Iliad conducted a Level 1 Assessment (an examination report) to identify possible source conditions that may have contributed to the treatment technique trigger. Iliad took the following corrective actions: revised the coliform sampling locations; cleaned, drained and pressure washed the storage tank; thoroughly flushed the distribution system. The Level 1 Assessment was completed and submitted to Washington State Department of Health (DOH) for review. The assessment was found to be "satisfactory". No violation was issued. Samples collected the rest of the year met all applicable standards.							
INORGANIC (IOC)							
Substance	**Typical Sources**	**Sample Date**	**Unit Meas.**	**Maximum Allowable (MCL)**	**Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)**	**Level Detected**	**Comply? Y/N**
Nitrate-N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; runoff	3/6/2017	mg/L	10		0.538	YES
The Washington State Deparmtne of Health currently has us monitoring for Nitrate on an annual basis. Please note that Nitrate is also a substance tested under the Complete Inorganic (IOC).							
COMPLETE INORGANIC (IOC)	Tested for 28 contaminants.						
Substance	**Typical Sources**	**Sample Date**	**Unit Meas.**	**Maximum Allowable (MCL)**	**Ideal Level/Goal (MCLG)**	**Level Detected**	**Comply? Y/N**
EPA Regulated							
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits, runnoff	7/2/2017	mg/L	0.01		0.01	YES
Barium		7/2/2017	mg/L	2		0.007	YES
Fluoride		7/2/2017	mg/L	4		0.43	YES
Nitrite-N	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge	7/2/2017	mg/L	10		0.55	YES
The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for inorganic chemicals (IOCs) because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants was taken on 7/2/2017 and was found to meet all applicable standards. As of the date of this report, the next round of testing has not yet been published by DOH.							
						Level Detected	**Comply? Y/N**
VOLATILE ORGANICS (VOC)	Tested for 61 contaminants					None Detected.	YES
The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for volatile chemicals (VOCs) because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for these contaminants was taken on7/2/2017 and was found to meet all applicable standards. As of the date of this report, the next round of testing has not yet been published by DOH.							
HERBICIDES	Tested for over 49 contaminants.					None Detected.	YES
The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for Herbicides and Pesticides because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last samples collected for these contaminants was on 7/2 & 11/2 2017 and were found to meet all applicable standards. As of the date of this report, the next round of testing has not yet been published by DOH.							
RADIONUCLIDES	Tested for Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, and Radium 228					None Detected.	YES
USEPA and state regulations require water systems to monitor for the presence of radionuclides, every 6 years. The last samples collected for these contaminants was7/2/2017 and was found to meet all applicable standards. As of the date of this report, the next round of testing has not yet been published by DOH.							
LEAD and COPPER	Tested 5 sites each. None Detected.					None Detected.	YES
classificaton of this water system, the Washington State Department of Health has monitoring scheduled for every six months. The above data was collected on 12/13/2017 and was found to meet all applicable standards. The next round will be in 2018 unless DOH has determined otherwise.							

Required Monitoring Violation Statement:

We are required to monitory your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the year 2016 we did not complete our annual testing requirement for nitrate, and therefore could not be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Testing was done as soon as possible, in March 2017, and the results of that test were 0.538mg/l well within the maximum contaminant level of 10 MCL (1 ppm (part per million) is equal to 1 mg/L (milligram per liter)). Although we had not received a violation at the time of preparing the 2016 water quality report, we felt it important to notify you of the missed nitrate testing in that 2016 CCR. In July 2017 the Department of Health (DOH) did issue a monitoring and reporting violation. As required by law, we are reporting that violation by providing this monitoring violation statement. Iliad has resolved the problem and taken steps to prevent a repeat occurrence.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short period of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.