

2018 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CASCADE CREST, WATER SYSTEM ID NUMBER 31203 Y, SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Dear valued customer,

We present this year's annual water quality report. The purpose of this report is to provide you with a summary of the previous calendar year's required water quality monitoring results, informing you of how your drinking water test results compare with state and federal health standards. Through a commitment to careful monitoring, continued improvement of the water distribution process, and protection of your water resource we work to ensure a safe and dependable supply of quality drinking water.

The Cascade Crest water system is owned and operated by Iliad Water Company, LLC. Iliad provides water services to 23 communities in Washington state. Your certified operator is Jared Hays. If you have any questions about your water system or this report you can contact our office Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. by phone at 206-764-3345 / 800-928-3750, by email at services@iliadnw.com, or by mail at 1107 S. Bailey St., Seattle, WA 98108. For after hour emergencies call our 800-928-3750 number. To learn more about Iliad and your water community please visit our website at www@iliadnw.com/water.

The water source for Cascade Crest is a groundwater well in a protected well area within the development. The source is named S01. Activity is restricted to the area to minimize contamination of the well. The system is not treated.

2018 Water Quality Analysis Results

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The water quality information presented in the tables below is from the most recent round of testing done according to regulation. All data shown was collected during January 1 through December 31, 2018, unless otherwise noted. There were no water quality maximum contaminant level violations.

Microbiological Contaminants

TABLE						
Contaminants	Comply Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Meas.	MCL	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Coliform Baterial	Y	ND	per 100mL	0	monthly 2018	naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E-coli	Y	ND	per 100mL	0	monthly 2018	human and animal fecal waste

Lead & Copper

TABLE						
Contaminants	Comply Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Meas.	Action Level	Sample Date	Typical Sources
Lead	Y	ND	ppb	0.015	7/20/2017	corrsion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	Y	0.008-0.028*	ppm	1.3*	7/20/2017	corrsion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

* Result range of the 5 sites tested.

The water quality information presented in the table is from the most recent round of testing done according to the regulations. All data show n were collected during the last calendar year unless othersie noted in the table.

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)

TABLE						
Contaminants	Comply Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Meas.	Action Level	Sample Date	Typical Sources
IOC (Inorganic Compounds) - tested for 18 additional contaminants						
Arsenic	Y	0.001	mg/L	0.01	8/17/2016	
Barium	Y	0.018	ppm	2	8/17/2016	discharge of drilling w astes & from metal refineries; erosion of natural dispoisits
Chromium	Y	0.001	ppm	0.1	8/17/2016	discharge from steel and pump mills; erosion of natural deposits
The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirement for IOC because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collect for these contaminats was taken on 8/17/2016 and was found to meet all applicable standards.						

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 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.

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 (Picrouries 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)

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BY THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Drinking Water Facts

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 peoples should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guideline 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Agency websites

Washington State 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.

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 system.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your 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.

EPA Lead Statement

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 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 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 are 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>.