

Sun Country Estates Water System

Consumer Confidence Report-Year 2018

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Sun Country Estates Water System vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. All other water samples met EPA and state drinking water health standards.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water comes from 4 ground water wells, well #1 is 130 feet deep, well #2 is 137 feet deep, well #3 is 156 feet deep and well #4 is 157 feet deep.

Source water assessment and its availability

The most recent assessment was completed in 2007.

Why are there contaminants in my 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). 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 source water include: 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 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 (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional information for 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 pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. If present, 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>.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact us.

Backflow Prevention Assembly Information

Per WAC 249-290-490, all irrigation systems supplied by Sun Country Estates Water System, require a backflow prevention device. That device shall be an approved double check valve assembly or atmospheric vacuum breaker. These devices must be tested annually by a certified backflow assembly tester (BAT) at the property owners' expense. A copy of the test results must be submitted to Evergreen Valley Utilities.

Variance and Exemptions

The Washington State Department of Health reduced the monitoring requirements for Dioxin, Endothall, Glyphosphate, Diquat, EDB and other soil fumigants. Asbestos monitoring has also been reduced through 2019.

Water Quality Testing Results

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change.

| Contaminants | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT or MRDL | Your Water | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|-------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Nitrate (ppm) | 0.2 | 10 | .4 | NA | 5/2/18 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Arsenic (mg/L) | 0.001 | 0.010 | .00251 | NA | 5/4/16 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 45 | 60 | ND | NA | 9/26/18 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 60 | 80 | ND | NA | 9/26/18 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 3 | 15 | ND | NA | 9/8/15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 1 | 5 | ND | NA | 9/8/15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Lead/Copper

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | # of sites sampled | Range | Sample Date | # of Samples Exceeding the AL | Violation | Typical Source |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Lead (mg/L) | 0.001 | 0.015 | 5 | ND-.00379 | 6/11/18 | 0 | no | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (mg/L) | 0.02 | 1.3 | 5 | .00358-.0687 | 6/11/18 | 0 | no | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

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|-------|---|
| mg/L | mg/L: number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter |
| ppt | ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter |
| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: not detected |
| NR | NR: monitoring not required, but recommended |
| MFL | MFL=million fibers per liter |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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| 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: This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water systems must follow. |
| 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. |

For more information please contact:

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