



Dear Suncadia Water Company Customer:

The Washington State Department of Health requires water systems to prepare and distribute a **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)** on a yearly basis. In addition, we would like to provide you, our customer, with pertinent information regarding water system efficiency and what we are doing to conserve water resources on the Resort.

### **Water Use Efficiency**

We adhere to the basic steps below to insure water use efficiency within the Suncadia Resort Community:

- We have adopted a tiered water rate system that provides an incentive to conserve water.
- All sources of water and customer services are metered. This way we know how much water we receive and how it's put to use.
- We have established a goal that all water loss from leaks and un-meter/un-calculated usage shall be less than 10% of the total water consumed as measured by the source meters. This goal continues to be achieved as our water loss has always been less than 5% on a yearly basis.
- We provide information to our customers to help them conserve water.
- The Suncadia Resort limits the amount of landscaping area that can be irrigated.

In 2016 the top 15% of residential water users consumed roughly 46% of all the water consumed by all of the users. Over time, through the use of tiered rates and education, we hope to reduce the number of high water consumers such that the top 15% of residential users only consume 35% of the water.

In 2019 the top 15% of water users consumed approximately 48% of the total water used, and as a result thus far we haven't yet achieved the desired result. In 2020 we will again heavily emphasize water conservation and high volume water users will be sent individualized letters that provide education and clearly communicate requirements. Historical water usage and the maximum area they can irrigate will also be provided.

**RESOURCES:** We encourage you to take the steps necessary to reduce your water usage and in turn lower your monthly water bill. The following resources are provided to help you become more educated on water efficiency issues, save water at your home, in your yard and garden, and at your business or organization:

- <http://www.savingwater.org/index.htm>

- <http://epa.gov/watersense/>
- [http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/ndwc/articles/OT/SU07/OT\\_SU\\_07\\_WCIH.pdf](http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/ndwc/articles/OT/SU07/OT_SU_07_WCIH.pdf)
- <http://wateruseitwisely.com/>
- <http://www.iwms.org/homeowner-faq>
- [http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/4200/water\\_smart.pdf](http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/4200/water_smart.pdf)

## **Consumer Confidence Report**

The intent of a Consumer Confidence Report is to provide all customers with a brief water quality report that summarizes system information on water quality data, regulatory compliance, and source water. In other words, it is an opportunity for the Suncadia Water Company (Public Water System AA317) to inform our customers where their water comes from and what we do to ensure safe delivery of drinking water to the homes and businesses within the resort.

**Summary:** Last year, and in years past, water supplied by the Suncadia Water Company met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Washington State Drinking Water Health Standards. The City of Cle Elum (provider of water to the Resort) and the Suncadia Water Company vigilantly safeguard water supplies.

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. 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).

**Drinking Water Source:** The Cle Elum and Yakima River watersheds bring water to the South Cle Elum Pump Station where it is pumped from the Yakima River to the Cle Elum Water Treatment Plant for processing. Water can also be drawn from a well field adjacent to the Cle Elum River. The water is filtered and then disinfected utilizing chlorine. From the Water Treatment Plant the water is pumped to the Suncadia reservoir and distributed to the individual services.

**Source Water Assessment and its Availability:** The Cle Elum and Yakima Rivers are relatively clean and plentiful drinking water sources. They are available on a year-round basis.

## **Water Quality Testing:**

As stated above, the Suncadia Water Company is supplied with water from the City of Cle Elum water system. Because of this, the City of Cle Elum provides most of the testing for the water.

The Suncadia Water Company does test for total Coliform, Lead and Copper, and disinfection byproducts.

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 animal or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water includes: *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses, parasites and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts, and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming. *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Suncadia Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected by the City of Cle Elum during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old. All data was collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the tables.

<b>City of Cle Elum</b>							
Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Potential Sources



Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Microbiological Contaminants.</b>							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	ND	NA	2 per month	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Suncadia Water Company</b>							
Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform	None-Negative detection for all months.						
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	See Range	N/A 14.81	1/9/18	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	See Range	N/A 10.12	6/19/18	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4.0 MRDLG	4.0 MRDLG	See Range	0.65 0.97	Daily	No	Disinfection agent
<b>Contaminant(s) (units)</b>							
Contaminant(s) (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppb)	1.3	AL=1.3	From 10 houses	0.0107 to 0.667	12/21/18	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	From 10 houses	0.01	12/21/18	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.

Unit Descriptions												
Term	Definition											
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)											
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)											

MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCLG	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	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level



**If you would like to discuss water quality issues or have further questions or concerns, please feel free to contact us at:**

Suncadia Water/Environmental Company

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