Our drinking water is safe.

2017 Quality Water Report

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CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

To protect public health, state drinking water rules require public water systems to develop and implement Cross-Connection Control (CCC) programs. Under these programs, some water system customers (property owners) may have to install backflow prevention assemblies. These assemblies must be tested annually by certified backflow assembly testers to ensure they work as designed.

What is Backflow?

Backflow is the unwanted flow of non-potable water or substances back into the public water system.

How can I help?

To be aware of Cross Connections. Cross connections are found in all plumbing systems. It is important that each cross connection be identified and evaluated as to the type of backflow protection required to protect the drinking water supply. Most cross connections will need to be controlled through the installation of an approved mechanical backflow prevention device or assembly. Some common cross connections found in plumbing and water systems include:

1. Wash basins and service sinks.
2. Hose bibs.
3. Irrigation sprinkler systems.
4. Auxiliary water supplies.
5. Laboratory and aspirator equipment.
6. Photo developing equipment.
7. Processing tanks.
8. Boilers.
9. Water recirculating systems.
10. Swimming pools.
12. Fire sprinkler systems.

Water Conservation

Ways to Save Water Indoors

Check all faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks. Install water saving showerheads and ultra-low-flush toilets. Take shorter showers. Never use your toilet as a wastebasket. Turn off the water while brushing your teeth or shaving. Defrost frozen food in the refrigerator. Rinse vegetables in a sink or pan of water. Fully load your dishwasher. Rinses dishes in a full sink or pan of water. Wash full loads of clothes.

Ways to Save Water Outdoors

Don’t over-water landscaping. Water your lawn or garden early morning or late evening. Adjust sprinklers so that they don’t water the sidewalk or street. Don’t water on cool, rainy or windy days. Equip all hoses with shut-off nozzles. Use drip irrigation systems. Plant drought tolerant or low water-use plants and grasses. Use shrubs and ground cover to reduce the amount of grass. Place mulch around plants to reduce evaporation and encourage weeds. Set our mower blades on notch higher, since longer grass means less evaporation. Use a broom rather than a hose to clean sidewalks, driveways, sidewalks and parking lots.

What to do if you suspect a water leak

Each year many Washingtonians waste millions of gallons of water. Are you one of them?

1. Add some food coloring in your toilet tank. Wait a bit. If the colored water shows up you got a problem.
2. Turn off all water. Is your water still running? If so, you may have a problem.
3. Here’s a good one, has your water bill starting to climb? Are your consumption habits the same? If so, give us a call.
4. Is there an unusual green patch in your yard? Is it standing water or just wet?

Final Words:

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family & pets with safe, clean, quality water this year. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may necessary to make improvements to the water system. When we do have projects, we work closely with the UTC, Dept. of Health and Thurston County to try and have a minimal impact on our valued members and customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the monthly rate structure. At this time there are no planned projects, however, the ever present need for unexpected repairs and maintenance is an ongoing endeavor.

We want to hear from you. If you have a question, concern or just want to talk anything water give us a call (360) 878-2204 or use our more comfortable using the computer e-mail: service@scenicshoreswater.com.
WATER USE EFFICIENCY RULE

Water Use Efficiency Rule: Under the WUE rule, we at Scenic Shores are required to give a best effort to reduce water waste and account for all water pumped. As a public forum held on July 16, 2016 we set the following goals:

- Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - the Maximum Allowed. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the Goal (MCLG) is the level of contaminant in drinking-water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State Requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA had determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Scenic Shores Water Co. routinely monitors for over ninety constituents in your drinking water as identified by Federal and State laws. The following table reflects the results of our continuous monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st of 2016. As water travels over land and under ground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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).

2016 Testing Results

About the following tables: The following tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems test up to 97 constituents.

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Microorganisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbiological Contaminants - Present or Absent</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria # of samples with bacteria PRESENT / 1/12/16 - 12/20/16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12 present out of 33</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inorganic Chemicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyses</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL Exceeded</th>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Initials &amp; Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron - Fe</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>&lt; 0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese - Mn</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
<td>&lt; 0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

(*) Secondary MCL (Established for outreach purposes, of health based) <0.0001: The compound was not detected in the sample at or above the concentration indicated (usually the lab MRL).

Manganese has an aesthetic affect on your water. To address and lower the elevated level detected at well two, we use a blending technique. We’ve also increased our routine flushing from once a year to twice a year, and limited the water drawn from well two to the higher demand Summer months.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC’s)

All three well were tested individually for 47 chemicals, of which none were detected.

For the full report, please visit our website at: www.scenicshoreswater.com

Unregulated Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCL/AL</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.43 - 0.43</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Soil Runoff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8.36</td>
<td>8.36 - 8.36</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Natural erosion in the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>174 - 174</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOH #</th>
<th>ANALYSES</th>
<th>LAB MDA RESULTS</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>DATE ANALYZED</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>ANALYST’S INITIALS &amp; METHOD USED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Gross Alpha</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>3 pCi/L</td>
<td>10/25/2016</td>
<td>197 E9900.0 (RL-JFC-001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>Radon 228</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>18 pCi/L</td>
<td>10/25/2016</td>
<td>197 E9904.0 (RL-RA-001)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definitions/ Abbreviations

- AL: Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the Goal (MCLG) is the level of contaminant in drinking-water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- LAB MRL: Laboratory MRL
- ND: Not Detected
- SD: Standard Deviation
- SDI: Standard Deviation Index
- Trigger Level: The government has established levels above which it requires utilities to report data to the public, and deal with the issues which cause the levels. The levels are also used to calculate the Risk Index.
- Units: Represents the number of contaminants which when present in drinking water after treatment, may adversely affect the public health or welfare.

In the results column, indicates this compound was not included in the current analysis.

Industrial Customers—We have none at this time. Definitions/Abbreviations

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we’ve provided the following definitions:

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WUE Results for 2016; Distribution System Summary

Water Supply Reduction: To keep water loss at or below 10% within six years, by practicing an annual leak detection program. We are pleased to report a savings of a nearly 5% in authorized consumption over the current year. This is due in part to better record-keeping, public awareness, meter calibration, and conservation. Thank you for your diligence.

Total Water Produced and Purchased (TP) - Annual Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorized Consumption (AC)</th>
<th>Annual Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,851,940 gallons</td>
<td>13,856,564.5 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We are allowed a 20% loss or shortage. We are proud to stay well below that.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (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/OSW guidelines on appropriate means to lower the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microscopic parasites are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).