Espanol:*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Greetings

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where does my water come from?

Sun Cove is serviced by two wells, both approximately 103 feet in depth, located in the NW corner of the community and identified as a well field: source SO6. The system is disinfected via injection of Sodium Hypochlorite (chlorine) and a residual is tested for daily. This residual testing ensures that there is active, useful chlorine in the water to protect you against microbial contaminants. Our water is stored in a 200,000-gallon tank before entering the distribution system where it finally reaches the customer. Please let us know if you would like to know more. In our Wellhead Protection Program, we have further information, such as the control area we maintain around our wells, and potential sources of contamination**.**

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Sun Cove Public Water

System 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 online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4.07	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	.07	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

ppm/ppb: Parts per Million or Billion per volume of water

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: 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.

State Required Water Use Efficiency Program

As part of the state required water use efficiency program, we must inform water consumers how they should be conserving water. The biggest water usage has always been irrigation, so here are a few tips to conserve:

- Water in the cool part of the day and not to the point of run off.
- Proper sprinkler nozzles (not to large).
- Consider drip irrigation for shrubs and trees.
- The second biggest water use is from leaks (this is lost or wasted water).
- Watch that you do not have leaks in or around your home. (Leaking toilets, faucets and or perhaps faulty sprinkler systems)
- Leaks that are on a lot owner's property should be fixed in a timely manner. Please call me if you need assistance locating and isolating a leak.

Backflow Assemblies

In accordance with state regulations Sun Cove property owners must have the proper backflow assemblies installed and they must be tested annually. This is part of our Cross Connection Control Program. The reason for these regulations is to keep your drinking water free of contamination. Potential sources of backflow contamination can come from lawn irrigation, pools, spas, fertilizer, or pesticide applications. Sun Cove coordinates the annual backflow testing with a local certified backflow tester who gives us a reduced group rate. Please work with us on this backflow testing and do your part in keeping our drinking water safe.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact your water manager Thomas Everly at (509)-423-6215 or email water@suncove.net