



MAINTAINING WATER QUALITY

General

Water is supplied to SunLand from two groundwater wells and is stored in covered reservoirs adjacent to the wells. One of the wells is located on Sunset Place and the other is on Woodcock Road next to the RV parking lot.

The SunLand Water District meets or exceeds all water quality requirements of the Washington State Department of Health. Under normal operation, two bacteria tests are performed monthly and other testing of potable water is conducted as required by the WSDOH. Currently the District does not add anything to, or remove anything from, the drinking water. The District does not chlorinate the drinking water.

All tests required by the DOH are regularly performed by the SWD and results have been below maximum contaminant levels. The District also takes two coliform bacteria samples per month which are sent to the Department of Ecology for testing.

As required by the State of Washington, the SWD submits an annual Consumer Confidence Report to the Department of Health.

Emergency Water Quality Testing

In an emergency environment, the District is prepared to take additional samples and, if necessary, to do its own testing.

The Sunland Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) is capable of in-house coliform sampling and can go well beyond current Department of Health (DOH) sampling requirements. District staff can perform coliform samples at any time a perceived contamination issue is present. Although these are not DOH-approved samples, they can be advantageous when searching for issues and random troubleshooting.



APPENDIX K

The WRF laboratory stocks sample bottles and sodium thiosulphate as needed. Training for WRF staff is readily available and WRF staff are well-versed in performing these tests should an operator need oversight.

At this time, the SunLand Water District (SWD) has a new Hack 300 Digital Chlorine Test Kit, as well as a chlorine color wheel kit for chlorine residual testing. The SWD does not chlorinate their water, but is prepared for emergency chlorination with two chlorine injection sites, dosing pumps, residual test kits and flushing procedures.

Depending on the operator, pipeline disinfection can occur via sodium hypochlorite injection or the calcium hypo-chlorite slug method.