2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

SunLand Water District #85260C

Sequim, Washington

The following report is a requirement of the WA State Department of Health:

The District

The SunLand Water District is pleased to provide you with our Annual Consumer Confidence Report for 2025. This report summarizes information about our water source, water quality, the systems required to deliver safe, great-tasting water, and the team that makes it happen.

The SunLand Water District is a municipal corporation, governed by three commissioners who serve a six-year staggered term. The Board of Commissioners meets every third Tuesday of the month at 9:00 am in the District office at 5762 Woodcock Road. The daily operations team consists of a district manager, a clerk/bookkeeper, an office administrator, four full-time, and two part-time operators. The district also operates and maintains the SunLand Water Reclamation Facility.

The district provides water to approximately 909 residential service lines within the boundaries of Sunland, and another 15 residential service lines to the adjacent Southern View Estates community. If you have any questions about this report, or questions concerning the district, please contact the District Manager at 360.683.3905

Source Water

Water is provided to the community via two groundwater wells located within the district. The water supplied from the two wells is not treated, no chemicals are added, and no filtration is required. The upper well (S01) is 250 feet deep, produces about 500 gallons per minute, and is located within a residential neighborhood at 187 Sunset Place. The well has an adjacent 120,000 gallon above-ground storage reservoir, and a booster pump station, which ensures adequate pressure throughout the district. The lower well (S02) is 123 feet deep, produces 600 gallons per minute, is located at 5762 Woodcock Road, adjacent to the SunLand RV storage facility. Following the July 2023 sanitary survey, we determined that all gas-powered RVs needed to be reassigned new storage spaces as a precautionary move to further protect the well. The lower well also has an adjacent 135,000 gallon above-ground reservoir, and a booster pump station. Each site is inspected daily for possible sources of contamination, meter readings, and equipment inspections. Emergency generators at each site provide backup power during a power outage.

Water travels through 11 miles of distribution pipes to all residents. SunLand water is moderately hard at 170 mg/L, or 10 grains per gallon calcium carbonate. (CaCO3). Either well and its associated reservoir can supply the entire district in an emergency. A sanitary survey was completed on July 21, 2023, by the Washington Department of Health. The supply wells, reservoirs, and distribution system did well in all aspects of the evaluation. (For more information, please reach out to the District Office Manager.)

The SunLand Water District has a senior water right which ensures that we have more than an adequate supply of water now, and for the foreseeable future. All water services are metered and read monthly. The SunLand community is almost built out with fewer than 35 lots available.

Water Quality

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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.

The water produced from the two wells here in SunLand is of very high quality. We are fortunate to have a high-quality groundwater source originating from the Olympic Mountains.

Last year the district implemented a series of weekly/monthly water quality tests in a preemptive move to ensure our source water exceeds our required monitoring schedule in the distribution system. Well tests including pH, turbidity, and coliform testing are conducted weekly and monthly.

Water Quality Definitions

AL – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

mg/L – milligrams per Liter. Measurement is used to determine contaminant levels in water. 1 mg/L is approximately equivalent to one part per million.

ND - Non-Detected, NE – Not evaluated – Contaminants not found.

ng/L – nanograms per Liter or parts per trillion. Measurement used in PFAS testing. 1 ng/L equals one gallon of contaminant per trillion gallons of water.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units – Turbidity is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by large numbers of individual particles that are generally invisible to the naked eye. Color in water may contribute to turbidity. The measurement of turbidity is a key test for both water clarity and water quality.

pH - pH A measure of the acidity or basicity of aqueous or other liquid solutions. With a range of 0 -14 a pH of less than 7 means the substance is acidic, a pH over 7 means the substance is basic, and a pH of 7 means the subject is neutral.

PPM- Part per million: One part per million is equivalent to 1 gallon in 1 million gallons, one inch in 16 miles, 1 second in 11.5 days, or one minute in 2 years.

SAL – State action level.

SDRL – State detection reporting limit.

Trigger – Level where an investigation is initiated.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects please contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 800.426.4791

Water Quality Testing

Spectra Labs – Poulsbo, WA. Specialty State-certified testing performed for the district includes Lead & Copper, Asbestos, Complete Inorganic, Volatile Organics, Herbicides, Gross Alpha, & Radium 228 samples.

Clallam County Drinking Water Lab – Port Angeles WA. Monthly coliform testing, and annual nitrate testing.

Eurofins Eaton Analytical, Pomona, CA. – PFAS testing.

pH Testing - Both production wells are sampled weekly and tested by a water distribution operator. Weekly pH samples can provide valuable early information on possible well contamination.

Turbidity (NTU) – Both production wells are sampled weekly by a water distribution operator. Increasing turbidity levels can be an early indication of production well degradation.

Test Results

Volatile Organics (VOC) analyzed by Spectra Labs Poulsbo WA. Sources, petroleum and fuels, household products, agricultural chemicals, firefighting foam, vehicle emissions, building materials.

VOC Upper Reservoir – No volatile organic compounds were detected

VOC Lower Reservoir – No volatile organic compounds were detected

Nitrate samples analyzed by Clallam County Drinking Water Lab, Port Angeles WA. Sources – Fertilizer, Runoff, Septic systems.

Nitrates – Tested 10/02/25 from reservoir # 1- Result - 3.19mg/L, Trigger – 5 mg/L, 10mg/L MCL.

Nitrates - Tested 10/02/25 from reservoir # 2 – Result – 2.93mg/L, Trigger – 5 mg/L, 10 mg/L MCL.

PFAS testing analyzed by Eurofins Eaton Analytical, Pomona CA. Sources – waterproof clothing, carpet, plastics, firefighting foam, and many other daily used items.

PFAS Upper Reservoir- Tested 02/25/25 – PFHxS 3.8 ng/L, PFBS 2.0 ng/L, PFOS 2.2 ng/L.

PFAS Lower Reservoir- Tested 02/25/25 - Non-Detectable

pH- Samples collected by distribution operators weekly resulted in an average pH of about 6.7 or slightly acidic.

Turbidity- Weekly samples collected by distribution operators resulted in an average of .10 NTU. MCL range .30 – 5.0 NTU depending on source water.

Coliform Tested by Clallam County Water Lab – Port Angeles, WA

Over the past year, the district collected 24 coliform bacterium samples. (Coliform is a bacterium that can be present in nature and occurs in all human and animal waste. The bacterium itself is not considered harmful; however, it is an indicator of potential contamination). There are seven coliform sample sites located throughout the district. Collection of the two monthly samples is rotated monthly between these seven sites, and the number of samples collected is based on

population served. We are required to collect two samples per month. In December 2025 we had 2 unsatisfactory samples, which triggered a level 1 assessment. Repeat samples from the same sample site came back satisfactory, as well as the upstream, and downstream samples. After investigation some corrosion was found within a sample station, and the sample station was replaced. There were no MCL violations.

We also implemented an in-house monthly coliform test of each production well to provide an early indication of well contamination. These samples tested satisfactory.

Upcoming Testing

Coliform sampling – 2 Samples per month 2026

Nitrate – Reservoir 1 - Due October 2027

Nitrate – Reservoir 2- Due October 2027

Lead & Copper – Due July 2027. Sampled once every 3 years. Last sampled 07/10 2024.

Volatile Organics (VOC) Due July 2031. Sampled once every 6 years. Last sampled 07/14/2025.

Asbestos – Due September 2027. Sampled once every 9 years. Last sampled 11/05/2018.

Complete Inorganic (IOC) Due August 2030. Sampled once every 9 years. Last sampled 08/24/21.

PFAS – Due July 2028. Last sampled February 2025.

Herbicides – Due July 2028. Last sampled 07/17/2019.

Gross Alpha – Due August 2027. Last Sampled 08/24/21.

Radium – Due August 2027. Last sampled 08/24/21.

Lead in Drinking Water

In the past year, the district has been tasked with identifying and removing any lead water service lines. Lead was commonly used for water service lines in the late 1800' until the 1940's. Luckily, the district was developed in the 1970's so no such lines exist. In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more water sits in pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain such as lead. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children.

PFAS

PFAS, (Polyfluoroalkyl Substances), or more commonly known as the “forever chemical,” has been found throughout the world, and dates back to the 1930’s. It is most commonly found in fire-fighting foam used to extinguish fires. It is also common in water-repellent clothing, stain-proof furniture fabrics/carpets, non-stick pots and pans, and food packaging. The chemical has been used since the 1940’s and is very difficult to eliminate. Trace levels of certain PFAS compounds were detected in the upper reservoir below current regulatory standards. As a result, EPA requires follow-up sampling of both reservoirs, which was completed in February 2025. Results of those tests are included in the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information on any specific contaminant not listed, please reach out to the district office and we can provide results and dates of the last analysis.

Water Operations

The water operations team works diligently every day to ensure we are providing the district with safe, high-quality water to all residents. We strive to address all customer service requests in a timely and professional manner. Licenses held by district staff include Water Distribution Manager (WDM), Cross-Control Specialist (CCS), and Water Treatment Plant Operator (WTPO).

During the late winter months of the year, one reservoir is taken out of service at a time, and is cleaned, inspected, disinfected, and put back into service. This maintenance is usually completed in December-March before summer flows ramp up. The distribution crew begins a fire hydrant flushing program during the spring months. This practice flushes any possible sediment from the distribution lines and ensures the freshest water in service areas with dead-end mainlines such as cul-de-sacs. During the summer months, all water mainline valves are exercised to ensure they are operable in the case of a break, or isolation is needed for a larger area. These are just a few of the many tasks performed throughout the year.

Our goal is to ensure that we meet, and exceed, all regulatory agency standards, and retain our consumer’s confidence in us to provide safe and reliable drinking water every time a faucet is opened.

Water Conservation Practices & Goals

The Washington Department of Health requires all public water systems to submit a water use efficiency “WUE” report annually. The report looks at what goals the district has agreed to pursue through a public forum, and if the agreed upon goals are having an impact on water conservation.

Between 2010 - 2017 the EPA and Washington Department of Health required all public water systems to install water meters, and record usage monthly. Even though the district uses a flat

rate annual billing, the results of the conservation practices have been impressive. Listed below are some of the practices implemented.

- Detailed monthly meter reads have eliminated excess water from leaking toilet valves, leaking faucets, and broken sprinkler lines/heads to name a few.
- Contact habitual water abusers with recommendations about where the waste is, how much water they are using monthly, and how best to remedy the overuse. Usually an over watering issue.
- Performing mainline and service line leak detection surveys using leak detection equipment.
- Communicating drought declarations and recommendations from the state via the district's email.
- Twice yearly, "spring/summer" post water conservation ideas on the district's website. Shorter showers, full loads of laundry, full dishwashers, and watering in the early morning or later in the evening.

Results from our water conservation efforts have been quite impressive. Keep in mind that unaccounted water/leakage for a small district should be 10% or less of the total metered consumption. For the year ending December 2022 our loss was 16%, year ending December 2023 our loss was 7%, and for the year ending December 2024 our loss was 3 %. Our water loss in 2025 was 5.6%, averaging out at 5.2% over the last 3 years.

With the understanding of the task at hand, cooperation of our customers, and the daily efforts of the distribution operators, we have met and exceeded our water use efficiency goals while preserving our most valuable resource. Thanks for all your contributions toward these goals.

Need to contact us?

SunLand Water District

5762 Woodcock Road

Sequim, Washington 98382

360.683.3905

Office hours are 9:00 am – 1:00 pm Monday through Friday