West Beach Road Association

West Beach Road Association presents herein our annual Water Quality Report (known as a "Consumer Confidence Report"), as required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). West Beach is committed to providing you with water that meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. This report sets out where our water comes from. what the current year tests show about it, and other information that you may wish to know about drinking water.

WATER SOURCE

Our system pumps groundwater from tile Island County aquifer, and transmits tile water to the pump house. The water is filtered at the treatment plant to reduce the levels of iron in the water. The reservoir was again cleaned in April; it is our intent to continue with this annual schedule. If you experience any extended deterioration in water quality please call King Water and they will flush the lines.

King Water Company performs water system management and operations, is responsible for all water testing and ensures compliance with all federal, state and county standards. King Water is a state certified Satellite Management Agency. For more information about tlns report, or for any questions you may have about your drinking water, please contact Clive Defty at King Water (telephone (888) 241 2503 or (360) 678 5336).

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Table of Definitions

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> (MCLG) - 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. <u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. <u>Action Level</u> (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

The information set out below is based on tests conducted during the year. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined above.

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Result	Source	Violation
Bacteria	Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A	All passed	Naturally present	No
Nitrate	August	Mg/l	10	10	<0.5	Runoff - fertilizers, natu- ral deposits, septic tanks	No

Arsenic in Water

Your drinking water currently meet's EPA's revised drinking water standards for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic, compared to the state MCL of 10 ppb. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory disease are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. TIle EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic ,'s health effects against tlle cost of removing arsenic from drinking water.

EXPLANATION OF VIOLATIONS

We are Pleased to report that there were no violations in 2006.

Iron and Manganese

Typical of much of tile Island's water, our water contains elevated levels of Iron and Manganese, which are abundant in the rocks and soils in tile area. These are secondary contaminants and tile US EPA has not set maximum levels for the occurrence in water. Scientific findings suggest that tile levels found pose no threat to human health. Manganese and iron are considered to be an aesthetic problem. At sufficient concentrations, iron can adversely affect the taste of water and can leave rust colored stains on laUndry, plumbing fixtures and porcelain. Manganese can cause similar problems, has a bitter metallic taste and may leave black "specks" in ice tubes. Manganese can also produce staining and cause water to have a brown or black discoloration.

The treatment system we have should remove the majority of iron and some manganese present in our system. King Water periodically tests the water for iron and manganese. to ensure that the treatment system is working properly.

Conductivity and Chlorides

The system is tested twice a year for conductivity and chlorides: this is to ensure that our water source is not being contaminated by salt water. Levels are set out below:

Contaminant	Test Date	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Result	Source
Chloride	Aug. & April	Mg/l	250	250	60&62	Salt water or natural deposits
Conductivity	Aug. & April	Umhos/ cm	700	700	820 & 730	

Power outages and water supply protection

This past winter we have been through a fairly challenging period with respect to weather. power outages and water outages. Some of the questions that we are getting (from systems that do not have complete back up power) seem to be fairly universal and I thought it may be useful to share with each of you some of them:

- You have a booster pump pressurized system, there will be a loss of pressure when the power goes out there is no need to call us and tell liS you have no water. If you still have water PLEASE DON'T USE IT - this will cause the system to depressurize and risk contamination getting into the system (see precautionary boil water issues later). Do call if You have no water after the power has been back on for some time, as this may indicate problems in the pump house; but see below.
- If you have gravity feed from the reservoir up tile hill you will still be able to use the water. but remember THE WELL PUMP WILL NOT WORK if there is no generator and so there will be no water to refill tile reservoir: accordingly, water should be conserved until tile power comes back on. Your system should have agreed upon conservation guidelines iliat go into effect under such circumstances.
- It is useful to have a decent supply of water in storage even if it has been in containers for many months (or years) and not appropriate to use for drinking etc. it will be at least OK to flush toilets!
- If you have any concerns about the water after such events please don't hesitate to call King Water and don't drink the water without first boiling it. It is still safe to use tile water for laundry and bathing etc. it should just not be ingested if you have any concerns.

Substances expected to be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water meets acceptable drinking standards, the US EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants that may be in drinking water. As water travels over the surface of th~ land or through tile ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from tile presence of animals or from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some of these contaminants. However, their presence does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. Such substances may include:

<u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems agricultural livestock or wildlife. These are tested for monthly.

<u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining or fanning. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the state Department of Health (DOH): they include nitrates, which are tested for annually.

<u>Pesticides and Herbicides</u>. which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff and residential uses. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the DOH.

<u>Organic Chemical Contaminants</u>, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, gas stations, storm water runoff and septic systems. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the DOH.

<u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, which are usually naturally occurring. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the DOH.