

West Beach Road Association

2007 Water Quality Report

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 Road Association 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 the Island County aquifer, and transmits the water to the pump house. The water is treated at the pump house to reduce the level 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 this report, or for any questions you may have about your drinking water, please contact Clive Defty at King Water (telephone (888) 2412503 or (360) 678 5336).

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Table of Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

Action Level (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.

Contami- nant	Test Date	Uni t	MCL	MCLG	Result	Source	Viola- tion
Bacteria	Monthly	N/A	N/A	N/A	All passed	Naturally present	No
Nitrate	August	Mg/ l	10	10	<0.5	Runoff - fertilizers, natural deposits, septic tanks	No
Inorganic Chemicals	April	Var.	Var.	Var.	See below	Runoff - fertilizers, natural deposits, septic tanks etc.	No
Volatile Organic Compounds	April	Var.	Var.	Var.	See below	Discharge from industrial chemical factories and by- product of chlorination.	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 (4 ppb), 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. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water.

Inorganic Chemicals Report

A test for various inorganic chemicals was conducted in April. All test results were below the state regulated MCL's except manganese and the naturally occurring turbidity and color in the water. Sodium levels were 44 mg/L; if you would like information about any other specific results, please contact King Water Company.

Volatile Organic Compounds Report

A test for various volatile chemicals was conducted in April 2007. The test results for Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane and Chlorodibromomethane were 26.3, 6.99 and 1.58 ppb respectively - above the minimum reporting levels of 0.5 ppb, but below the MCL of 100 ppb. No other chemicals were detected. If you would like information about any specific results, please contact King Water Company.

EXPLANATION OF VIOLATIONS

In June, the routine monthly water sample tested positive for coliform bacteria. Repeat samples confirmed the contamination. The reservoir was immediately chlorinated and the system flushed. Chlorination was maintained for two weeks. Follow up samples in July confirmed that the contamination had been eliminated.

We are pleased to report that there were no violations in 2007.

Iron and Manganese

Typical of much of the Island's water, our water contains elevated levels of Iron and Manganese, which are abundant in the rocks and soils in the area .. These are secondary contaminants and the US EPA has not set maximum levels for the occurrence in water. Scientific findings suggest that the 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 cubes. 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 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	61 & 83	Salt water or natural deposits
Conductivity	Aug. & April	Umhos/cm	700	700	750 & 800	

Power outages and water supply protection

Last winter some of us had several power outages or 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, as a reminder, here are some of them:

- ◆ In 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 us 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.
- ◆ 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 the water for laundry and bathing etc. - it should just not be ingested if you have any concerns.
- ◆

Repairs and maintenance - Shared responsibilities

It is the responsibility of your water system (the purveyor) to deliver safe drinking water to your property. As a rule, this responsibility stops at the meter or shut off valve - usually located at, or close to, the property line. It is the responsibility of the home owner to know where their shut off valve is located and keep the area clear and readily accessible.

King Water gets many calls each year for home owners who have leaks on their property or in their homes and who cannot find a shut off valve, or find it only to discover that it does not work. Please take time to locate your shut off valves and keep them clear and in working order; this way, if there is a leak in your home it will be a quick and simple process to switch off the water and minimize any damage to your property.

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 the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the 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:

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

Inorganic contaminants, 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 farming. These are tested for based on a schedule prescribed by the state Department of Health (DOH); they include nitrates, which are tested for annually.

Pesticides and Herbicides, 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.

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

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

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. They include immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer, those undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly and infants, who can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers before drinking any water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

ANNUAL WATER USE EFFICIENCY REPORT

In 2003, the Washington State Legislature passed the Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1338, better known as the **Municipal Water Law**, which directs municipal water suppliers to use water more efficiently. The Legislature directed the Department of Health (DOH) to adopt an enforceable Water Use Efficiency (WUE) program, which became effective January 22, 2007.

Municipal water suppliers are basically Group A water systems - 15 or more residential connections (not mobile home parks), or systems that provide water to 25 or more people for at least 60 days a year. Set out below are requirements that municipal water customers with less than 1,000 connections must meet:

1. Begin collecting data on source water pumped.	January 1, 2008.	Source meter reading is already being done.
2. Set your own WUE goals	January 22, 2009.	Need to have a public forum to do this.
3. Submit service meter installation schedule	July 1, 2009.	Service meters are already installed
4. Submit first annual performance report	July 1, 2009.	See below.

Your annual Consumer Confidence Report for next year will have the 2008 data to be reported.

Prepared by: King Water Company