

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Seven Bays Estates Unlimited Consumer Confidence Report 2006

We are pleased to present our ninth Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report will provide a snapshot of the quality of water and services that we provide each of our customers. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, our commitment to provide you with a safe dependable supply of drinking water. How it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and our State of Washington's Department of Health (DOH) standards) Seven Bays Estates Unlimited maintains and safeguards the quality of water to each of our customers and we can proudly say that we have not violated a Maximum Contaminant Level for water quality in any of DOH's water quality standard levels.

Seven Bays Estates Unlimited Board of Directors is committed to providing our customers with this information because informed customers are our best allies. Our licensed Water Distribution Manager is Mark Struve and he maintained our water system August-Dec. 2006 and continues to supervise our water system. Current daily operations are maintained by our Maintenance Department and supervised by our Seven Bays Estates Unlimited Board of Directors. You may call the homeowners office at 509 725-5027 if you have questions or the following numbers if you have an emergency: 509 725-3009, 509 721-0946, 509 721-0918. Please visit or write us at the Seven Bays Estates Homeowners office located at 1612 Seven Bays Road Seven Bays, WA 99122.

The Board of Directors has community meetings the third Friday of every month (March through October) at 7:00 p.m. in the Helen Marie Community Center. All homeowners are invited to come and attend and provide comments on water quality issues or needed system improvements.

Our current water sources consist of two active wells ranging in depth from 223 to 243 feet, and are capable of producing 650 gallons of water per minute. Both wells draw water from the Columbia River Aquifer. We treat our water with Sodium Hypo Chlorite (chlorination) to protect the system from any entry sources of bacterial contamination.

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 the water poses a health risk. Seven Bays Estates Unlimited routinely monitors its source of water for contaminants in your drinking water. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1 800 426-4791)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1 800 426-4791)

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses, parasites and bacteria, which 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.

Pesticide and herbicide, which may come from a variety of sources such as; agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

Department of Health Recommended Educational Statement: Your drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

Nitrates in Drinking Water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

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

Treatment Level (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. (e.g. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND) Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) Milligrams per liter- (mg/l)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)- one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries: per liter (pCi/l)- picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are no longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variations & Exemptions (V&E)- State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain circumstances.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water that must provide the same protection for public health.

We have a Small System Management Program for Seven Bays Estates Unlimited and within this plan are elements on how the system works and emergency steps needed to take if something were to happen to the normal functioning of your water system. The plan provides more information on Source water Protection so our wells S01 and S02 are protected from contamination from different sources. Also included are contingency planning and spill response plans. The Small System Management program is updated yearly for any additions or changes.

In 2006 your Board of Directors was instrumental in continuing improvements to our current water operating system. The storage inadequacies found in the E & H Engineering report of 2005 (Phase 1) were addressed and completed. Phase 1 of our water system plan to build a 155,000-gallon storage reservoir that serves as our new Central tank, and to tie that tank into our current water infrastructure was completed in September 2006.

Phase 2 of our water system plan engineering has started, and again we are working with E & H Engineering of Spokane. Phase 2 consists of installing approximately 2,250 lineal feet of 6-inch water main with a booster pumping station. This station will include a wood frame structure, housing a pump, valves, meter, piping and other such appurtenances together with minor electrical schematics. After the engineering is complete the plan must be approved by the Washington State Department of Health, before construction can begin.

The information attached to this report lists all the drinking water elements that were last detected. Unless otherwise noted the data presented in the following tables is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State of Washington requires Seven Bays Estates Unlimited to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The presence of these elements in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk to the customers of Seven Bays Estates water system. For the monitoring period of 2006 we had no element exceed the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)