

Mount Shaddai Homeowners Association

Holly Patz, Secretary
177 Dogwood Drive
Topton, NC 28781
Phone: 828-321-9464
Email: hpatz@yahoo.com

September 9, 2017

NOTICE OF 2017 ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Association by-laws, that the annual meeting of the members shall be held on Saturday, October 14, 2017 at 11:00 AM. The meeting shall be held at the home of Cookie Godsey, 36 Maplewood Drive, in the Nantahala Township of Macon County, North Carolina.

We will have a Brunch at 10:00 AM at the home of Cookie Godsey. You are invited to bring a dish and share with all, however it is not required to bring a dish as we are sure to have plenty to share.

In preparation for the meeting, the following items are enclosed for your review:

- Proxy Form and Return Envelope
- Meeting Agenda
- Road and water background information (share with family and friends using your cabin)
- 2016 Board Minutes
- Additional Water Recommendation by Water Committee
- 2016 Water Quality Report

Current financial reports will be distributed and discussed at the meeting.

It is required that we have a quorum present in order to conduct business, by your presence or proxy. If you can't be there please complete the enclosed attendance/proxy form and return it to me so that we can obtain the necessary representation for a quorum.

If you are unsure if you will be able to attend, please complete a proxy form naming the person of your choice who will attend. You may change your mind and proxy at any time up until the meeting. However, if you are not present and we have no proxy, your vote will not be counted. **If completing a proxy form, you must send the signed proxy to the secretary so that the proxy count can be prepared prior to the meeting.**

PLEASE RETURN PROXY PROMPTLY ***** THANK YOU

Please feel free to call (828-321-9464) or email (hpatz@yahoo.com) me with any questions.

Hope to see you there,

Holly Patz, Secretary

Denise Dowling, President
3162 Shoreline Dr.
Clearwater, FL 33760
Phone: 727-420-5012
E-mail: denise@dowlinggraphics.com

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***** 2017 ANNUAL MEETING PROXY FORM *****

PLEASE COMPLETE ONE OF THE THREE SECTIONS OF THIS FORM. SIGN AND DATE THE PROPER SECTION, AND RETURN TO THE SECRETARY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IN ADDITION, COMPLETE SECTION FOUR TO INDICATE FUTURE PREFERENCES.

SECTION I: I PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

There will be _____ in my group. We will _____ Will not _____ attend the Potluck Brunch

SECTION II: I CANNOT ATTEND AND ASSIGN MY PROXY TO THE SECRETARY

I, the undersigned member of Mount Shaddai Homeowner's Association, a North Carolina corporation, do hereby constitute and appoint *Holly Patz*, whose address is 177 Dogwood Dr, Topton, NC 28781, as my attorney and proxy, with full power of substitution, for and on my behalf, to attend the 2017 annual meeting of the members of said corporation to be held at the home of Cookie Godsey located in El Shaddai at 36 Maplewood Drive, on Saturday, October 14, 2017 at 11:00 AM and to act, vote, and execute consents with respect to my membership in the said corporation as fully and to the same extent and effect as I might do myself. I may revoke this proxy at any time.

SIGNED _____ DATED this _____ day of _____, 2017

SECTION III: I CANNOT ATTEND AND ASSIGN MY PROXY AS DESIGNATED BELOW

The undersigned member of Mount Shaddai Homeowner's Association, a North Carolina corporation, do hereby constitute and appoint: NAME: _____ ADDRESS _____ as my attorney and proxy, with full power of substitution, for and on my behalf, to attend the 2017 annual meeting of the members of said corporation to be held at the home of Cookie Godsey, located in El Shaddai at 36 Maplewood Drive, on Saturday, October 14, 2017 at 11:00 AM and to act, vote, and execute consents with respect to my membership in the said corporation as fully and to the same extent and effect as I might do myself. I may revoke this proxy at any time.

SIGNED _____ DATED this _____ day of _____, 2017

SECTION IV: PREFERENCE FOR RECEIVING FUTURE ANNUAL MEETING NOTIFICATIONS:

Please sent to my Email: NAME _____ EMAIL _____

Please mail to my Home: NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

Mount Shaddai Homeowners Association

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177 Dogwood Drive
Topton, NC 28781
Phone: 828-321-9464
Email: hpatz@yahoo.com

AGENDA 2017 ANNUAL MEETING

October 14, 2017

10:00 AM – Brunch

*Beverages, plates, utensils etc. will be provided.
Bring your brunch dish, donuts, sweet rolls, etc.
If you can't bring a dish, come anyway. We will have plenty for all.*

11:00 AM -- General Meeting

- Call to Order
- Roll Call
- Proof of Notice of Meeting
- Reading and Approval of Minutes of 2016 Meeting
- Reading and Approval of Financial Reports
- Officers' Reports

Unfinished Business

- Report on Road Maintenance Tom Mclean
- Report on Water System- Rick Dittman
- Report on Delinquent Accounts- Denise Dowling
- Additional Un-finished Business

New Business

- **General Discussion by Members**
- Set Fees for 2018
- Set Time and Place for 2018 Meeting
- Election of Board of Directors
- Adjournment of meeting

Denise Dowling, President
3162 Shoreline Dr.
Clearwater, FL 33760
Phone: 727-420-5012
E-mail: denise@dowlinggraphics.com

El Shaddai Water Background

Water Committee Chair:

Rick Dittman (813-971-4649 / 828-321-9085) dittman1@gmail.com

Our water system is owned by the home owners; and, because of its size, it falls under all the regulation that a small city has to follow. Therefore we have a trained well operator that tests the water and sends it to the State Environmental Department to test. We have a well that pumps the water up to the top of the mountain to a 10,000 gallon tank, the water is then gravity *fed* down the mountain to the homes. We are lucky to live in a rain forest and don't have lawns. Therefore the only watering necessary is hand watering our flowers. It is important to conserve any water that we can since it is a community well.

Because the water flow varies it is a good idea to have a water pressure value regulator set at about 40 to 60 pounds pressure going to your inside pipes. The water should always be turned off to your house in the winter and if you are not going to winterize your home leave the heat on; set the heat at least at 55. Remember the pipes can still break especially if the electricity goes off. It is a good idea to turn off the water to the house the rest of the year also. Then if you have a water break, only the water in your pipes will flow through the house. Remember to also turn off your hot water heater.

Our system has about 3 miles of pipes so locating a leak takes a while. Because of the time it takes to repair, you could be without water for as much as a few days. This causes the water tank to empty and when it is fixed it flushes any sediment from the tank and pipes. It is advisable to keep water on hand for cooking and drinking. You will also need water to flush the toilets. Milk jugs to store the water for the toilet is easy and can be kept for long periods of time. The water kept in milk jugs for long periods of time **should not** be used for drinking or cooking unless treated. If the house has been empty for any time at all you should flush your pipes. It is best to use an outside faucet so that unnecessary water does not go to your septic tank. When you turn on your water there may be air in the pipes and you might get some cloudy or bubbles which will soon settle down.

Mount Shaddai Homeowners Association

Website: <http://www.myelshaddai.org>

Face Book: *El Shaddai Homeowners*

Mount Shaddai Board Members

Denise Dowling, President
14330 58th St. N. Apt 1218
Clearwater, FL 33760
727-420-5012
Denise@dowlinggraphocs.com

Tom McLean, Vice President
663 Buck Trail
Hoschton, GA 30548
404-431-1016
tommcleanus@yahoo.com

Holly Patz, Secretary
177 Dogwood Dr.
Topton NC 28781
828-321-9464
hpatz@yahoo.com

Cookie Godsey, Treasurer
36 Maplewood Drive
Topton, NC 28781
828-321-4249
godseyjs@gmail.com

Richard Dittman
15227 North 13th Street
Lutz, FL 33549
Dittman1@gmail.com

Jon Schleuss
8423 Bald Eagle Lane
Wilmington, NC 28411
jschleuss@bellsouth.net

Henry Pelt
2001 East Powhattan
Tampa, FL 33610
hs.pelt@gmail.com

Board Meeting

July 6, 2017

Board Members Present: Denise Dowling, Cookie Godsey, Holly Patz, Tom McLean, Rick Dittman. **Guests:** Jonathan Miller (Miller Well) Dave Vick (Water Manager), and homeowners (Brian Patz, Richard and Sara/McCauley Vickers)

The meeting was called to order at 6:10 pm.

Jonathan Miller from Miller Well provided background information on wells and answered questions.

Dave Vick made the following proposals on how to improve our water issues. In addition, Dave mentioned that we may have other homeowners interested in considering putting in their own well or storage tank.

1. Install water meters on houses being rented out and billed for excessive usage (rate per gallon comparable to Andrews/Murphy for city water usage). Most of our issues arise from houses that are being rented, so this would put a vested interest into these houses and hold them responsible.
2. Limit the number of people that can rent a house based on the number of bedrooms in the house. Since this is not something currently in our by-laws, we would need to consult with attorneys to determine if this is legal and if it could be added to our by-laws.

The board discussed the following other items:

Storage tanks – Flow restrictors should be put in place so that our well is not filling up storage tanks while we are trying to fill the community tank. We need to determine how many storage tanks are in our community and the size of each. Spoke with Pat Greany and he agrees to put a flow restrictor on his tank and will contact Miller Well to complete the installation.

Water usage – Tom is interested in seeing the water usage for winter months to see what our average is for the 4/5 houses that are up here in the winter and see if the average usage x 25 houses is comparable to what we are seeing in the summer, or if there is excessive usage in the summer.

Attorney - Make a list of questions for attorney & make an appointment to discuss our questions. Cookie, Denise & Holly will attend.

Water issues that occurred over July 4th Holiday - Pump went down (not sure when) because of electrical problems. Short on electrical panel (breaker switch) to pump. Temp fix to get it up – had to bypass the 110 volt service that runs the timer (was bad). Now that this has been fixed, can go back to house power. When opened up the lines, quickly went down to only 2,500 gallons in holding tank. Discovered two leaks – one at 4 gallons/minute, and one faucet left on in a house. In addition, water was also flowing to fill private reserve for one of the houses.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:15pm.

Respectively Submitted
Holly Patz - Secretary

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

El Shaddai 2 & 3

Water System Number: 01-57-155

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies

What EPA Wants You to Know

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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 (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Name of Utility] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

Your water is groundwater from one well and is located in El Shaddai. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

This report shows the results of any tests taken in 2016. If there is no listing, other than the sampling date, that means there were no contaminants found. An explanation is also given as to the possible source of any contaminant found.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of

the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for El Shaddai was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well # 1	Moderate	July 2015

The complete SWAP Assessment report for El Shaddai may be viewed on the Web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap. Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Help Protect Your Source Water

You can help protect your community’s drinking water source(s) in several ways: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

Your system received no violations this year.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, (2016).** The EPA and the State allow us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Not-Applicable (N/A) – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Parts per million (ppm) or 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 (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/L) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

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 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.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.

Tables of Detected Contaminants

Microbiological Contaminants in the Distribution System - For systems that collect *less than 40* samples per month

Contaminant (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence or absence)	N	0	0	1 positive sample / month*	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (presence or absence)	N	0	0	Note: If either an original routine sample and/or its repeat samples(s) are fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive, a Tier 1 violation exists.	Human and animal fecal waste

* If a system collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has two or more positive samples in one month, the system has a MCL violation.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8-11-16	N	0.027	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8-11-16	N	ND	N/A	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate: 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 advice from your health care provider.

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Combined radium (pCi/L)	8/11/15	N	1.43	1.43		0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	8/11/15	N	0.767	.767		0	20.1	Erosion of natural deposits

* Note: The MCL for beta/photons emitters is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range		MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
				Low	High			
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	N	1.1	0.8-1.4		4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	Range		SMCL
			Low	High	
Sodium (ppm)	8-12-14	5.4	5.4		N/A
pH	8-12-14	7	7		6.5 to 8.5

El Shaddai Road Background

Road Manager: Tom McLean

tommcleanus@yahoo.com

404-431-1016

The roads in El Shaddai are private roads and maintained by the association. Most of the roads are gravel mountain roads and therefore to keep them in shape they should be driven on differently than paved roads.

You need to maintain a steady slow speed when going up a curve; put your car in low or 4 wheel drive; speeding up only digs into the road and causes bumps in the road and ruins your tires. Remember the speed limit is 10 MPH

The roads that have homes on them are kept up; the other roads *have* a base on them but won't be re-graveled until a home is built. They are drivable; however, with no homes on them there will be no driveway to use to turn around, so in most cases you will need to back out.

Since the roads are private roads the state does not snow plow or spread salt. Therefore if you are coming up to the mountains in winter months (remember in the mountains we can get snow as early as October and as late as April) you need 4 wheel drive, chains or both. Depending on the snow and ice you may not be able to get down from the mountain for a few days so be sure you have extra food. If possible the paved road is lightly plowed by the homeowners and salt is put on the paved road. Salt is never put on the gravel roads as it causes a melt that quickly freezes to ice and makes the roads very mushy.

In emergencies EMS has a 4 wheel drive vehicle that they use, however if the vehicle cannot get up the mountain the volunteer fire department will make every effort to get up to get a patient out. Keep this in mind when coming in the winter and you have existing medical problems.

REPORT OF THE EL SHADDAI WATER SYSTEM COMMITTEE

Background:

During the months of June and July, 2017, serious water system failures occurred. It was discovered that the pump was not working due to a short at the box at the well house. In addition, a total of three leaks were found. Water faucet left on in two separate homes (a faucet flow can be as much as 4.5 gallons a minute). Water to both homes was turned off and homeowners were billed for cost of time spent to find the problem. In addition, a leak was discovered at the stub for water on a vacant lot. Water had to be shut off to fix the problem and allow the glue to dry and the association was responsible for payment to fix.

Our current Water Manager resigned in July. Instead of replacing the Water Manager role, the board has authorized the formation of a Water Committee to maintain our water needs and disseminate the work and time commitment that his role has had in the past. Volunteers who have actively helped to stabilize and offer solutions for improvements were solicited and the following residents have been appointed to serve:

Name	Phone	Email
Rick Dittman	828-321-9085 813-971-4649	dittman1@gmail.com
Richard Vickers	828-321-9847	fvickers@tampabay.rr.com
Brian Patz	828-321-9464 704-907-4478	hpatz@yahoo.com
Pat Greany	850-528-6803	pgreany@comcast.net
Mo Neff	828-321-1339 407-275-1204	

The Committee was charged with identifying the water issues, gathering data and making recommendations for resolution.

Recommendations In Process of Being Implemented:

- *1. Remote sensing of water tank volume:* To eliminate the need for a person to physically go to the tank at the top of our neighborhood to evaluate the status of the water volume, a remote sensing device can be installed. This will allow notification of the tank volume to be sent by text or email. This will enable early discovery and diagnosis of leaks that would otherwise require the water system to be shut off altogether until enough volume is established to then determine where leaks exist. This capability will significantly reduce the time and expense associated with monitoring the tank and will reduce the hazard associated with going up and down the steep road to the tank house as well as the hazard of climbing the ladder to inspect the tank, a liability position for the HOA. The Committee has determined the necessary devices needed and estimates an expense of \$850 for equipment, initial

setup and installation of the system, and first annual fee for monitoring. Additionally, there will be an annual cost of \$120 to maintain the monitoring.
Status: Board has approved purchase of system and order is being placed.

- *2. Flagging of utility boxes and shutoff valves at all homes:* To enable rapid disconnection of the water supply to each home for leak diagnosis and to prevent undue water loss when a leak is discovered, a vertical PVC pipe will be placed at the main shutoff valve at each property. **Status: Water Committee will review all homes and use existing PVC piping at each home if none is visible.**
- *3. Winterizing the pump and tank houses:* Currently heaters are used during the winter months to avoid unnecessary freezing in the pump and tank houses. However, the facilities are not properly insulated. To reduce the cost to heat the tank and pump houses more efficiently, steps will be taken to winterize these areas. **Status: Board has approved insulating the tank and pump houses and reviewed request with Miller well.**
- *4. Installing additional flow meters and shut-offs:* Currently there are 3 main shut-off valves for the entire water system in the community. Additional flow meters and shut off valves will be installed to provide additional points to be able to isolate a leak and resolve the issue. **Status: Board has approved to research and purchase additional flow meters and shut-offs.**

Current State of Water:

Currently, our water system has been holding steady. The water in the tank has remained at or near tank capacity and we have not encountered any additional issues with the pump or discovered any leaks.

The Water Committee will be working towards determining long-term solutions for updating the water system.

Respectfully Submitted this _____ day of September, 2017.

El Shaddai Water System Committee