

SEELEY LAKE WATER DISTRICT
SPECIAL BOARD MEETING

September 15, 2008

Attendance:

Walter Hill	President	PRESENT
Glen Morin	Vice-President	ABSENT
Kim Grover	Director	PRESENT
Todd Johnson	Director	PRESENT
Charlie Hahn	Director	PRESENT
Vincent Chappell	General Manager	PRESENT
Felicity Derry	Secretary	PRESENT
Dan Lozar	Engineer	PRESENT
Ian Bailey	Engineer	PRESENT
Tammy Lewis	Operator	PRESENT

OPENING:

The meeting was brought to order at 5:45 pm at the Water District.

WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT PROGRESS

Johnson asked if moving the tank will have any effect on the work already being done for the special use permit with the Forest Service. Chappell replied from what he has heard the Forest Service would prefer the new location. Lozar added that the snaking main access road up the hill would be eliminated, it would be better sheltered with foliage and there would be less disturbance caused by the road.

Lozar said that TD&H wanted to put all of their concerns on the table and what triggered such a dramatic change that the memo described. TD&H are here is to give the District as much information as possible before proceeding forward. This is an open forum for discussion to ensure that everybody is in the know.

TD&H began this project with the original design in the PER which set the tank elevation at what was believed to be the overall most advantageous for the District. It will give adequate pressure to all points in the District without having to install any booster stations, with the exception of the lift station that will move the water from the clear well to the new tank on the hillside. It made sense; there are many bonuses to a one pressure district, everybody works together, as opposed to having separate individual high pressure zones. It would make life a lot easier for Chappell from an operation and maintenance (O&M) aspect.

Once TD&H started investigating this further we started seeing some anomalies that were slightly concerning. Most noticeably was the pressure increase of 25 psi throughout the District. The State sets the target for working pressure at 80 psi. By lifting the tank we were 25% greater than that, and more in some areas. Static pressures would elevate to greater than 135 psi. Keep in mind that 60 – 80 psi is what the State targets. Lozar had gone back through Chappell's old hydrant tests from September 2007 and found the pressure on Wild Turkey Court was 125 psi. Chappell said that was not on Wild Turkey Court, maybe on the end of Overland Trail, he would have to look it up on the computer. Lozar continued that there are some hydrants at 120 psi, adding another 20 psi and you are pushing the upper limits of the pressure ratings for most of the pipes in the system. That is for the ones that we know about. If we start elevating above a potential 120 psi we will be stressing the pipe past what it is designed for. It also came out in discussions that some of the service line pipe from the curb stop in to homes might only be rated for 70 psi. There would definitely be concerns there.

Chappell said that in the core of town from Cedar up through Redwood many of the services used 70 psi poly pipe. A number of them have failed over the 7-8 years that Chappell has been here and those water lines have been replaced. Whenever Chappell comes across it he recommends that it be taken out and replaced with different pipe. So far 70 psi, 120 psi, 150 psi have been found. For the past 8 years we have only installed 200 psi pipe. Chappell said that the problem with the galvanized pipe is that some of the fittings are not good. Bailey said there is some old main which is probably good, but boosting everything up 25 psi we are really, really concerned about problems it could cause. The outlying areas could be taken care of with pressure reducing valves (PRVs) in the mains, but the core of town will be raised 25 psi. The more we looked at it the more concerned we were. Bailey said basically if we stick with the PER we are sure that there will be quite a few problems with the higher pressures.

Chappell said that 125 psi at Wild Turkey Court was a typo; he wished that Lozar had called him on that issue. It should have been 65 -70 psi. At the end of Overland Trail there is 120 psi, and one 125 psi. Riverview Drive also has high pressures.

Lozar said that the PER did include installing a PRV on the south end of town, but it did not mention doing this on Riverview Drive. There are a couple of options to deal with this. Drop the tank putting it on the same pressure regime as the clear well. This would essentially give you the same pressures that you currently have throughout the District. That does not take in to account the Cedar/Tamarack corridor and the upper Black Bear Drive corridor. Black Bear has great pressure at the main but it is such a dramatic jump up to the second floor showerhead. Lozar said he uses 35 psi as his benchmark. There is 65 psi at the main and a trickle at the second level. In the overall scheme of things those areas encompass a very small percentage of the District. To see the tank raised to accommodate a couple of small areas is concerning because a small minority is dictating the direction of the entire system. Everybody needs to be treated the same and everybody is paying the same amount. If the tank is dropped the pressure has to be boosted to those areas that are exhibiting smaller pressures. By eliminating the big booster station at the plant and incorporating a couple of booster stations in the Black Bear and Cedar/Tamarack areas TD&H calculated a savings of \$63,000. That does include the removal of the Wagon Wheel PRV, the major

serpentine access road, a small decrease in the generator size, and the deletion of the associated pump controls.

There are cost estimates at the back of the booklets which break it all down a little further. After talking with Chappell it appears that there are a couple of additional services that would need to be addressed along both Black Bear and Willow from what Lozar had originally calculated. It will definitely be in that same general area and will be refined that as we proceed.

Johnson asked what the booster station consisted of and would property need to be purchased. Lozar said that he had conferred with other engineers in the office and they have put in below grade can systems. They would boost domestic flow, but not fire flows. There would be great flow at 65 psi at the main where the hydrants are on Black Bear when the tie in across from the high school and Black Bear is incorporated. Tamarack is a little touchier because if the proposed 8" main is put in on Cedar and Tamarack in addition to the booster you would be doubling up on pipe. This would be the only way to get a certain amount of fire flow to those corners. So the booster stations themselves would only be providing domestic flows, not fire flows. Once you start getting in to fire flows the booster stations start to increase dramatically.

Chappell said that there are a lot of properties that have their own booster pumps, he has said it before, and Bailey will attest to it; according to DEQ they are illegal. Bailey agreed that individual booster stations that suck off a main are not allowed by State regulations. Lozar clarified that he had been talking about a regional booster station for those areas. Bailey said it would be a relatively small pump station covering 6 - 12 lots for domestic flow. Hahn asked if this would be vaulted and then placed in the ground. Bailey said that is one scenario, the other is to use an 8' or 10' x 12' building with everything above grade. TD&H does a lot of stick frame, metal roof and metal sided buildings that do not look too bad. They are slightly more expensive but a little easier to maintain and you do not have to get in to an underground space to do maintenance. Lozar said that Chappell mentioned Double Arrow's strict covenants. Putting it underneath grade would remove it from the public eye. Chappell said that property in that area is expensive. Hill questioned if the road easement could be used for the underground option. Chappell said that Black Bear Court is a private road; it could fit in the right of way on Black Bear Road because it is a County road. Lozar said that he had not realized that Black Bear Court was privately owned. Bailey said that he was guessing that a 4" main should be run up there. Chappell said that the road runs across lots that are owned by different landowners. Johnson said that he would give an easement for the booster station. Bailey questioned if all of the lots are connected to the main. Chappell said that 4 of 8 are connected. Bailey said that if the pressure was boosted it would still be conceivable to run a 4" line down low with higher pressures that would make it all of the way up the hill. It would be better to run the line up high, but if there were easement problems you could still run a higher pressure main down low.

Hahn asked how many booster stations will be needed. Lozar replied two, one in the Black Bear area and the other at Tamarack/Cedar. Hill asked if the Tamarack one would include the undeveloped properties. Lozar replied that it would include the ones on the east side, absolutely. Those are the ones that are dictating the problems up there. Lot 1 is causing the most problems.

Hill asked if there has been an agreement on the elevation of the property. Lozar replied definitely, Chappell had checked some elevations with the hand held Magellan. When TD&H checked the elevations it was done with a survey grade GPS unit. There was a difference of 25'. Chappell had checked the elevations with the sewer maps produced by Great West Engineering and those numbers correlated closer to Lozar's. Hill asked Chappell if his GPS agreed with Lozar's. Chappell replied no. Lozar added that TD&H's numbers used MDT benchmarks in town and that control was transferred throughout. That is definitely the best information that TD&H has. Hill said that 20' or 30' does not sound like much, but it is. If the 500,000 tank is put in 5' too low it is a huge difference. Chappell said Lozar's plan now is to maintain the current pressure and then boost that area. The problem is to ensure that the booster fits with the pressure in the homes and the elevations. Hill said Lozar had mentioned that the fire flows will not improve. Lozar agreed that to be true. The only way to fix that would be to run the 8" main as previously described, knowing that with the tank moved down the hill we do not need the 750 GPM that was targeted in the PER. When the big tank is empty it would be 380 GPM and 668 GPM when it is full. Hill asked if this is a transmission main problem or just height. Lozar replied that it is just height. Hahn was concerned that nothing was being gained. Chappell said that the majority of town will be increased; it is just the top corner of Tamarack/Cedar that will not have the fire flow. Lozar agreed that it is the only place that does not meet the target fire flow. To put in a booster station that would meet fire flow would be very expensive. Hill asked what the cost difference would be. Bailey said it would be the difference between a 100 GPM pump and 1200 GPM pump, also there would need to be redundancy, so it would be more than quadruple the price. Hill asked what agency will have a problem with the insufficient fire flow. Lozar said that is why he wanted to get this out there. The PER read that 750 GPM was targeted and in that area it was 500 -750 GPM. We are less than the lower number. It will probably be an insurance issue or getting the fire district to sign off on it. That is definitely something to pursue.

Hill asked what would happen if the tank were moved 10' above the present level. Lozar said the tank is at the same overflow elevation as the clear well to eliminate the need for a booster station in the plant. Everything would gravity flow out. If the tank is raised 10' the water will have to be lifted 10'. For 10' is it justified to put in low head high flow pumps? Say if the tank were raised 12.5' to get to 750 GPM, then the water will have to be lifted the 12.5' to gravity feed back in to town. Hahn asked if the tank were moved down would it increase the fire hydrant pressure on Cedar/Tamarack. Lozar said that the increased transmission main diameter would increase the flow but not the pressure. Johnson added that currently those hydrants technically are of no use. Chappell replied that the hydrants would have a flow of 300/400 GPM and the pumper trucks could hook on to the hydrants and suck the water out of them. Lozar added that 380 GPM is a worst case scenario when the new tank is bone dry which should never happen.

Chappell said that he had discussed the original pipe drawings with Frank Maradeo, Seeley Lake Fire Chief, but not the new scenario. Johnson wanted to clarify that the fire hydrants would have better pressure than they have now. Lozar said that it would be equivalent. Johnson said that right now they don't have any pressure. Chappell said that there is 30 psi of static pressure on the corner of School Lane and Tamarack. At Willow there is 50 psi. Over time the pressures bleeds off and the water dribbles out. Under fire flow conditions there is less than 10 psi flowing pressure. The

potential of water is there but there is nothing behind to push it. The scenario that TD&H is proposing would leave the pressure at the hydrants equal to where they are at now. The rest of Tamarack/Cedar would have equal or less pressure and flow than they have now. The difference will be that with the bigger pipes the pumper trucks will not run out of water when they are hooked up to the hydrants. They will not be able to hook a hose directly to the hydrant without the pumper truck. Lozar agreed with that. Chappell said that the original reason for having the tank up the hill was to have higher pressure and respectable fire flows up in that area without having booster stations.

Johnson questioned TD&H about projecting that there will be more problems in town. Lozar said they think there is a huge potential for it. Bailey added there will be lots of problems in town. Chappell said that he had some knowledge of pressure reducing valves (PRVs), and asked can a PRV be put on the 18" main coming in to town to control the pressure at that point without restricting flow. Bailey said that it would still restrict the flow in the low pressure zones. Chappell asked if the PRV will restrict the flow as well as lowering pressure. Bailey said that it bleeds off the pressure. Lozar explained that the PRV has a spring weight, so when it reaches a certain pressure it will bleed it back in to the main itself. Chappell questioned again if it restricted the flow. Bailey said that there is a head loss, but no in the big picture it does not restrict the flow greatly. Chappell said why not leave the tank where it is at and still service Willow and Tamarack. Put a PRV at the head of town which would lower the town to 75 psi and another PRV at Overland Trail to lower it back down there. Lozar said you would be spending money to lift the tank just to take the pressure away. Chappell asked if it would service the higher elevations without utilizing a pump. Bailey said that the PRV at the head of town will restrict the flow, so no. TD&H has looked at reducing the pressure and getting it up to the Tamarack area and only boosting Black Bear, but there would be so many PRVs. Operators do not like PRVs. Lozar added that they are touchy. Bailey said that the PRVs only flow one way. Hill asked if the booster stations were touchy too. Bailey said that they are more maintenance than no booster stations. Lozar said he thought that the O&M was easier on a booster station than a PRV. Bailey said that it is not feasible to put in numerous PRVs in the core of town. The alternatives are hundreds of individual PRVs which still would not help with the private plumbing issues caused by high pressures. Are the meter pits 15"? Chappell said there are 15" and 18", depending upon the size of the water line. Bailey said that the pit needs to be at least 18" to put the PRV in it with the 3/4" meter. Otherwise it has to go in the house leaving the private water line at the higher pressure. There is also concern over the pressure in the working mains.

Hill said if the tank is dropped to the level of the clear well, how deep is the clear well? Lozar said it is 10', but the operating window is 6' max. Hill asked what the same level as the clear well was. Lozar replied that the overflows would be the same level for the new tank and the clear well. Hill said there will only be a useable 6' because the other 10' will not be used. Lozar said that the clear well will empty but there will be the extra usable water in the main tank. Lozar explained that this is the differential elevation between the clear well and the new tank; so there would be 10' and an additional 7'. Hill asked if this could be used because it is below the level of the clear well. Lozar said you definitely can. It can be drained out. Lozar drew a picture to illustrate this.

Chappell said that the original idea of the project was to add a pump station room on the back of building. The new plan has a pit instead of a room to enable the water to gravity feed from the clear well, back in to the building, through the UV, and then back out to the new tank. Lozar said that the UV would be about the same elevation as the vault that exists right now, but one click to the north. Hill stated that we are getting a swimming pool instead of a building and what are the dimensions of the tank? Lozar replied that the tank is 76' x 17'. Chappell asked will the proposed tank a formed poured in place tank, or a DYK or NatGun prestressed tank. Lozar replied that there is a design for the tank. The contract documents will allow DYK, or another company, to bid on it. Bailey said that it has been designed as a concrete poured in place tank but the specifications allow for a company such as DYK, who do their own engineering, to bid with an equivalent. Bailey did not think that DYK would be able to competitively bid on a 500,000 gallon tank. Chappell said that he wanted to make sure that the District gets a quality tank, because the last poured in place tank had holes big enough to crawl through. Bailey said that is a valid concern and experience has to be written in to the specifications to make sure that a good concrete contractor is used. Lozar said the spec will be dialed in for the concrete and if it does not meet the specifications the contractor will be ripping out the tank. Bailey said that TD&H's job in construction is to make sure that everything that comes on site meets the specifications.

Chappell said that he had voiced concerns to Lozar about the vault. Moisture is already a problem in the current vault, the ground water leaks in to the room where the pumps are from the raw tank. Consequently there is a sump pump, but it has failed before and sunk the pumps. There will be very expensive equipment sitting in a hole. Hill asked if it could be waterproofed with something like Tyvek. Lozar said that is the kind of design that will happen, along with foundation drains. Hill asked it would be tiled around. Lozar replied that it would. Chappell had indicated that there is infiltration from raw water tank in to the vault and there is the potential for ground water. Hill added that there are springs everywhere. Lozar said in July when they dug 20' on the hill it was dry. Hill said that the springs have all dried up by then.

Chappell questioned if the tank is moved will test pits have to be dug again. Lozar said yes they will have to be dug at the new site to make sure that there will be no problems with ground water. Chappell asked how much time and money will be spent to get this out to DEQ.

Lozar said he will get to that and continued on with the points of his memo. The hydraulic studies have shown that a 14" transmission main provides sufficient fire flow and pressure. At the last meeting the Board asked if an 18" main was still being proposed, and at that point the 18" it was. Just on the hairy edge of not having a whole lot of expansion for the District we can get away with a 12" pipe from the treatment plant in to town. It would handcuff the District if there is an unexpected population explosion. With the sewer coming in to town there will be some expansion and a 14" pipe was found to be adequate. That is not necessarily what the District wants. Lozar said that it is a judgment call as to whether the 18" pipe is more than what is needed. Hill asked what the difference in cost between an 18" and 14" is. Lozar said it is the difference between \$90 and \$75 per lineal foot, and there are approximately 1,700 lineal feet coming in to town. Lozar referred the Board to his spreadsheet. Johnson was concerned that the District should not handcuff themselves in order to save \$25,000. Hill agreed with this. Bailey said the drawback is there are

extremely slow velocities going through the 18" main. Even at the highest flows it is less than two feet per second. Lozar said that it is less than two feet per second at peak hours. Less velocity means that there is increased detention time in the pipe which could potentially increase the disinfection byproducts. Hill asked what the flow rate on a 16" main is. Lozar said just guessing, at peak it will be between 1' or 2' per second. The 14" has a flow rate around 2' per second. Bailey said that the ideal is 5' per second.

Grover asked if the tank was raised and the 18" main utilized would the pressure still be too high in town. Lozar said no the bigger main will not make a difference. Bailey said everything being equal and with a main bigger than 12" the pressures in town would go up under high flow usage. Hill said that the Board is concerned with future growth. There is developable land around and with high density housing the number of users could double. Therefore 12" is too small, 14" is marginal, and the Board does not want people 20 or 30 years from now looking back and saying why didn't they build a bigger main. Grover asked if the low flow rates can be avoided in the bigger main. Lozar said that there is no way around it other than wait 30 years for the population to catch up with the main size.

Grover asked what the flow is now and will the difference be noticeable. Lozar said that people will not notice, but the system will notice. Chappell said that the capabilities of the new system are huge compared to what we have now. The only difference people will see is they will have water all of the time and there will be visible pump stations. The core of town will have the same amount of water that they have always had, but it will be there consistently. Lozar said there will be consistent pressure and consistent flow.

Johnson asked what TD&H is recommending. Lozar replied that the million dollar question is how much expansion will the system see? Will it see out past the 20 years that the PER projects, or more than the subdivisions that have already been identified in town. Hill said that the 18" main should be utilized. Whether the water sits in the 500,000 tank or in the main it is the same. Hill would like to explore the ammonia feed in conjunction with the UV to lower the amount of chlorine. Lozar said that is exactly what TD&H is shooting for. The EPA is leaning away from chloramines because there is a potential for them to be more carcinogenic, but so far it has been inconclusive. There have been no bench tests done on chloramines. Hill asked if they were going to do it. Lozar replied not at this point. Hill said that Kevin Johnson, HKM had been doing bench tests on chloramines and was a proponent of it.

Chappell noted that in the hydraulic model report there was a 10" main that is actually an 8". How much does that affect the proposed size of the main? Lozar replied that was used to dial the model in to the amount of information we had. We got to within 2 psi, so it modeled it well. When the model was dialed back it did not give a false positive. It models the system as it is now and the 10" versus the 8" does not make a dramatic difference. Bailey ran the calculations with 680 GPM demand. With an 8" pipe the head loss is 15', the equivalent of lowering the tank 15'. With a 14" pipe you lose 1' of head and with an 18" you lose 1/3'. There is negligible head loss between a 14" and 18". The Board has to have a comfort level and population growth is a guessing game.

Bailey said way back in the interview he had said that the 18" main is an over kill and a 12" main would be big enough. He wants to make sure that the District does not run in to that problem down the road. The 18" main has the potential problem for little velocity in the pipe. Hill said that the velocity is below 2' with the 14", 16" and 18", all you are doing is increasing the size of the holding tank in his mind. We have an 8" pipe now because somebody 20 years ago said that we will never need more than that.

Bailey said that the calculations show that a 14" main is fine, but it is your project and we need your input and gut feelings for what you need in the future. Hahn said we could go too far the other way. Bailey said that you are getting close to that, DEQ may bring up the pipe size at their review. Hill asked the Board's opinion. The Board agreed to use a 16" main. Bailey said that it was a good choice and would allow room for growth. Lozar said taking in to account the projected growth, including the potential subdivisions the 12" would be adequate; however he did not double the number of users from 560 to 1000 connections. Then how many commercial users will come in. Chappell said to get the original numbers Kevin Johnson took all of the lots that could subdivide and took them to the County standards for subdivision, as well as all of the undeveloped lots that could develop. Chappell said that it does not include the facelift that some of the town will get when the sewer comes in. That will be a big factor. Bailey said that you cannot predict population growth.

Hill said that the Board has already agreed to the UV. Lozar said there will be two chlorine feed stations. One will be placed north of Seeley Lane. Hill questioned if the concentration will be lower than what we have now. Lozar said yes. Chappell said we don't know what our level will be leaving the plant after the project. We are going from 160,000 gallon storage tank to an additional 500,000 gallon tank on top of the 16" main line. These are unknown factors, it may be less. Lozar said with the chlorine analyzer at the new injection point we will be able to back tweak the system at the plant. Hill said we want the minimum amount of chemicals in the water when it comes out of the taps. People in town are complaining that the water tastes and smells bad. We are going with UV to reduce the chlorine level, and now you are saying we will be doing the same thing that we have been doing. Lozar said that he did not want to steer Hill in a false direction. It could be 2 mg/L or 1.5 mg/L or 1 mg/L it is dependent upon how the system works as a whole. Hill asked what the requirements are. Lozar replied 0.2 mg/L residual anywhere in the system. Chappell said it has to be 0.2mg/L at the end of the system. The booster is the end of the system, so it has to be 0.2mg/L coming in to the booster, then we boost it up again and it has to be 0.2mg/L at the end of the system. . Hill asked if the chlorine level can be calculated. Lozar said it can be calculated, we cannot go on record about it. Hill said he will be watching this issue closely. Bailey said that Hill's point is taken and it can be run through the model. Bailey agreed with Hill that it did not seem logical to add the same amount of chlorine at the plant when it is being boosted further down the line. Grover said that theoretically over all we should be using less chlorine. Lozar said yes.

Lozar said we got to this point and brought up the concerns, then we stepped back and things came to a halt. There is a set of plans that takes care of the transmission and distribution in town. We stopped the design of the tank and disinfection at the plant until we got more direction from the Board. We will not get it done in 11 days. On September 26th we will send the 60% report to

WRDA who will then give comments back. The major portion of the design will be submitted to DEQ around the same time to keep them in the loop. On October 10th we will send the 90% report to WRDA and 100% report to WRDA on October 17th. That is our optimal schedule.

Hill asked if that meant TD&H will meet it or is it a guess. Lozar said that they will absolutely and totally meet it. Hill said that some of this could have been prevented by starting earlier. Lozar said point taken. Lozar did take that in to account by going down the fast track review schedule. December 17th is 60 days after October 17th, we would resubmit to DEQ and the funding agencies by January 2nd. Hill asked if 60 days was DEQ's maximum period. Bailey said that they have to give you comments back within 60 days; they do not have to approve it in 60 days. Then you start another 60 day cycle, which is usually shortened to 30 days because you have already been through a cycle. Hill said that it is not 30 days from December 17th. Lozar said that the beauty of working as close as we are with DEQ and SRF, Rob Ashton, is that they definitely have a quicker track. Project approval is February 2nd and the bidding starts right after that. Bailey said just suppose that there are problems and we are in the second review and it is the end of February beginning of March when we start bidding. Typically you want to advertise for three weeks with the plans and specs when you get approval. The fourth week, March 26th you open bids. From the time you open bids to construction takes almost exactly a month. So you are looking at the end of April, May 1st for construction. That is even with the extra 30 days that Bailey added in. There is still a 30 day buffer, it is getting small and we really have to stick to the schedule because you never know when you will need the 30 days.

Bailey said that the cost of materials is going up dramatically, but the bidding climate is improving. It is incredible. The Sheavers Creek project was only \$1.4 million and we got 8 bids from \$1.1 to \$1.7 million.

Chappell questioned the 4" line on the booster stations and the 2" hdp listed. Bailey said that was his gut instinct, no design, no true elevations, as opposed to what Lozar had put down. Bailey said that typically a 2" line could service seven residences, or so. Hill said that a 4" should be used.

Chappell asked if the booster stations are above ground, do we need property. Bailey asked what the Board thought. Bailey said that there are some operational concerns with underground booster stations; Chappell has to go down in a confined spaced. This means that there will have to be two people present. Conversely there are big savings in land and building. Hill said that the underground would be a much easier sell than above ground. Johnson said if it could be placed on his property above ground that would be ok. Bailey said that it had to be right next to the main. Johnson explained that the road is owned by the six people that it serves. There is easement across all of it. Bailey asked about the restrictions. Chappell said that there would have to be a natural exterior building.

Chappell asked if a back up would be needed. Lozar said that he did not have an answer for that; he would have to talk to some people. Bailey said he believed that an emergency generator is not required on a domestic booster station; the drawback is that during a power outage they are out of

water. There would be a redundant pump. Johnson asked if there would be no water or the flow there is at present. Lozar said that brings up an interesting question, something to think about.

Lewis asked how big the other booster station is which services three times as many lots. Bailey said it would be a slightly larger pump. Bailey asked if there was an obvious place to put it. Chappell said if you could get a home owner to buy off on it you could put it in the utility easement. Bailey said that this can really mess up the time line. Chappell said we need to know about the backup and if there is no power do the users have water. Lewis said that these are the people that have issues now and don't like us at times, and this is not going to be popular with them. Lozar said that some districts have portable generators that run the pumps.

Hill asked with this change will an amendment from the Forest Service be needed. Lozar said that the new site for the tank is just outside of the existing permit.

Hahn motioned to accept the proposal from TD&H to move the tank site, utilize a 16" transmission main and add two booster stations; Grover seconded the motion which passed unanimously

Todd left 7:30pm.

Hahn adjourned the meeting 7:35pm , Grover seconded.

NEXT REGULARLY SCHEDULED MEETING:

The next regular board meeting will be held on September 22, 2008, at the Water District Plant.

ADJOURNMENT:

Attest:

Walter Hill, President

-And-

Vincent Chappell, General Manager

| SEAL |