

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Hartstene Pointe Water/Sewer District

Public Water System ID 315690

IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE? Hartstene Pointe Water/Sewer District meets or exceeds all Federal and State water quality standards. Each month trained staff takes a sample from the distribution system to test for coliform bacteria. Of the 12 samples that were taken in 2019, **none** were unsatisfactory.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY DRINKING WATER? Your water comes from our two 160-foot-deep wells, which pump 42 and 95 gallons per minute respectively. Our drinking water is chlorinated and treated to remove Arsenic, Iron and Manganese.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER? 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline; 1-800-426-4791. For more information about your drinking water please call us at **(360) 427-2413**.

HARDNESS The hardness of the District's water varies from well to well. The hardness varies between 78.6 and 101 mg/l measured by Standard Methods 2340B. The range for moderately hard water is 51.3 to 119.7 mg/l or 3.5 to 7 grains per gallon.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING REGULATIONS THAT GOVERN OUR OPERATIONS?

Yes. The State and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. The District completed construction of the new treatment facilities for both wells in August of 2017 and received approval to put the new well #4 online in September 2019.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS? 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, as well as 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)

Hartstene Pointe Water-Sewer District is governed by three commissioners elected by the voters within the District. The District Board of Commissioners meets at 1:00 PM on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Meetings are held at the District's office located at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The public is invited to participate.

WATER QUALITY DATA The enclosed tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data is a compilation of the individual well data. The State of Washington does not require us to monitor for certain contaminants every year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary from year to year.

To assist in better understanding this information, the following definitions are provided:

EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	ppb	parts per billion
mg/l	milligrams per liter	ppm	parts per million
ug/l	micrograms per liter	ml	milliliter
<	less than	ND	Not Detected
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	Umhos/cm	micromhos per centimeter
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter		

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.

EPA REGULATED INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

COMPOUND	MCL, mg/l	HIGHEST QUANTITY DETECTED, mg/l
Arsenic	0.01	0.01
Barium	2	0.002
Cadmium	0.005	<0.002
Chromium	0.1	<0.01
Mercury	0.002	<0.0005
Selenium	0.05	<0.005
Beryllium	0.004	<0.003
Nickel	0.1	<0.04
Antimony	0.006	<0.005
Thallium	0.002	<0.002
Cyanide	0.2	<0.05
Fluoride	4	0.2
Nitrate-N	1	Not Detected
Nitrate-N	10	Not Detected

SECONDARY COMPOUNDS

COMPOUND

Iron	0.3	< 0.1
Manganese	0.05	0.05
Silver	0.1	<0.01
Chloride	250	8.3
Sulfate	250	2.3
Zinc	5	0.002

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STATE REGULATED

COMPOUND	MCL, mg/l	DETECTED
Sodium		10.0 mg/l
Hardness		98 mg/l
Conductivity	700 umhos/cm	190 umhos/cm
Turbidity	1	0.08 NTU
Color	15 color units	5 color units

Other water quality data is listed below:

Inorganic Contaminants EPA Regulated (Primary)	MCL	MCLG	Range of Sample Detections	In Range	Typical Source of Compliance Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.5	Yes	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Asbestos (mfl)	7.0	7.0	<0.2	Yes	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains
Arsenic (ppb)	10	10 ppb	3 to 11 ppb	Yes***	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<i>Note: The 2019 annual average for monthly Arsenic samples taken = 6.5 ppb.</i>					
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1.3*	0.04 to 0.56	Yes	Corrosion of Plumbing
Lead (ppm)	N/A	0.015*	0.001 to 0.0028	Yes	Corrosion of Plumbing
Radionuclides					
Gross Alpha			Not Detected	Yes	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228			Not Detected	Yes	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80		16.2	Yes	Byproducts of Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60		8.4	Yes	Byproducts of Chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A		10	Yes	Byproducts of Chlorination
	MRDL	MRDLG			
Disinfection Residuals (ppm)	4.0	4.0	.38 – 1.88	Yes	Disinfection of treated water
SOC (Synthetic Organic Contaminants)					
Herbicides			Not Detected		Run-off from Agricultural/Residential Uses
Pesticides			Not Detected		Run-off from Agricultural/Residential Uses

* The Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (MCLG) listed for arsenic, copper, and lead are levels above which the District must take corrective action. The action level for lead and copper must be exceeded by at least two samples out of ten taken.

Lead: In Washington State, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used in household plumbing. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more dissolved metals, such as lead, it may contain. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. To help reduce potential exposure to lead: for any drinking water tap that has not been used for 6 hours or more, flush water through the tap until the water is noticeably colder before using for drinking or cooking. You can use the flushed water for watering plants, washing dishes, or general cleaning. Only use water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

*****Arsenic:** Water from both wells exceeds the arsenic maximum contaminant level (MCL) and has a state approved treatment system to lower the level of arsenic to an acceptable level. All samples taken during the year registered an arsenic level below the MCL of 10 ppb or .010 ppm. The running annual average of all samples taken was 0.0065 ppm, or 6.5 ppb.

With the treatment, our drinking water currently meets EPA’s revised drinking water standards for arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory diseases are due to other causes than exposure to arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. **WAIVERS:** The Washington State Department of Health has reduced the monitoring requirements for herbicides, insecticides, and pesticides because our sources are not at risk of contamination.