

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

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 the trained staff takes a sample from the distribution system to test for coliform bacteria. Of the 12 samples that were taken in 2011, **none** were unsatisfactory.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY DRINKING WATER? Your water comes from our two wells, which pump 75 and 100 gallons per minute respectively. Our drinking water is chlorinated and treated to remove 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 96 and 101 mg/l measures 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. We did not have any violations of primary drinking water standards during 2011. The water from both of our wells exceeds the secondary standard for iron and manganese. There are no adverse health effects from iron and manganese in drinking water at the levels found. One district well does contain a level of arsenic which requires treatment. The treatment was installed in 2008.

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 second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Meetings are held at the Districts office located at the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The public is invited to participate. The General Manager Mont Jeffreys is responsible for the water system and his telephone number is (360) 427-2413

WATER QUALITY DATA The enclosed tables list all the drinking water contaminants that we 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

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	0.00819	0.01 ppm and 0.01 mg/l is the same as 10ppb
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	<0.2	
Nitrate-N	10	<0.2	

**SECONDARY COMPOUNDS
COMPOUND**

Iron	0.3	<0.3
Manganese	0.05	<0.05
Silver	0.1	<0.01
Chloride	250	5
Sulfate	250	2
Zinc	5	<0.2

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STATE REGULATED

COMPOUND	MCL, mg/l	DETECTED
Sodium		11 mg/l
Hardness		101 mg/l
Conductivity	700 umhos/cm	203 umhos/cm
Turbidity	1	0.9 NTU
Color	15 color units	10 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	1.0	Yes	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	10 ppb*	2.75 to 8.19	Yes	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<i>Note: The running annual average for monthly Arsenic samples taken = 4.8 ppb.</i>					
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1.3*	0.24 to 0.001	Yes	Corrosion of Plumbing
Lead (ppm)	N/A	0.015*	0.06 to 0.001	Yes	Corrosion of Plumbing
Radionuclides **					
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)			Not Detected	Yes	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/l)			Not Detected	Yes	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80		21.7	Yes	Byproducts of Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60		4.26	Yes	Byproducts of Chlorination
	MRDL	MRDLG			
Disinfection Residuals (ppm)	4.0	4.0	.06 – 1.33	Yes	
SOC (Synthetic Organic Contaminants)					
Herbicides			Not Detected		Run-off from Agricultural/Residential Uses
Pesticides			Not Detected		Run-off from Agricultural/Residential Uses

* The Maximum Contaminant 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.

** Radionuclides were not required to be tested in 2011.

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 Well #2 exceeds the arsenic maximum contaminant level (MCL) and has a state approved treatment system to lower the level of arsenic to an acceptable level. The running annual average of all samples taken was 0.0048 ppm, or 4.8 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.