

Questions? Comments? Concerns?
Please contact:
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Thank you for being a valued
member of our drinking water system!


Hauser Lake Water Association is a
resource for the protection and care of
your drinking water. Your water
payments are what ensures we are able
to help achieve our shared goals of
water quality.

We could not do it without you!

Hauser Lake Water Association

PWS ID: 1280084
Population served: 1350
Number of Service Connections: 450

Hauser Lake Water Association



Consumer Confidence Report 2023

What Do I Need to Know About My Drinking Water?
The Hauser Lake Water Association drinking water system routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following report shows the detection of the following contaminants in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023.

We are pleased to share that our system had zero violations in 2023!

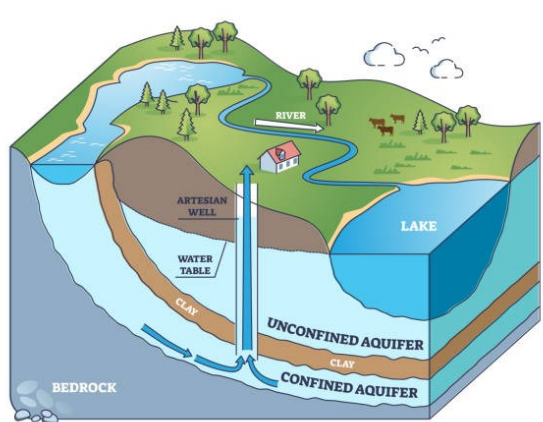
CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	MCL/ MRDL	MCLG/ MRDLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	10	0	N/A	1	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, glass/ electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	N/A	0.077	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	0.119	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	N	15 (AL)	0	N/A	3	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	1.45	1.78	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Uranium (ug/L)	N	30	0	N/A	1	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	N/A	0.32	2023	Water additive used to control microbes

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at its website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Units of Measurement
Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000
Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one second in 2,000 years
Micrograms per liter (ug/L): A measurement of a substance per liter of water

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Hauser Lake Water Association provides drinking water from two groundwater wells (Well 1 and Well 2).



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, as well as substances from human or animal activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems.

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, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk, and should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

Potential Source Water Contaminants

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk. Our water operators work to ensure the drinking water of Hauser Lake Water Association meets the EPA standards of contaminant levels.



Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: includes salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial/domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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

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

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of cancer.



Drinking Water Standards

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.



4 Easy Ways to Conserve Water in Your Household

- ◇ Take short showers - 5 minute showers uses 5 gallons of water rather than 50 gallons for a bath.
- ◇ Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving. Use a water-efficient showerhead to save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- ◇ Run your clothes in the washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- ◇ Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- ◇ Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

