

Questions? Comments? Concerns?  
 Please contact:  
 Terry Leigh, Primary Operator  
 208-786-0670  
 hauserwaterinfo@gmail.com

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 2021

### 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, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

We are pleased to share that our system had zero violations in 2021!

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	1.27	2020	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, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	0.086	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	1.45	1.60	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

#### Units of Measurement

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one penny in \$10,000

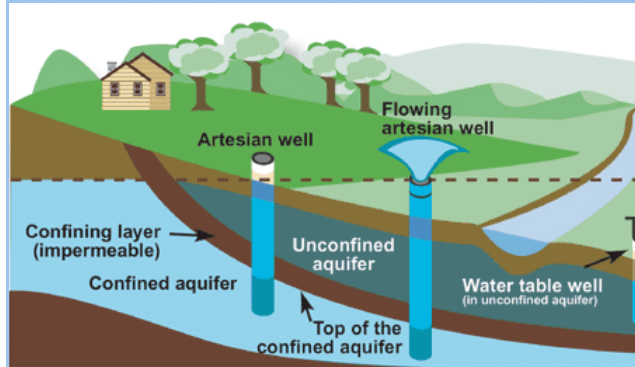
Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one second in 2,000 years

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/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/).



## Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

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. EPA enforces limits on amounts of certain contaminants in public water.



Our water system provide drinking water from two groundwater wells (Well 1 and Well 2).



**Drinking Water Health 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):** level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

## 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.



**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 Lead

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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up 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.

## 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.

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 health care providers.



## What Can I Do to Protect My Drinking Water?

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets. Animal waste can easily be carried into our streams, rivers, and lakes.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil, and other chemicals.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals properly; for more information, please refer to [www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal](http://www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal)

