

# HPWSD

## 2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### INFORMATION:

(360) 427-2413

[www.hpwsd.org](http://www.hpwsd.org)

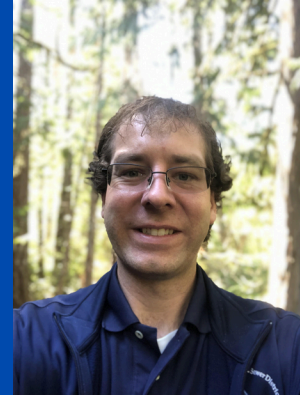


# Meet the HPWSD Staff!

Jaron Sartori  
Operations Manager  
WWTPO II  
WDM II  
WTPO II  
CCCS  
BAT



Joe Sartori  
Project & Accounts  
Manager  
WDM I  
WTPO I  
CCCS



Kelly Brown  
Operator  
WDM II  
WTPO I  
CCCS

## How can I get involved?

The Board of commissioners meets for two to three hours on the first and third Thursdays at 1:00 pm, at the District Office, where the district's 3 commissioners discuss district business with the GM and Project & Accounts Manager. These meetings are public and provide great opportunities to bring up any questions or concerns.

Commissioner 1:  
Carl Anderson

Commissioner 2:  
Stacy Swart

Commissioner 3:  
Stefan Birgh

# 2025 Projects

## Well 2 Piping Rehabilitation

The outlet pipe in Well 2 (the piping as water is leaving the treatment plant) was corroded, requiring replacement. The district hired Rognlin's to abandon the corroded piping, and install new piping, rerouting it outside the building, and connecting it to the existing water main outside the treatment plant.

## New Turbidimeters

The District had new turbidimeters installed in both Well 2 and Well 4. The turbidimeters measure how cloudy the water is. This is a very helpful tool for operators to ensure water quality, optimize, chemical dosage, filter runtime, and filter backwash time.

Before



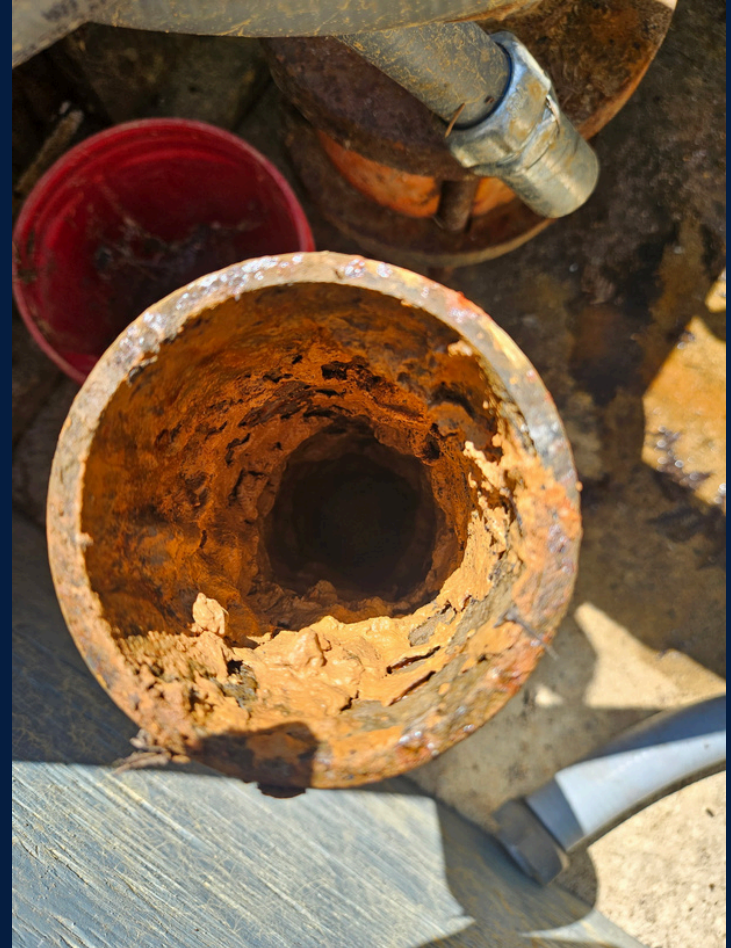
After



# 2025 Projects Continued

## Well 2 Acid Treatment

Well 2 had iron bacteria growing in the raw (untreated) water piping. This resulted in the well being offline for a 3 month period of time to ensure that the bacteria was removed, and water treatment standards were met.



# Where does my water come from?

The District has two wells, Well #2 & Well #4, each drawing from separate aquifers, which are 180 and 167 feet deep, and produce 45 & 60 gallons per minute, respectively. These wells are located on either side of the HPMA clubhouse, one next to the mailroom and one in front of the tennis courts. The District is required to treat raw water with potassium permanganate, sodium hypochlorite, and ferric chloride, which work together to remove contaminants that naturally occur in our aquifers. District staff are always monitoring the dosage of these chemicals, filter performance, and the finished water quality, to ensure that the chemical dose is the lowest possible, while still ensuring proper treatment and that contaminants removed stay well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Once raw water from the aquifers has been treated, the finished water is sent out to an 80-foot reservoir, which provides both storage and water pressure via gravity to all of the homes at the Pointe.

## Well 4 Well Head



## Well 2 Well Head



## Reservoir



# Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "flocs," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through pyrolusite filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes in the community.

## Well 4

## Well 2

Treatment and Distribution Building



Treatment and Distribution Building



Filtration System

Filtration System



Chemical Treatment Before Filtration

Chemical Treatment Before Filtration



## Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons/mo.
  - Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
  - Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons/mo.
- 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.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

## Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
  - Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
  - Decorative pond
  - Watering trough

## Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## 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, 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## Source water assessment and its availability

There is nothing in our aquifers that isn't naturally occurring in groundwater. Ground water is generally cleaner than surface water, because rock and soil act as a natural filter, making it hard to contaminate.

## 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 indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

# Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

## Important Drinking Water Definitions

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

## Water Quality Data Table

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	00	10	10	4.8	18	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		12	NA	NA	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA	2025	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .2. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								

## Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible, the state has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Chloride	250 mg/L	36 mg/L	No	
Conductivity	700 uS/cm	309 uS/cm	No	
Sulfate	250 mg/L	4 mg/L	No	

## Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)	NA		ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - source water (ppm)	NA		ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

## Results of Voluntary Monitoring

We voluntarily sampled our wells for PFAS, which came back as Non Detectable (ND)

## **Additional Information for Lead**

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

In 2024, 2 homes out of 20% of randomly selected homes built before 1986 were identified as having lead service lines. The district identified these by digging on both the district side, and the customer side of the water meter, and both lead service lines were on the customer's side of the meter. Both customers replaced their lead service line shortly after they were notified. In 2025 there was no further testing done to determine if there are any more lead service lines. This is in part due to the sewer rehabilitation project that has been taking place throughout 2025. It is also due to the fact that the EPA has not set a date by which the remaining 80% of homes built before 1986 is required to be identified. The district plans on identifying the remainder of the homes when the sewer project is complete, and will continue to abide by the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule.

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. HARTSTENE POINTE is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact HARTSTENE POINTE (Public Watersystem Id: WA5331569) by calling (360) 549-6047 or emailing gm@hpwsd.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

## **Additional Information for Arsenic**

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

# For More Information, Please Contact:

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