

YOUR ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

This drinking water quality report is provided to all of our customers for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020.

Where Your Water Comes From

Your water is delivered to your home by Hangman Hills Water District 15. HHWD#15 is dedicated to making sure that every drop of water delivered to your tap is clean and safe for your family. Daily operations, maintenance repair are provided by private contract with a certified water purveyor, meter reading and billing are performed by HHWD#15. Water District Board Meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at Fire Station #81, 6117 S Palouse Hwy. The mailing address for the district is:

Hangman Hills Water District #15
2901 E Player Dr
Spokane, Wa, 99223
phone: (509) 448-6823

In order to ensure your water is safe and clean, your utility tests for contaminants all year long. We are proud to say that your water exceeds state and federal regulation. While some contaminants were found in the water, the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels for you and your family. Keep in mind that the presence of contaminants doesn't mean the water is unsafe. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health affect. Health related standards are set by the Washington State Department of Health. As water travels over land surfaces or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials. Water can also pick up substances resulting from human activity or the presents of animals. Contaminants that maybe present in water include: disinfectants and disinfection by-products, microbes, organic and inorganic chemical, synthetic chemicals, radioactive contaminants, and pesticides and herbicides. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Washington State and the USEPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Your water is provided by wells that pump water from underground sources in and around your community. The water is naturally filtered by the surface vegetation and the soil. However, natural systems can only do so much so we must all treat the groundwater with care to keep our drinking water clean for everyone to enjoy. HHWD#15 wants you to know that they are committed to you and your family's health by delivering safe and clean water everyday. TO FIND OUT MORE ON HOW YOU CAN HELP KEEP THE WATER SAFE, VISIT: spokaneaquifer.org/education-awareness/community-resources/water-conservation or ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Groundwater/Protecting-aquifers

Special Notice

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, person who have undergone organ transplants, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare provider. EPA/CDC has guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

CONTAMINANTS in DRINKING WATER

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribed regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

You Can Help Keep the Water Clean

Buy the least toxic material available for your project and take any household hazardous waste to the Waste to Energy transfer Stations. For more tips on going Toxic Free visit: ecology.wa.gov/toxicfreetips

Dispose of all chemicals properly. Take household hazardous waste to the transfer stations. For help or information go to: spokaneriver.net/wastedirectory

Don't pour anything on the ground that you wouldn't want to drink. Follow the directions on the label for use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

Safely store all unused chemicals.

Keep chemicals off of streets, driveways and sidewalks so they don't get washed into storm drains or streams.

Set lawn mowers to leave grass 2"-3" tall. This will keep the roots shaded so your grass needs less water.

Fix auto fluid leaks right away.

Reduce herbicide use, use mulch or fabric barriers for weeds.

Look for the Water Smart logo when shopping for appliances, toilets, and fixtures. Water Smart is an EPA awarded rating that ensures that the product uses less water and still does the same job.

Wash cars with biodegradable soap on grassy area.

ALWAYS WORKING TO IMPROVE

HHWD#15 strives to be a good steward of the aquifer and your water system. Year around water quality monitoring, replacing aging pipes, pumps, meters, and planning for growth are just some of the responsibilities assumed by the district. Conservation is the best thing that you as a customer can do, to ensure that future families have safe clean water.

Analyte	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detection	Possible Source
Nitrate	PPM	10	20	1.28	runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion from natural deposits

Analyte	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detection	Possible Source
Lead	PPB	0	15	0.00123mg/L	corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

Analyte	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detection	Possible Source
Copper	PPM	1.3	1.3	0.155	household plumbing systems

Analyte	Units	Result
Hardness(CaCO3)	mg CaCO3/L	214

Abbreviations:

AL - Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 risk to health

ND - Not Detected at levels above the minimum reporting level for Washington DOH

pCi/L - Pico Curies per Liter - a unit of radioactivity

90th Percentile - 90% of at risk homes had this concentration or less of lead/copper

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (about 1 drop in one of the largest tanker trucks used to haul gasoline would represent 1 ppb)

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (about 4 drops in a 55 gallon barrel would represent 1 ppm)