

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2021

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Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

This notice is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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/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).

The two wells serving LOOMIS WATER USERS have a well-field designation. There is also a 60,000 gallon reservoir currently in use.

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 EPA's 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, radio-active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses and radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring. 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Loomis Water Users Association, Inc. tested for coliform, nitrate, and volatile organics, in 2021.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we tested for during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2021. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Detectable Amount. (MDA)

- Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- n/a: not applicable * ND: not detectable at testing limit * ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter * ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter * pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MDA	Trigger	Sample Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Coliform (12 monthly samples)	0	0	0	ND	monthly	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate	10		5	ND	03/31/2021	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
VOC (volatile organics)	.5mg/l		0	ND	07/06/2021	NO	Volatile organic compounds

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:
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