

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report **For the operating year of 2025**

Oasis Water Corporation

Mailing Address: PO Box 4766, Pasco WA 99302
Public Water System # 19069

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

What is this report?

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Paul Christensen at the office number: (509) 492-4050 or by mobile phone (509) 460-1202.

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted **12 Coliform** test samples within the system, and **1 Nitrate** test sample at the well site. All Coliform tests showed absence of coliform, and the Nitrate sample was below allowable levels set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality and includes information on sampling over the past five years. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. **We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.** If you desire a complete report of all water sample testing, please give me a call and a report will be mailed to you.

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).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is groundwater from two wells located within the fenced area on Breezie Lane. After the water comes out of the wells, we add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants as required by the Washington State Department of Health Office of Drinking Water.

Source water assessment and its availability

The state performed an assessment of our source water in June of 2005. A source water assessment identifies potential sources of contamination to the water we use for your drinking water. The assessment concluded that our water source is most susceptible to contamination from fruit orchards, irrigation ponds and residential septic systems. Please call us at 509-492-4050 if you would like more information about the assessment.

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 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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or 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.

Additional information for Lead: (Environmental Protection Agency - EPA)

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. Oasis Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or online at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. See table below for Oasis Water Lead and Copper monitoring report.

In 2024 we completed the Lead Service Line Inventory report. Based on the years of construction of the system, observed materials found used during repairs, and dates of home building permits, it was determined we have no lead used in the construction of the water system.

Additional information for Nitrate:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. See table below for Oasis Water nitrate monitoring report.

Water Quality Data Table

The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants we detected and how they relate to the reporting standards. 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 change, but the information is still relevant to this reporting period. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

The water is tested at two locations, five days a week to assure consistency in chlorine disinfection residuals. We take a coliform sample monthly that is tested by the Benton Franklin Health Department.

A Water Quality Monitoring Schedule is set by the Washington State Department of Health Office of Drinking Water. **The following table shows that Oasis Water had no violations in 2025.** Test results for this year's required tests are as follows:

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Date Sampled	Level Detected	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	Zero	Monthly	Zero	No	Naturally present in the environment
Health Effects:	E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.					
Fecal coliform and E.coli	TT	TT	Monthly	Zero	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Health Effects:	Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.					

Radioactive Contaminants *(Next Sample 2027)*

Contaminant	MCL in pCi/L	MCLG	Sample Date	Sample Location	Oasis Sample	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	15	N/A zero	12/2021	SO 4	<3.00 ± 0.925	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	5	N/A	12/2021	SO 4	0.000124 ± 0.023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	5	N/A zero	12/2021	SO 4	0.184 ± 0.345	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Health Effects – Alpha Radiation	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						
Health Effects – Radium 226 and 228	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						

Inorganic Contaminants *(Next Sample 2026)*

Contaminant	AL (in mg/L)	AL in CCR units	MCLG	Sample Date	Oasis (90th%)*	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead							
This contaminant is converted to CCR units by multiplying mg/L results by 1000							
Lead – lead at consumers tap (ppm)	0.015	15	0	07/2023	ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Sites Sampled = 5 Number exceeding AL = Zero						
Health Effects	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development						

Contaminant	AL in mg/L		MCLG	Sample Date	Oasis (90th%)*	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper							
Copper – copper at consumers tap	1.3		1.3	07/2023	0.0103	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Sites Sampled = 5 Number exceeding AL = Zero						
	Health Effects Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress.						

***Lead and Copper 90th Percentile:** Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. When five homes are sampled, it is the home with the highest test level.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	SRL	Trigger	MCLG	Sample Date	Sample Location	Oasis Sample	Violation
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10.0	0.500	5.0	10.0	11/2025	SO 4	<0.5	No
	Major Sources in Drinking Water Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits							
	Health Effects Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.							

Contaminant	MCL	SRL	Trigger	MCLG	Sample Date	Sample Location	Oasis Sample	Violation
Arsenic								
This contaminant is converted to CCR units by multiplying mg/L results by 1000								
Arsenic	10	1	10	0	9/2019	SO 4	3.49	No
	Major Sources in Drinking Water <i>(Next Sample 2028)</i> Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.							
Health Effects	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 getting cancer.							

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	SRL	Trigger	MCLG	Sample Date	Sample Location	Oasis Sample	Violation
Fluoride								
Fluoride	4	0.2	2	4	9/2019	SO 4	0.00346	No
<i>Next Sample 2028</i>	Major Sources in Drinking Water Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.							
Health Effects	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.							

Volatile Organic Compounds (Next Sample 2026)

Contaminant	MCL in ug/L	MCL in CCR Units	Sample Date	Oasis Sample	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	0.008	80	9/2023	4.81	No	Bi-product of water treatment with chlorine
Health Effects	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.					

PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large family of human-made chemicals. They have been used since the 1950s to make a wide variety of stain-resistant, water-resistant, and non-stick consumer products. A few of the most common everyday items include; cosmetic makeup, fire retardant, food packaging, outdoor clothing, and non-stick pans. PFAS also have many industrial uses because of their special properties. In Washington State, PFAS has been used in certain types of firefighting foams utilized by the U.S. military, local fire departments, and at airports.

PFAS have been discovered above recommended federal and state levels in the drinking water supplies of millions of Americans, including areas within Washington State. In humans, it can take many years for PFAS to leave our bodies. As a result, exposure to levels above recommended limits over time may lead to harmful health effects.

Most water contaminants are either measured as parts-per-million or parts-per-billion, yet PFAS is measured as parts-per-trillion. It requires laboratories using specialized equipment to reach this level of detection. As an example, one part-per trillion is equivalent to one (1) drop of water in twenty (20) Olympic sized swimming pools.

PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) (Next Sample 2026)

PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances)			(Next Sample 2026)		
Contaminant	MCL in ppt	Sample Date	Oasis Sample	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid)	4	9/2023	ND	No	Runoff or leaching from firefighting foam, industrial discharge, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants
PFOS (Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)	4	9/2023	ND	No	
PFHxS (Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid)	4	9/2023	ND	No	
PFNA (Perfluorononanoic acid)	1	9/2023	ND	No	
HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals)	1	9/2023	ND	No	
Health Effects	PFAS are known to cause various health effects, including immune disruption and increased risk of certain cancers.				

Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

mg/L	mg/L: number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ug/L	ug/L: micrograms per liter
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: not detected
NR	NR: monitoring not required, but recommended
AL	AL (Federal Action Level) EPA maximum contaminant level
SRL	SRL: State Reporting Level: The minimum reporting level established by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH)
Trigger	Trigger Level: DOH drinking water response level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations in excess of this level may be required to take additional samples or monitor more frequently.
CCR units	Consumer Confidence Report, multiplier applied to reporting units for convenience of comparison.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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.
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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level: These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of water and are not health based.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

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