Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For the operating year 2025

Red Mountain Water
Mailing Address: PO Box 4766, Pasco WA 99302
Public Water System # 06091-7

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 has been 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 twelve (12) Coliform tests showed absence of coliform. 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 people such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals 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 four wells, paired into two well fields. This allows for a primary pumping well and a standby well to be used in an emergency. Water is pumped into the distribution system and reservoir. The reservoir serves to provide water at times of high usage and to maintain regulated pressure within the system.

Source water assessment and its availability
The state performed an assessment of our source water. 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 agricultural operations, 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.

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 Red Mountain 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.

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 Red Mountain 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	12 Negative samples	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		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: S-03 – 3031, S-06 - 2026)

Contaminant	MCL in pCi/L	MCLG	Sample Date	Sample Location	RMW Sample	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Gross Alpha	15	N/A	6/2025	S-03	<3.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits
			9/2020	S-06	<3.00	No	
Radium 228	5	N/A	6/2025	S-03	0.0302	No	Erosion of natural deposits
			9/2020	S-06	<1.00	No	
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 2027)

Contaminant **Lead**	AL (in mg/L)	AL in CCR units	MCLG	Sample Date	RMW (90th%)*	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
This contaminant is converted to CCR units by multiplying mg/L results by 1000							
Lead – lead at consumers tap (ppm)	0.015	15	0	9/2024	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 wat containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development						

Contaminant **Copper**	AL in mg/L		MCLG	Sample Date	RMW (90th%) *	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper – copper at consumers tap	1.3		1.3	9/2024	0.00833	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	RMW Sample	Violation
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10.0	0.500	5.0	10.0	12/2025	S-03	<0.50	No
					12/2025	S-06	<0.50	No
Next Sample 2026	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.								

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 contaminates 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: S-03 3 in 2026, S-06 2/2026)

Contaminant	MCL in ppt	Sample Date	RMW S-03	RMW S-06	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid)	4	9/2025		ND	No	Runoff or leaching from firefighting foam, industrial discharge, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants
PFOS (Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)	4	9/2025		ND	No	
PFHxS (Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid)	4	9/2025		ND	No	
PFNA (Perfluorononanoic acid)	1	9/2025		ND	No	
HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals)	1	9/2025		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.

All connections to your irrigation system must have an approved assembly device to prevent backflow into the drinking water system. If you have questions about approved back flow prevention devices, please call us for more information.

Report prepared by:
Paul Christensen, Owner/System Operator
Office Phone: 509-492-4050
Cell Phone: 509-460-1202

Universal Chemical Monitoring Form

Chemical Monitoring Violation

331-691 – April 2026

Notice to Water System Users

We, **Red Mountain** Water System, I.D. **06091-7**, located in **Benton** County, are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring indicate whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. We did not meet our monitoring requirements for the chemicals listed below for the specified time period, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time.

	Chemical Contaminant	Required From	Required To
☐	Nitrate		
☐	Lead and Copper		
☐	Total Trihalomethanes		
☐	Haloacetic Acids		
☐	Bromate		
☐	Arsenic		
X	Complete Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)	***1/1/2023***	***12/31/2025***
	Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)		
☐	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)		
☐	Pesticides		
☐	Herbicides		
☐	Other		

At this time:

- **X** Our required samples for the selected contaminant(s) above have been collected for the current monitoring period.
- **X** We will collect samples in the future as required.
- **X** Other information for customers. **Water Source S03, New sample taken 5/13/2026**

For more information, contact **Paul Christensen** (Owner or Operator) at **(509) 492-4050** (Phone Number) or **PO Box 4002, Kennewick, WA 99302** (Address).

This notice is sent to you by **Red Mountain** Water System on **6/17/2026**.

Chemical Monitoring Public Notice Certification Form

This section must be completed by the water system. Signature below indicates notice contained all required elements.

Complete the following items (check all that apply):

- ☐ Notice mailed to all water customers on ___/___/___.
- ☐ Notice hand delivered to all water customers on ___/___/___.
- **X** Notice included in annual Consumer Confidence Report (attach copy).
- ☐ Notice posted at _____ on ___/___/___.

(***By Department Approval Only***)

Washington State Department of Health

Paul Christensen, Signature of owner or operator | **Owner & Operator** Position | **6/17/2026** Date

Send copy of completed notification and certification to

Office of Drinking Water, Water Quality Section
PO Box 47822
Olympia, WA 98504-7822
Email: ODW.WQCompliance@DOH.WA.GOV FAX: (360)236-2253

Washington State Department of Health

To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email civil.rights@doh.wa.gov.