



Locloman Water Association

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Water System Update for the Year 2023

This report is a look back at last year's water quality. 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 consumers are our best allies. Also included is the link to the Water Use Efficiency report online.

Source Water Assessment and Availability

Our water comes from one well drawing from an aquifer at 377 feet below the surface. It is a very pristine source as most wells in the area deal with iron and manganese issues that stain clothing. No treatment is required for this source. This well provides water to 59 homes in our neighborhood. We have installed a generator backup to keep the water running for you when the power is out.

In 2019 we began drawing water from our new well, which supplies the same quality water. With new pump and control components, we should maintain better water pressure throughout the neighborhood.

How can I get involved?

We each own 1/59th of this water system. Anytime we have a repair we look to you for help. We do not have a maintenance crew, only those on the board and a state certified operator to keep the system running safely.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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

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 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. 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, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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).

Contamination from Cross - Connections

Cross connections that could contaminate drinking water are a major concern. A cross connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment, systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems), fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems, or water sources of questionable quality. Cross connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to routine occurrences (line breaks, heavy water demand, power outages), causing contaminants to be drawn into the drinking water line (back siphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals may contaminate garden hoses left lying on the ground and connected to the water tap.

Community water supplies are continually jeopardized by cross connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed, and maintained. For more information, visit the web site of the American Backflow Prevention Association at www.abpa.org for a discussion on current issues.

Water Conservation

Conservation is important. If you wash your car, please use a nozzle that will shut off. Installing low flow shower heads and drip irrigation for the flowers will help to meet our goals. The EPA has created a website with lots of water conservation information and tips. It can be located here:

<https://www.epa.gov/watersense>

Arsenic

What is arsenic and where does it come from? Arsenic occurs naturally in the earth's crust. Most arsenic in drinking water comes from natural rock formations. As water flows through these formations, it can dissolve arsenic and carry it into underground aquifers, streams, or rivers that may become drinking water supplies. It is not uncommon for ground water to have very low levels of arsenic.

On 9/13/22 a test for arsenic had a result higher than the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the state. Those results are in the Water Quality Data table on the next page of this report. Eight previous tests results from 1995 through 2021 were significantly below the MCL. Two results after (3/22/23 & 6/5/23), were also significantly below the MCL. There is no way to confirm it but it is believed that the result from last year is not correct. A statement about arsenic is included next to comply with state requirements.

Some people who drink water that contains 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.

Water Quality Data

The table on this page lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we tested for during the calendar year 2022 or the last testing date. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 frequently.

Terms & abbreviations used in this table:

- 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.
- Lab MDA: Minimum detectable amount.
- 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 • ug/L: micrograms per liter
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- MFL: millions of fibers per liter(Asbestos)

Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Your Water	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	1	0	0		Monthly	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	10mg/L		ND	mg/L	9/25/23	No	Run off from fertilizer use
Arsenic	0.01		0.026	mg/L	6/5/23	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Asbestos	7 MFL		<0.113	MFL	6/23/17	No	Asbestos cement pipe
Barium	2 mg/L		0.035	mg/L	9/13/23	No	
Radionuclide Analysis Report	Lab MDA	MCL	Your Water	Units	Sample Date	Action	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radium 228 904.0	1.0	5	<0.369	pCi/L	9/14/20	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha	3.0	15.	<3.00	pCi/L	4/13/21	No	Decay of natural deposits
Volatile Organic chemicals			Results	Units	Sample Date	Action	Typical Source of Contaminant
VOC test panel EPA method 524.2			ND	ug/L	9/13/22	No	Contamination of ground water source
Synthetic Organic Compounds				ug/L	Sample Date	Action	Typical Source of Contaminant
Pesticides			ND		9/13/22	No	Contamination from run off
Herbicides			ND		9/13/22	No	Contamination from run off
Lead & Copper # of samples	# exceeding action level				Sample Date	Action	Typical Source of Contaminant
5	0		ND		06/22/22	No	Plumbing fixture decay
Secondary Inorganic Contaminants		MCL	Your Water	Units	Sample Date	Action	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids	700		110	mg/L	9/13/22	No	Naturally present
Manganees	0.050		0.110	mg/L	9/13/22	No	Naturally present in the environment
Iron	0.3		0.03	Mg/L	9/13/22	No	Naturally present in ground water

Water Quality questions?

Contact Tom Cunningham, certified operator 5610, WDM3, WTPO4, CCS
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