

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Town of Seabrook Water System

PWS ID# 2111010

Introduction

As a responsible public water system (PWS), our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest, appropriate cost.

Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. In the past year, cleaning and maintenance activities have been completed on Gravel Packed Well No. 2. These maintenance programs ensure these wells stay at peak water production. We have also completed cyber security upgrades to the water system.

Other investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by user rates. When considering the high value we place on quality drinking water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and ensures high-quality water is always available at your tap.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and how to get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

The sources of drinking water

(both tap water and bottled water) include

ivers, 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

NOW IT COMES WITH A
LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



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 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 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, 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**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

What is the source of my drinking water?

The Seabrook water system is supplied by groundwater from five gravel-packed wells and seven rockwells located in the western part of town. These wells supplied approximately 383.7 million gallons of water to the Town in 2024. The gravel-packed wells range from 50 to 125 feet deep. The rockwells are 400 to 500 feet deep. Gravel-Packed Wells 1, 3 and 7 pump water directly into the distribution system and are chlorinated with sodium

hypochlorite. Raw water is pumped to the WTF from nine wells consisting of seven bedrock wells and two gravel-packed wells. The WTF process includes greensand filtration for iron, manganese, and arsenic removal and bubble aeration for radon removal. The raw water is treated with sulfuric acid which decreases the pH for optimum iron, manganese and arsenic removal. Sodium hypochlorite promotes oxidation of iron, manganese and arsenic. Ferric chloride absorbs oxidized arsenic. After water passes through the pressure filters and the aeration units, sodium hypochlorite can be added to the water for disinfection. The clearwell, a concrete basin located below the facility, stores the finished water until delivery to the water system. At this point, potassium hydroxide is added for final pH adjustment and optimal corrosion control for customer plumbing.

Why are contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment Summary

NHDES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of each of the state's public water supply sources. Included in the report is a map of each source water protection area, a list of

potential and known contamination sources, and a summary of available protection options. The results of the assessment, prepared on June 13, 2000, except for GPW 7 which was prepared on June 10, 2005 are noted below.

Note: Due to the year the assessment was completed, some of the ratings may be different if updated to reflect current information.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at the Seabrook Water Department Office, 550 Route 107. For more information, call George Eaton, Primary Operator, at (603) 474-9921 or send an email to gmeaton@seabrooknh.org or visit the NHDES website.

Source Assessment Information			
Source Name	Susceptibility Factors		
	Low	Med	High
GPW 1	4	5	3
GPW 2	5	4	3
GPW 3	3	6	3
GPW 4	4	5	3
GPW 7	6	4	2
RW 1 and RW 2	4	4	4
RW 3	5	4	3
RW 4 and RW 5	5	5	2

GPW – Gravel-packed well; RW – Rockwell

How can I get involved?

Public Board of Selectmen/Water Commissioner meetings are held the first and third Mondays of each month. For more information about your drinking water, please call George M. Eaton, Primary Operator, at (603) 474-9921 or via email to gmeaton@seabrooknh.org. Also, the Town Manager and Selectmen can be contacted at (603) 474-3311 if additional information is required.

Violations and Other Information: There was a Monitoring and Reporting violation.

Definitions

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard or AGQS: The maximum concentration levels for contaminants in groundwater that are established under RSA 485-C, the Groundwater Protection Act.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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 Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: 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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations

BDL: Below Detection Level

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: pCiCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter

ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: micrograms per Liter

RAA: Running Annual Average

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

ug/L: micrograms per Liter

Drinking Water Contaminants:

Lead: 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. This water system is responsible for high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in your plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing cold water from your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not use hot water for drinking and 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at US EPA Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water

Health Effects of Lead: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems

System Name: Seabrook PWS ID: 2111010
2025 Report (2024 data)

If a drinking water public notice, MCL, Monitoring/Reporting, or treatment technique violation has occurred, the following table should be used to explain the violation and health effects:

VIOLATIONS					
VIOLATIONS	Date of Violation	Explain violation	Length of violation	Action taken to resolve	Health Effects (Env-Dw-804-810)
Monitoring and Reporting (M/R)	December 2024	In the month of December, only 14 of the required 15 samples were taken.	1 week	In January 2025, a public notice was sent with the fourth quarter billing, to all water consumers.	N/A

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions. PLEASE note the units listed under the Contaminant Name.

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	90 th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.594	07/18/24 to 08/26/24	0 of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	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. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (ppb)	15	0.0031	07/18/24 to 08/26/24	0 of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	(15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (Above 15 ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

*If applicable report average, range, and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions: PLEASE note the units listed under the Contaminant Name.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected *	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	<0.001 mg/L - 0.0047 mg/L	02/05/24 & 05/14/24	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	(2.5 ppb through 5 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. (Above 5 ppb) 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.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	<0.2 mg/L - 1.47 mg/L	07/30/24	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10ppm) 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. (Above 10 ppm) 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.

Radioactive Contaminants							
Uranium (pCi/L)	1.8 pCi/L	07/30/24	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
2,4 - D (ppb)	<1 ug/L	07/30/24	70	70	No	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
Alachlor (ppb)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	2	0	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Atrazine (ppb)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
Benzo(a)pyrene PAH (ppt)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	200	0	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks & distribution lines	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbofuran (ppb)	<1 ug/L	07/30/24	40	40	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or productive systems.
Chlordane (ppb)	<0.4 ug/L	07/30/24	2	0	No	Residue of banned termiticide	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dalapon (ppb)	<1 ug/L	07/30/24	200	200	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	<1 ug/L	07/30/24	400	400	No	Discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement, or possible reproductive difficulties.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	<1 ug/L	07/30/24	6	0	No	Discharge from rubber & chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Diquat (ppb)	<1 ug/L	07/30/24	20	70	No	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
Endrin (ppb)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	2	2	No	Residue of banned insecticide	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Glyphosate (ppb)	<10 ug/L	07/30/24	700	700	No	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
Heptachlor (ppt)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	400	0	No	Residue of banned pesticide	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Heptachlor- epoxide (ppt)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	200	0	No	Breakdown of heptachlor	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	1	0	No	Discharge from metal refineries & agricultural chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	50	50	No	Discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
Lindane (ppt)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	200	200	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber & gardens	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
Methoxychlor (ppb)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	40	40	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Oxamyl (Vidate) (ppb)	<1 ug/L	07/30/24	200	200	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes & tomatoes	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	1	0	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Picloram (ppb)	<2 ug/L	07/30/24	500	500	No	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Simazine (ppb)	<0.1 ug/L	07/30/24	4	4	No	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
Toxaphene (ppb)	<2 ug/L	07/30/24	3	0	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton & cattle	Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Benzene (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	5	0	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks & landfills	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	5	0	No	Discharge from chemical plants & other industrial activities	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	100	100	No	Discharge from chemical & agricultural chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	5	0	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	7	7	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	70	70	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	100	100	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	5	0	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	700	700	No	Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	RAA=5.5 2 samples	07/30/24	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MtBE) (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	13	13	No	A gasoline additive	The New Hampshire Bureau of Health Risk Assessment considers MtBE a possible human carcinogen. Some people who drink water containing MtBE in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Styrene (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	100	100	No	Discharge from rubber & plastic factories; leaching from landfills	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	5	5	No	Discharge from factories & dry cleaners	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	70	70	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	200	200	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	5	3	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	5	0	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factories	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromochloromethane Chloroform) (ppb)	RAA=21.0 2 samples	07/30/24	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	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.

Toluene (ppm)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	1	1	No	Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	2	0	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Xylenes (total contaminants listed) M/P-Xylene O-Xylene	<0.5 ug/L	07/30/24	10	10	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected *	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	1.64 ng/L	11/12/24	18	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	<2.00 ng/L	07/30/24	11	0	No		Some people who drink water containing perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	6.07 ng/L	11/12/24	15	0	No		Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	6.64 ng/L	11/12/24	12	0	No		Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment Technique (if any)	SMCL	50% AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	118 mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	250		N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	<0.2 mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	2		4	Add Health effects language from Env-Dw 806.11 or attach public notice to CCR
Iron (ppm)	<0.01 mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	0.3		N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0.0168mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	0.05		0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	0.0024mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detection		0.01	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pPH (ppm)	7.21 SU	07/30/24	N/A	6.5-8.5		N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	58 mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	100-250		N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	52 mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	250		500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	0.0084mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	5		N/A	Galvanized pipes

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional Tests	Description of data requested	Date	Treatment Technique (if any)	Results (with units)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
UCMR detects (if participant)					We participated in the 5th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public and can be obtained by contacting us if you are interested. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791