

2026 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, development of a service line inventory (SLI) as required by the EPA has progressed. Investigation of any unknown materials, continued development of the SLI, and any necessary replacements is scheduled to continue this year. We have also continued cybersecurity 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 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 (any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water) 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.

NOW IT COMES WITH A
LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pests or vegetation.
- **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 363.1 million gallons of water to the Town in 2025. 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 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

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) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

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 Reporting and Sample Results 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	ppb: parts per billion OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter
NA: Not Applicable	ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: micrograms per Liter
ND: Not Detectable at testing limits	RAA: Running Annual Average
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter	UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Drinking Water Contaminants:

Lead: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Seabrook Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in

reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Seabrook Water Department at water@seabrooknh.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

Lead In Schools: Per RSA 485:17-a, all NH schools and licensed child care facilities must test for lead at all drinking water outlets where children can drink the water and to remediate any outlets testing at or above 5 ppb. Three rounds of testing at least 6 months apart are required. A comprehensive list of facilities and results are available at www.gettheleadoutnh.org.

System Name: Seabrook PWS ID: 2111010
2026 Report (2025 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)
Reporting Failure / Sample Results	January 2025	In the month of January, there was a clerical error resulting in a coliform violation.	10 days	Reporting error resolved.	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	0.408	07/11/25 to 09/18/25	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	0.0022	07/11/25 to 09/18/25	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 - 0.0031 mg/L	03/11/25 to 10/22/25	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 - 1.32 mg/L	07/18/25 & 08/06/25	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.
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Radioactive Contaminants

Uranium (pCi/L)	<1 pCi/L - 1.3 pCi/L	07/30/25 to 08/19/25	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.
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Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

2,4 - D (ppb)	<1 ug/L	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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)	<1 ug/L	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	08/01/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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=3.4 2 samples	08/12/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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=29.0 2 samples	08/12/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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	07/24/25	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)	1.83 ng/L - 1.90 ng/L	07/23/25 - 10/22/25	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)	0.811 ng/L - <2.00 ng/L	10/22/25 - 07/23/25	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)	1.34 ng/L - 8.08 ng/L	07/23/25 - 10/22/25	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)	4.13 ng/L - 8.79 ng/L	07/23/25 - 10/22/25	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)	0.0168 mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	0.05		0.3	Geological

Nickel (ppm)	0.0024 mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detection		0.01	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH (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)	0.0084 mg/L	07/30/24	N/A	5		N/A	Galvanized pipes

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional Tests	Description of data requested	Date	Treatment Technique (if any)	Site IDs	Results (with units)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
None	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA

*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.