Dedham-Westwood Water District
2025 Water Quality Report

Image Above: Water main flushing via fire hydrants on Summer Street in Westwood.

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 3073000

Board of Water Commissioners

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www.dwwd.org

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THE WATER WE DRINK

The Dedham-Westwood Water District (DWWD) is pleased to present its Annual Water Quality Report for the calendar year 2025. The report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water. We are committed to providing you with high-quality drinking water, which is fundamental for our communities and way of life.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) routinely inspects and evaluates our water system for its technical, financial, and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you, our customers. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of drinking water available, Massachusetts Licensed Drinking Water Operators oversee the operations of your water system 24 hours a day.

In 2025, $ 3,540,701 was invested in water main improvements in Dedham and Westwood. Water main installation continued on East Street in Dedham, starting in January, in continuation of the previous year's work. In July, the second phase of the project began, with the limits extending from Norwich Street to Vincent Road on East Street. The project was fully completed at the end of November. In total, 3,278 linear feet of new water main, 16 hydrants, 65 valves, and 50 water service lines were installed. In June, water main improvements on Milk Street in Westwood commenced. In total, 1,225 linear feet of new water main, 3 hydrants, 6 valves, and 7 water service lines were installed.

Image of an excavator installing new water main pipe on Milk Street in Westwood.

Image of an excavator digging on East Street in Dedham to install new water main pipe.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources and use water wisely. Important educational information may be included with your bill, on our website, or on social media. The Board of Water Commissioners, three from Dedham and three from Westwood, appointed by each town's Select Board, typically meet monthly. The public is welcome to attend. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Executive Director Blake Lukis at 781-461-2776.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER?

Your drinking water supply is local. The source of your drinking water is groundwater, water that is present below the earth's surface in sand and gravel pore spaces from seventeen wells. Four wells (06G, 07G, 18G, & 19G) are located in

Westwood by the Neponset River near University Avenue, and one well (12G) is located by Rock Meadow Brook near Dover Road. In Dedham, one well is adjacent to the Neponset River near University Avenue (13G), and eleven wells (02G, 03G, 04G, 05G, 14G, 15G, 16G, 17G, 20G, 21G, & 22G) are located by the Charles River near Bridge Street. We serve a population of about 41,630 through approximately 13,313 meters and customer service lines. The District has emergency water connections with Boston, Norwood, Needham, and the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA). Last year, we obtained about 23% of the water supply from the MWRA. For a copy of the 2024 MWRA Water Quality Report, please reference our website at www.dwwd.org/waterquality.

HOW ARE THE SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER PROTECTED?

The MassDEP prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply sources serving our water system. The purpose of the report was to determine the susceptibility of our drinking water sources to contamination sources so that protection efforts can be best targeted. The results of the assessment are detailed in the report, which is available online at https://www.mass.gov/doc/northeast-region-source-water-assessment-protection-swap-program-reports/download#page=434 or at our office. The report assigns a high susceptibility ranking to the DWWD sources due to hazardous materials storage and use, transportation corridors, and residential land use. The high-threat activities listed by MassDEP are those that typically use, produce, or store contaminants of concern, which, if improperly managed, are potential sources of contamination. Dedham and Westwood have water resource and aquifer protection zoning bylaws to protect our drinking water sources. Residents and businesses are encouraged to protect drinking water sources, especially those living and working in proximity to the supply sources. Measures include proper use and disposal of hazardous materials like fertilizers and pesticides, properly disposing of pet waste, and using environmentally friendly deicers**.**

THE DISTRICT'S WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Licensed Drinking Water Operators continuously monitor the treatment of your drinking water with a multi-step process. First, the water is aerated, which helps oxidize minerals such as iron and manganese. Next, the water is filtered to remove any suspended material. Chlorine is added to provide disinfection. Then, the pH of the water is adjusted to an optimal level, so it is not corrosive to pipes and plumbing fixtures. Orthophosphate is added as a corrosion control measure, and fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay/cavities.

SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP WATER

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. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Inorganic contaminants-** such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Organic chemical contaminants-** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Pesticides and herbicides-** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Microbial contaminants-** such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **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, the Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations limiting certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MassDPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same level of protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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, and some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

CROSS CONNECTION PROGRAM

A *cross connection* is any temporary or permanent arrangement or connection between a public water system or consumer's drinking water system and any source or system containing non-potable water or other substances. One example of a cross connection is the piping between a public water system and a customer's lawn irrigation sprinkler system. The garden hose causes the most common cross connection.

Backflow is the undesirable reversal of flow of non-potable water or other substances through a cross connection and into the piping of a public water system or consumer's potable water system. The best way to prevent backflow is to make sure there is no connection between potable and non-potable sources. Never submerge a hose in soapy water, buckets, pools, tubs, sinks, drains, or chemicals. Purchase and install a hose bib vacuum breaker for all threaded water fixtures. These inexpensive, easy to install devices are found at local hardware stores.

Hose Connection Vacuum Breaker

The District requires homeowners to conduct an annual test on the backflow device connected to their irrigation system.

All non-residential properties connected to the District's water supply are surveyed for cross connections. Approved backflow prevention devices are tested either annually or biannually. Questions about the District's program or cross connections should be directed to Stephanie Costa at 781-461-2778.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Retesting Requirements Not Met for Dedham-Westwood Water District

Our water system failed to retest a replaced or repaired cross connection device within the 14-calendar day requirement per 310 CR 22.22(13)(e) over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During Calendar year 2025, we did not retest

for a replaced or repaired cross connection device and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?
There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?
Per 310 CMR 22.22(13)(e), any backflow device that failed a test must be repaired or replaced and retested within 14 calendar days. In May of 2025, we received notice that we did not complete the necessary retest within the required timeframe and received a Notice of Non-Compliance from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). The District corrected this issue and submitted a detailed plan to MassDEP on how the water system would modify its procedures to ensure that all failing backflow prevention devices are repaired and retested within the 14-day regulatory requirement.

For more information, please contact Blake Lukis at 781-461-2776.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Dedham-Westwood Water District | PWS ID#: 3073000 | Date distributed:05/12/2026

WATER CONSERVATION

Conserving water is important year-round and can be achieved easier than you think. Simple changes to your daily routine, such as taking shorter showers, running full loads of laundry and dishes, relying on Mother Nature to water your lawn, and turning off the tap while brushing your teeth, can make a big difference!

To support water conservation efforts, the District offers a Water Conservation Rebate Program for residents and businesses.

- **Residential customers** can receive a **$100 credit** on their water bill for installing a qualifying high-efficiency washing machine (limit one rebate every seven years).
- **Residents and businesses** are eligible for a **$75 credit** when installing an approved water-saving toilet (limit two rebates per property).

These upgrades not only help reduce water use but also lower utility costs. For full program details, visit: www.dwwd.org/rebate

In September, the District attended Dedham Day to promote water conservation and the Water Service Line Inventory Project. The district raffled off a rain barrel at the event and gave out candy, water bottles, pens, stickers, and magnets.

Photo of the Dedham-Westwood Water District's booth at Dedham Day. Pictured (left to right) are Customer Service Representative Heidi Rougeau and Communications Coordinator Allyssa Lane.

The District also partners with the Great American Rain Barrel Company to offer Dedham and Westwood residents a $10 discount on rain barrel purchases. Each barrel can collect up to 60 gallons of rainwater for outdoor use, an effective way to conserve water. Learn more at www.dwwd.org/rainbarrels

Complimentary low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators are available at the District Headquarters, 50 Elm Street, Dedham. Follow us on social media for water-saving tips throughout the year

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Image of a social media graphic with information for customers about the rain barrel program, including the 2026 discount code.

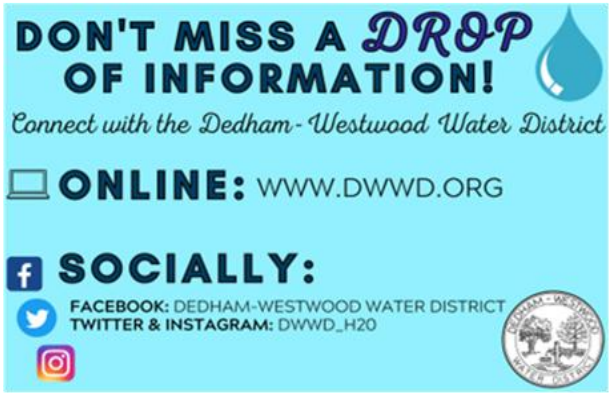

Image of a graphic with the District's website and social media links.

STAY CONNECTED WITH THE DISTRICT

Like/follow us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram for District-related news, programs, and information. Social media account information can be referenced in the graphic on the left. Or click the hyperlinks above.

DWWD WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

DEFINITIONS TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND TEST RESULTS:

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.
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.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (**SMCL)**: These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Not Detected (ND): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Not Applicable (N/A)
Grains per gallon (GPG): An alternate scale for measuring hardness of a water.
Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (OSRG): This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water at or below which adverse health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. This number is compared to the action level to determine lead and copper compliance.
Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of four consecutive quarters of data.
ppm (parts per million or mg/L): 1 drop in 10 gallons, 1 inch in 16 miles, or one penny in $10,000.
ppb (parts per billion or ug/L): 1 drop in 10,000 gallons, 1 inch in 16,000 miles, or one penny in $10,000,000.
ppt (parts per trillion or ng/L): 1 drop in 10,000,000 gallons, 1 inch in 16,000,000 miles or one penny in $10,000,000,000.
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

The data presented in the following tables are from testing performed in 2025 on the Dedham-Westwood Water District Supply unless otherwise noted. Over the course of a year, the District takes hundreds of water samples to ensure its quality and your safety. The tables below show only those parameters that were detected in the water.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Parameter, Units, and Testing Date/Schedule	Range	Max	Average	MCL	MCLG	Compliance	Source
[1] Fluoride (ppm)	0.52-0.71	0.71	0.63	4	4	Yes	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm) 1/10/2025	0.52-1.39	1.39	0.96	10	10	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
[2] Chlorine (ppm)	Range of treatment plant effluent values; 0.94-1.74. Range of individual distribution samples; 0-2.86	1.74; 2.86	Average of all treatment plant effluent values; 1.45. Highest quarterly running annual average; 0.83	MRDL =4	MRDLG=4	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.
Perchlorate (ppb) 7/18, 8/5, 10/24 2025	ND-2.1	2.1	0.56	2.0	N/A	Yes	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, and blasting agents.

[1] Fluoride samples are analyzed daily at our two treatment facilities and monthly at an independent laboratory. Fluoride has a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) of 2.0 ppm.
[2] Chlorine samples are taken multiple times a day from our water treatment facilities, as well as from various locations throughout the two towns on a weekly basis. It is added to your water for disinfection purposes, and as a safeguard against biological pathogens. The District buys water from the MWRA at times, therefore, sites throughout the system may have higher chlorine residual values than those of the treatment plant effluents.

TOTAL COLIFORM

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take 6 corrective actions, and we completed 6 of these actions.

UNDERSTANDING PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

Parameter, Units, and Testing Date/Schedule	Range	Max	Average	MCL	MCLG	Compliance	Source
PFAS6 (ppt) Collected Monthly	8.0-19.3	19.3	Highest quarterly average: 16.4	20	----------	Yes	Discharge and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including the production of moisture and oil-resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS, such as fire-fighting foams.

Since October 2020, MassDEP promulgated a PFAS public drinking water standard, called a Massachusetts Maximum Contamination Level (MMCL), of 20 nanograms per liter (ng/L) (or parts per trillion (ppt)) – individually or for the sum of the concentrations of six specific PFAS. These PFAS are perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS); perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA); perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS); perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA); perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA); and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA). MassDEP abbreviates this set of six PFAS as “PFAS6.” This drinking water standard is set to protect against adverse health effects for everyone consuming the water.

In October 2025, the Dedham-Westwood Water District began construction of a 2,800-square-foot masonry building addition to the existing White Lodge Water Treatment Plant in Westwood for PFAS treatment. Through a pilot program, several PFAS treatment options at the plant were tested. The results concluded that the best way to remove PFAS at the White Lodge Treatment Plant was to implement ion exchange. Think of this process like a magnet. We use a special filter material (called resin) that acts like a positive magnet. PFAS chemicals act like the opposite, negative side of a magnet. When the water flows through the filter, the PFAS are pulled in and stick to the resin — just like how opposite magnets snap together — while the clean water passes through. IX resins used for PFAS treatment operate by exchanging chloride anions with PFAS compounds, thereby removing them from the source water. The project’s estimated completion date is Spring 2027.

The District has a dedicated PFAS informational web page. It contains monthly testing results, previous public outreach initiatives, and more. The page can be found at www.dwwd.org/pfas.

ORGANIC DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Parameter, Units, and Testing Date/Schedule	Range of Individual Site Results	Maximum Quarterly Running Annual Average *(How compliance is calculated)*	MCL	MCLG	Compliance	Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) Quarterly 2025	8.9-91	77	80	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) Quarterly 2025	7.5-50.6	42	60	0	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

LEAD AND COPPER

Presented below is data from our 3rd quarter 2025 sampling event. A total of 31 samples were collected at MassDEP-approved sites. The range of lead samples was ND-101 ppb, and the range of copper was ND-0.17 ppm.

Parameter and Units	EPA's Action Level *(for sampling of customer homes with the highest risk)*	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Results	Compliance	Source
[3] Lead (ppb)	90% of all homes tested must be below 15 ppb	0 ppb	90% of all homes tested measured below 2 ppb.	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits. There was one site with a value above the AL of 15 ppb at 101 ppb.
[4] Copper (ppm)	90% of all homes tested must be below 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90% of all homes tested measured below 0.10 ppm.	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. There were NO sites with values above the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.

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. The District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing District-owned lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for several minutes, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes before using water for drinking or cooking. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

In 2025, the district continued its Water Service Line Inventory Project by identifying unknown water service lines.

Free inspection appointments were offered throughout the year to continue to reduce the number of unknown private service lines. Starting in May, door-knocking was conducted with district staff and our subcontractor, Raybern, in both towns to reach customers who had not responded to previous inspection requests.

In September, after two years of conducting the project, approximately 400 properties were assessed $400 fines for failing to comply with a mandatory service line inspection. Of the 400 properties fined, 300 were in Dedham, and 100 were in Westwood.

At the end of December, the district was required to notify customers by mail, using a prescribed Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) letter if any portion of their service line material was unknown. For 2025, the district sent out 437 letters to properties with unknown service lines. Compared to 2024, when 2,502 letters were sent out, this is a 82.5% reduction. Customers with a lead water service were also notified with a MassDEP letter. In total, 15 lead letters were sent out.

RADIONUCLIDES

Parameter, Units, and Testing Date/Schedule	Range of Individual Site Results	Max	MCL	MCLG	Compliance	Source
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L) 2/16/2023	ND-1.82	1.82	15	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L) 2/16/2023	ND	ND	----------	----------	N/A	
Radium-228 (pCi/L) 2/16/2023	ND-1.08	1.08	----------	----------	N/A	
Combined Radium (pCi/L) 2/16/2023	1.08	----------	5	----------	Yes	

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

The EPA has not established drinking water standards for the following parameters. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Parameter, Units, and Testing Date/Schedule	Range	Max	Average	MCL	SMCL	Source
Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (ppm) Hardness converted to Grains per gallon (GPG) 5/30/2025	74.1-134 4.3-7.8	134 7.8	104 6.0	No MCL	No SMCL	Erosion of natural deposits. Primarily composed of calcium and magnesium.
[5] Sodium (ppm) Quarterly 2025	63.6-107	107	84.9	No MCL. ORSG guideline = 20 ppm	No SMCL	Discharge from the use of or improper storage of sodium-containing deicing compounds. Also, in water softening agents.

[5] Some people who drink water containing sodium at high concentrations for many years could experience an increase in blood pressure.

Parameter, Units, and Testing Date/Schedule	Range	Max	Average	MCL	SMCL	Source
Calcium (ppm) 5/30/25 and Quarterly 2025	12.3-31.9	31.9	27.8	No MCL	No SMCL	Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron (ppb) 5/30/25 and Quarterly 2025	ND-76	76	25	No MCL	300 ppb	Natural and industrial sources, as well as aging and corroding distribution systems and household pipes.
Potassium (ppm) 5/30/25	6.84-11	11	8.92	No MCL	No SMCL	Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium (ppm) 5/30/25 and Quarterly 2025	4.88-10.7	10.7	7.84	No MCL	No SMCL	
Chloride (ppm) 5/30/25 and Quarterly 2025	100-217	217	165	No MCL	250 ppm	Discharge from the use of or improper storage of sodium or calcium-containing deicing compounds. Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
[6] Manganese (ppb) 5/30/25 and Quarterly 2025	ND-52	52	10.1	No MCL. ORSG Lifetime Health Advisory (HA) = 300 ppb and Acute HA = 1000 ppb	50 ppb	Natural sources, as well as discharges from industrial use.
Sulfate (ppm) 5/30/25 and Quarterly 2025	ND-15.2	15.2	5.3	No MCL	250 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH 5/30/25 and Quarterly 2025	7.7-8.5	8.5	8.0	No MCL	6.5-8.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems/erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt) Monthly 2025	ND-3.79	3.79	2.48	No MCL	No SMCL	Discharge and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including moisture and oil-resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS, such as fire-fighting foams.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt) Monthly 2025	1.96-3.83	3.83	2.84	No MCL	No SMCL	

Image of a clear salt shaker filled with salt.

SODIUM

The District tests for sodium quarterly, and the highest level was about 107 mg/L (about 25 mg per 8 oz. glass of water). The level would be considered very low sodium by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Sodium in drinking water contributes only a small fraction of a person's overall intake (less than 5%).

[6] Infants and children who drink water containing manganese at high concentrations could develop learning and behavior problems. People with liver disease who drink water containing manganese at high concentrations could develop neurological disorders.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 RESULTS (2025 data)

The purpose of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is to provide EPA with data to support decisions concerning whether or not to regulate these contaminants. The District participated in sampling during January, April, July, and October 2025.

Parameter and Units	Average	Range of Detections	Typical Source	Health Effects
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppb)	0.00205	ND-0.0041	Manmade chemical; breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging and household products.	Based on studies of laboratory animals, depending on the level and length of exposure, PFHxA in drinking water may affect the liver, the blood, and the thyroid and may cause effects on the developing fetus. PFHxA is generally considered less toxic than PFOA and is cleared from the body much faster than PFOS, PFOA, and other longer-chain PFAS.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppb)	0.005825	0.0047-0.0065	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon, fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films	Exposure to PFOA in drinking water may affect the liver, cholesterol, and thyroid hormone levels. Some studies indicate that exposures to elevated levels of PFOA could cause immunological effects, developmental effects, and some types of cancer in laboratory animals and in people.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppb)	0.003525	ND-0.0051	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS is still generated incidentally.	Exposure to PFOS in drinking water may affect the liver, cholesterol, and thyroid hormone levels. Some studies indicate that exposures to elevated levels of PFOS could cause immunological effects, developmental effects, and some types of cancer in laboratory animals and in people.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	0.0049	0.0039-0.0059	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant.	Although PFPeA has not been well studied, because it is structurally similar to PFBA and some other shorter-chain perfluorinated compounds that have been associated with effects on various organ systems, it may cause similar effects, for example, on the liver and thyroid. Like PFBA, PFPeA may be less toxic than PFOA and PFOS, and is cleared from the body much faster than these and other longer-chain PFAS.