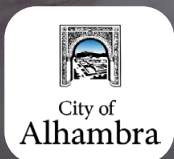


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
City of Alhambra

此份有关你的食水报告，
内有重要资料和讯息，请找
他人替你翻译及解释清楚。

PWS ID#: CA1910001



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (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 and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health-care provider.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.



Hard vs. Soft Water

Hard water contains higher levels of naturally occurring minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium. These minerals are not harmful to human health and can even contribute beneficial nutrients. However, hard water can cause scale buildup in pipes, appliances, and fixtures. Soft water has lower mineral content and allows soap to lather more easily. It also helps extend the life of water heaters, washing machines, and plumbing fixtures. Hardness levels vary widely depending on local geological and groundwater conditions. Some households choose to install water softeners to reduce scaling and improve appliance efficiency. It is important to note that water hardness is a quality issue, not a safety concern. Both hard and soft water supplied by public water systems meet all health-based drinking water standards.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. Alhambra City Council meets the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, located at 111 South First Street.

Source Water Assessment

The City of Alhambra Utilities Department has conducted drinking water source assessments for its groundwater sources. The latest assessment was completed in April 2009. Sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: auto repair shops, sewer collection systems, dry cleaners, irrigated crops, leaking underground storage tanks, high-density housing, and historic dump and landfill sites. A summary of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the environmental compliance specialist at (626) 570-3259.



Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Alhambra maintains approximately 18,000 service connections and provides approximately 83,000 customers with quality drinking water that meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. The city's main source of water (70 percent) comes from local groundwater from the Main San Gabriel Water Basin. An additional source of water (30 percent) comes from a service connection with the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). The MWD water is surface water from the Colorado River and State Water Project, which is treated at the Weymouth Treatment Plant in the City of La Verne and transported via transmission main to the City of Alhambra.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Environmental Compliance Specialist, Michael Thai, at (626) 570-3259.



Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



“Water is the driving force of all nature.”

—Leonardo da Vinci

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 City of Alhambra 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 it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling 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, or 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 it tested, contact the City of Alhambra

Utilities Department at (626) 570-3259. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed at cityofalhambra.org/714/Water-Service-Line-Inventory. Please contact us at (626) 570-3259 if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.



Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria, such as coliforms, ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.

Q&A

Why can tap water have a taste?

Taste in drinking water is usually related to naturally occurring minerals, disinfectants, or seasonal changes in source water. While these characteristics may affect taste, they do not typically indicate a health risk.

Why is water sometimes called the “original energy drink”?

Water helps regulate body temperature, supports digestion, and keeps joints moving—without sugar, calories, or caffeine.

Can weather affect drinking water quality?

Heavy rain, drought, or seasonal changes can influence source water conditions. Water systems adjust treatment processes as needed to maintain water quality during changing environmental conditions.

Why is maintaining water infrastructure important?

Pipes, pumps, and treatment facilities are critical for delivering safe drinking water. Regular maintenance and upgrades help prevent leaks, breaks, and service disruptions.

What can customers do to help protect water quality?

Customers can help by reporting leaks, avoiding cross-connections, maintaining household plumbing, and staying informed through their annual water quality report.

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit bit.ly/3leRyXy.



— BY THE NUMBERS —



82

The average number of gallons of water an American uses per day.



27%

The percent of household water use attributable to toilets.



700

The average number of gallons that a household can save each year with water-efficient fixtures.



50-100

The typical design lifespan of underground drinking water pipes, in years.



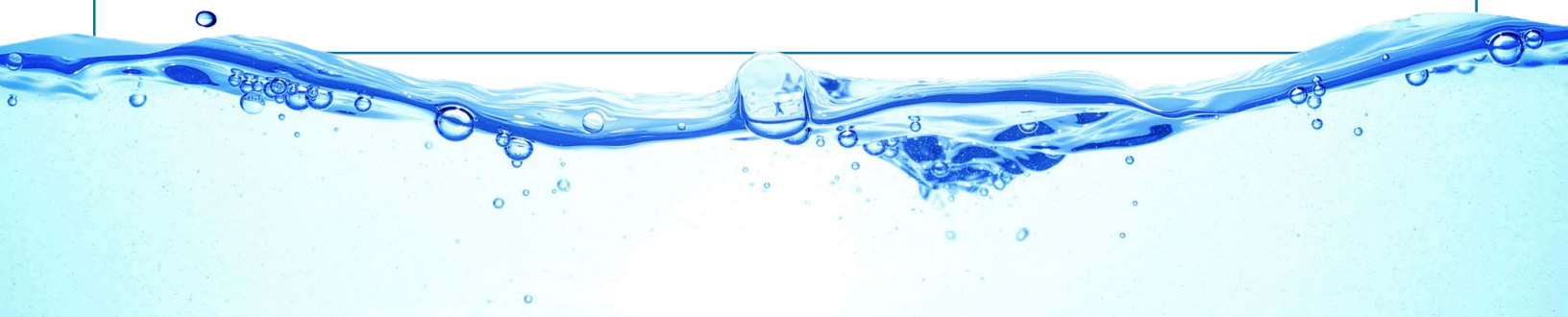
<1%

The percent of Earth's water that is readily available as fresh drinking water.

What Causes the Pink Stain on Bathroom Fixtures?

The reddish-pink color frequently noted in bathrooms on shower stalls, tubs, tile, toilets, sinks, and toothbrush holders and on pets' water bowls is caused by the growth of the bacterium *Serratia marcescens*. *Serratia* is commonly isolated from soil, water, plants, insects, and vertebrates (including humans). The bacteria can be introduced into the house through any of these sources. The bathroom provides a perfect environment (moist and warm) for bacteria to thrive.

The best solution to this problem is to clean and dry these surfaces to keep them free from bacteria. Chlorine-based compounds work best, but keep in mind that abrasive cleaners may scratch fixtures, making them more susceptible to bacterial growth. Chlorine bleach can be used periodically to disinfect the toilet and help eliminate the occurrence of the pink residue. Keeping bathtubs and sinks wiped down using a solution that contains chlorine will also help to minimize its occurrence. *Serratia* will not survive in chlorinated drinking water.



What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants



Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

Fixtures With Green Stains

A green or blue-green stain on kitchen or bathroom fixtures is caused by tiny amounts of copper that dissolve in your home's copper plumbing system when the water sits unused overnight. Copper staining may be the result of a leaky faucet or a faulty toilet flush valve, so be sure your plumbing is in good working order.

Copper stains may also be caused by overly hot tap water. Generally speaking, you should maintain your water temperature at a maximum of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. You should consult the owner's manual for your heater or check with your plumber to determine your current heat setting. Lowering your water temperature will reduce the staining problem and save you money on your energy bill.

Also keep in mind that a tap that is used often throughout the day usually will not produce copper stains, so if you flush the tap for a minute or so before using the water for cooking or drinking, copper levels will be reduced.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Microplastics in Drinking Water

Microplastics are tiny plastic particles smaller than a grain of rice that are now being detected in oceans, rivers, soils, and even the air. Scientists have also identified microplastics in drinking water supplies worldwide. These particles come from the breakdown of larger plastic products, synthetic clothing fibers, tire wear, and many everyday consumer items. Because plastics degrade slowly, microplastics are becoming increasingly widespread in the environment.

Modern water treatment processes, including filtration and sedimentation, remove a large portion of microplastics from source water. Advanced treatments, such as granular-activated carbon and membrane filtration, can further reduce microplastic levels.

Consumers interested in minimizing microplastic exposure can use certified drinking water filters, reduce single-use plastic consumption, and support responsible plastic recycling and waste reduction efforts.



Safeguard Your Drinking Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain it to reduce leaching to water sources, or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.

Disinfection By-Products Explained

Disinfection by-products, commonly called DBPs, form when disinfectants such as chlorine react with naturally occurring organic matter in water. Two of the most commonly monitored DBPs are total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). While disinfectants play a vital role in protecting public health by killing harmful bacteria and viruses, these reactions can produce small amounts of DBPs. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of DBPs has been associated with increased health risks, which is why strict federal standards regulate these substances.

We carefully balance the need for effective disinfection with the control of DBP formation. This includes optimizing treatment processes, managing natural organic matter, maintaining proper disinfectant levels, and adjusting system operations seasonally. Customers can help reduce DBP exposure at home by allowing tap water to run briefly before use, using certified carbon filters, and refrigerating drinking water to allow some DBPs to dissipate.

Disinfection remains one of the most important public health achievements in modern history. Water utilities continuously work to ensure that water is both microbiologically safe and compliant with DBP regulations.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It's not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips.



- Automatic dishwashers use three to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

FOG (Fats, Oils, and Grease)

You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:

- Pour FOG down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a wastebasket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect FOG into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products, including all wipes.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth 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 to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
				Groundwater Source		Surface Water MWD–Weymouth Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppm)	2025	1	0.6	ND	NA	0.096	ND–0.12	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppm)	2025	1	2	0.562	0.022–0.100	0.129	NA	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2025	10	0.1	NA	NA	3.0	ND–12	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.43	0.01–3.42	2.6	1.1–3.1	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Coliform Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations (percent positive samples)	2025	TT	NA	0.07	ND–0.85	0.08	ND–0.5	No	Naturally occurring
E. coli (State Revised Total Coliform Rule) (positive samples)	2025	0	(0)	ND	NA	NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	0.62	0.47–0.82	0.7	0.5–0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	15	(0)	3.95	0.67–8.24	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	50	(0)	NA	NA	ND	ND–5	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	5.54	2.3–11	9.4	ND–18	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2025	10	20	5.3	2.7–8	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2025	10	10	3.9	0.54–6.2	ND	NA	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2025	6	1	1.6	ND–3.6	ND	NA	No	Inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries; Historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts

Regulated Substances									
				Groundwater Source		Surface Water MWD–Weymouth Plant			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2025	5	0.019	ND	NA	ND	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	2025	5	0.06	0.64	ND–1.9	ND	NA	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	25.6	9.5–47	32	28–37	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	2025	5	1.7	0.74	ND–23	ND	NA	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.06	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2020–2025	20	0.43	3.78	1–7.1	ND ²	ND–3 ²	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community									
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	PHG (MCLG)	Amount Detected (90th %ILE)	Range Low-High	Sites Above AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source	
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.31	ND–0.58	0/60	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	ND	ND–3.4	0/60	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Secondary Substances									
			Groundwater Source			Surface Water MWD–Weymouth Plant			
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Aluminum (ppb)	2025	200	600	ND	NA	96	ND–120	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	43	19–55	92	86–98	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (units)	2025	15	NS	1	1–3	1	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	ND	ND–130	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	13	ND–47	ND	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor, Threshold (TON)	2025	3	NS	ND	ND–2	ND	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	658	450–770	868	784–981	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	56	26–81	176	139–212	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	348	250–510	506	346–660	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	5	NS	0.17	ND–0.9	ND	NA	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Groundwater Source		Surface Water MWD–Weymouth Plant		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	159	130–210	110	95–124	NA
Boron (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	130	NA	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2025	51	30–79	56	43–70	NA
Chlorate (ppb)	2025	NA	NA	31	NA	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO₃] (ppm)	2025	240	160–290	234	189–280	NA
Lithium (ppb)	2025	ND	ND–24	56	43–70	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	14.5	7.8–24	22	19–25	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid [PFOS] (ppt)	2025	ND	NA	ND	NA	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2025	ND	NA	ND	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2025	36	29–46	89	78–100	NA

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

²Sampled in 2024.

³Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

TON (Threshold Odor Number): A measure of odor in water.

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

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

