



## CITY OF MONTEREY PARK

# 2025

## ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

### Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

The City's water supply comes from production wells located in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin (Main Basin). In addition, the City purchased water from San Gabriel Valley Water Company, which also pumps groundwater from the Main Basin and the Central Basin. As a result of historical industrial discharge, groundwater in some areas of the Main Basin is contaminated. The City has worked with the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority to clean up groundwater contamination. Several water treatment facilities, including a centralized ultraviolet light advanced oxidation process system and two separate granular activated carbon units, were constructed by the City to remove contaminants from the groundwater.

### Are There Any Precautions the Public Should Consider?

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 healthcare providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate measures to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### What is in My Drinking Water?

Your drinking water is tested by a certified professional water system operators and certified laboratories to ensure its safety. The City of Monterey Park Public Works Department routinely tests drinking water from its wells, treatment facilities, and distribution system pipes for bacterial and chemical contaminants.

The chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2025 or from the most recent tests. The State allows the City to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants in groundwater do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, are more than one year old.

The chart lists all the contaminants detected in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also included.

We are proud to report that during 2025, the drinking water provided by the City to your home met or surpassed all federal and state drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

#### 1,4-Dioxane

1,4-Dioxane is a chemical primarily used as an industrial stabilizer to enhance performance of solvents in many manufacturing processes. It is found in foods such as shrimp, chicken, and tomatoes, in food additives, and in ordinary household products such as cosmetics, deodorants, and shampoos. The USEPA has classified 1,4-dioxane as a probable human carcinogen. There is no federal or state MCL for 1,4-dioxane in drinking water; however, DDW established a Notification Level and a reporting limit of 3 µg/l in 1998. A Notification Level is a health-based advisory level established by DDW for drinking water chemicals that lack MCLs.

The City has been required to test several of its wells and treated water for 1,4-Dioxane since 2004 and has never exceeded the initial Notification Level of 3 µg/l. In 2010, DDW lowered the 1,4-dioxane Notification Level to 1 µg/l, resulting in detections in some City wells exceeding the new Notification Level. In 2025, the City wells were treated, and the 1,4-dioxane levels were not detected. We believe the 1,4-dioxane found in these wells originated from industrial discharges. The City's 1,4-dioxane levels are below DDW's response level, which is now 35 µg/l.

### WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have established voluntary water quality goals for certain contaminants. These goals are often set at levels that are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, they provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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 are set by USEPA.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** 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 Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of using disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

### WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER?

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

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### Drinking Water Source Assessment

In accordance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the City's drinking water sources was completed in December 2002. The assessment concluded that the City's sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fleet/truck/bus terminals, utility stations, maintenance areas, gasoline stations, dry cleaners, known contaminant plumes, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, plastics/synthetics producers, chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

The sources are also considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: leaking underground storage tanks and transportation corridors. A copy of the complete assessment is available from the City of Monterey Park Water Department, 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, California 91754. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the Assistant Water Utility Manager at (626) 307-1293.

San Gabriel Valley Water Company completed its groundwater source assessments in 2002, and in 2005 and 2008 for sources added to the system. Groundwater sources are considered vulnerable to discharge from industry, factories, landfills, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, gasoline stations, high-density housing, fleet truck and bus terminals, underground storage tanks, and sewer collection systems.

A copy of the complete assessment is available from the City of Monterey Park Water Department, 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, California 91754. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the Assistant Water Utility Manager at (626) 307-1293.

### Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the risk of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have it tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

The City of Monterey Park Water Department is completing an inventory of service line materials. If you would like to know what material your service line is made of, please contact the Assistant Water Utility Manager at (616) 307-1293.

The City of Monterey Park Water Department leads tap sampling at customer premises every three years. If you would like to know the results of the last monitoring round or participate in the next monitoring round, please get in touch with us at (616) 307-1293.

The City failed to complete and submit the initial service lines inventory by October 16, 2024. The City also failed to provide public education regarding the initial inventory by November 15, 2024. The initial inventory was submitted on June 23, 2025, and the notifications were sent to the customers on July 25, 2025.

### Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Please note that there are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. Scientific research suggests that exposure to certain PFAS may lead to adverse health outcomes. Research is still ongoing to determine how exposure to these different PFAS chemicals occurs and how they can affect human health. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals. Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

### Your Water Quality Matters

The City of Monterey Park remains committed to providing high-quality, safe drinking water. This annual report, required by state and federal law, shares important details about your water and how we ensure its safety.

In 2025, we performed thousands of tests and continued to meet—and often exceed—all drinking water standards. We also tested for unregulated contaminants to support future health protections and participated in early warning monitoring through the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster to guard against industrial pollutants.

We appreciate your efforts to use water wisely and invite you to review this report. If you have any questions, please contact the Assistant Water Utility Manager, George Noriega at (626) 307-1293. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información o traducción, favor de contactar al asistente del gerente de servicio de agua, George Noriega (626-307-1293).

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

**George Noriega,**  
Assistant Water Utility Manager

### How Can You Participate In Water Decisions?

Regularly scheduled meetings of the City Council are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM at 320 West Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.

### What Are Water Quality Standards?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits on contaminants in bottled water that provide the same level of public health protection. Drinking water standards established by the USEPA and the DDW set limits on substances that may affect consumer health or the aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs as is economically and technologically feasible.

**Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

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

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

**Notification Level (NL):** An advisory level that, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside, such as the city council or county board of supervisors.

Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

### Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulation. Every five years, the USEPA identifies a list of unregulated chemicals for monitoring by the nation's water utilities over three years. The current monitoring cycle (UCMR-5) is from 2023 to 2025. If a constituent is detected, the results from this monitoring are included in this report. Once the USEPA compiles this occurrence data nationally, it will determine whether there is a meaningful opportunity to improve the health protection of drinking water through regulation of these contaminants.

### Cross-Connection

To ensure water quality, the City of Monterey Park Water Department has an effective cross-connection control program. This program safeguards the public water supply by preventing risks from customers' properties. Our specialists test all backflow prevention assemblies annually and manage the installation of new systems for both commercial and residential properties.

Backflow can happen due to pressure changes in our distribution system or a customer's plumbing, making customers our first line of defense. Minor home improvement projects without proper safeguards can pose risks. Adhering to plumbing codes and standards is essential for community water safety. Always consult a qualified plumbing professional.

Many water-use activities can introduce substances that may cause aesthetic issues or health concerns if they enter the distribution system. Common cross-connections include:

- Garden hoses connected to a hose bib without a vacuum breaker.
- Toilet tank fill valves lacking the required air gap.
- Landscape irrigation systems without proper backflow prevention.

The potential contaminants are numerous. The EPA notes various substances have contaminated drinking water due to inadequate cross-connection control, such as Antifreeze from heating systems, lawn chemicals from hoses or sprinklers, blue water from toilet tanks, and carbonated water from soda dispensers.

### WANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?

There's a wealth of information online about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites – both local and national – to begin your own research are:

City of Monterey Park: [www.montereypark.ca.gov](http://www.montereypark.ca.gov)

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority: [www.wqa.com](http://www.wqa.com)

Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster: [www.watermaster.org](http://www.watermaster.org)

Water Education Foundation: [www.watereducation.org](http://www.watereducation.org)

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: [www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com)

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water: [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certific/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certific/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.html)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>

California Department of Water Resources: [www.water.ca.gov](http://www.water.ca.gov)

Water Conservation Tips: [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com)  
[www.wateruseitwisely.com](http://www.wateruseitwisely.com)

# CITY OF MONTEREY PARK 2025

## DRINKING WATER QUALITY

| PRIMARY STANDARDS                               |            |                    |                |  |                        |                                    |                               |   |   |
|---|------------|--------------------|----------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM                             |            |                    |                |  |                        |                                    |                               |   |   |
| Disinfectant Residuals                          | Violation? | Primary MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MRDLG)    | Range of Detection                                       | Average                | Most Recent Sampling Date          |                               | Typical Source of Constituent   |   |
| Chlorine [as CL2] (ppm)                         | No         | (4.0)              | 4              | 0.10-2.00  | 0.73                   | 2025                               |                               | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment   |   |
| Disinfection By-Products (a)(b)                 | Violation? | Primary MCL        | PHG (MCLG)     | Range of Detection                                       | Average                | Most Recent Sampling Date          |                               | Typical Source of Constituent   |   |
| TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes] (ppb)     | No         | 80                 | N/A            | 2.7-20   | 12.85                  | 2025                               |                               | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection  |   |
| HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)     | No         | 60                 | N/A            | 1.1-2.8  | 2.15                   | 2025                               |                               | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection  |   |
| Lead and Copper (Residential Internal Plumbing) | Violation? | Action Level       | PHG (MCLG)     | Sample Data  | Range of Detection     | 90th Percentile                    | Most Recent Sampling Date     | Typical Source of Constituent   |   |
| Copper (ppm)                                    | No         | 1.3                | 0.3            | 0 of the 37 samples collected exceeded the action level. | ND-0.97                | 0.33                               | 2024                          | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |   |
| Lead (ppb)                                      | No         | 15                 | 0.2            | 0 of the 37 samples collected exceeded the action level. | ND - 5.6               | ND                                 | 2024                          | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  |   |
| SOURCE WATER                                    |            |                    |                |  |                        |                                    |                               |   |   |
| Inorganic Constituents                          | Violation? | Primary MCL        | PHG (MCLG)     | Range of Detection for SWWC                              | Average Level for SWWC | Range of Detection for MPK Sources | Average Level for MPK Sources | Most Recent Sampling Date   | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Aluminum (ppm)                                  | No         | 1                  | 0.6            | ND   | ND                     | ND-0.26                            | 0.08                          | 2025  | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes  |
| Arsenic (ppb)(c)                                | No         | 10                 | 0.004          | ND   | ND                     | ND-3.1                             | 0.66                          | 2025  | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass  |
| Chromium (hexavalent) (ppb)                     | No         | 10                 | 0.02           | 2.20 - 4.90  | 3.33                   | 0.04-3.7                           | 1.79                          | 2025  | 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 |
| Fluoride (ppm) [Naturally occurring]            | No         | 2.0                | 1              | ND - 0.94  | 0.6                    | 0.5-0.9                            | 0.7                           | 2025  | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories  |
| Nitrate as N (ppm)                              | No         | 10                 | 10             | ND - 4.20  | 2.44                   | 2.2-4.1                            | 2.9                           | 2025  | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Organic Constituents                            | Violation? | Primary MCL        | PHG (MCLG)     | Range of Detection for SWWC                              | Average Level for SWWC | Range of Detection for MPK Sources | Average Level for MPK Sources | Most Recent Sampling Date   | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Dichloromethane (ppb)                           | No         | 5                  | 4              | ND   | ND                     | ND - 2.2                           | ND                            | 2025  | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide   |
| Radioactive Constituents                        | Violation? | Primary MCL        | PHG (MCLG)     | Range of Detection for SWWC                              | Average Level for SWWC | Range of Detection for MPK Sources | Average Level for MPK Sources | Most Recent Sampling Date   | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)           | No         | 15                 | (0)            | ND - 7.66  | 4.24                   | ND-11                              | 3.9                           | 2024  | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Uranium (pCi/L)                                 | No         | 20                 | 0.43           | 1.90 - 11.00   | 6.8                    | ND-8.3                             | ND                            | 2025  | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetics                |            |                    |                |  |                        |                                    |                               |   |   |
| SOURCE WATER                                    |            |                    |                |  |                        |                                    |                               |   |   |
|   | Violation? | Secondary MCL      | PHG (MCLG)     | Range of Detection for SWWC                              | Average Level for SWWC | Range of Detection for MPK Sources | Average Level for MPK Sources | Most Recent Sampling Date   | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Aluminum (ppb)                                  | No         | 200                | N/A            | ND   | ND                     | ND - 260                           | 80                            | 2025  | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes   |
| Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)                     | No         | 500                | N/A            | ND   | ND                     | ND-750                             | 230                           | 2023  | Municipal and industrial waste discharges   |
| Iron (ppb)                                      | No         | 300                | N/A            | ND - 69  | 16                     | ND                                 | ND                            | 2023  | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes   |
| Manganese (ppb)                                 | No         | 50                 | N/A            | ND - 0.5   | ND                     | ND-31                              | 13                            | 2023  | Leaching from natural deposits  |
| Odor---Threshold (units)                        | No         | 3                  | N/A            | 1  | 1                      | 1                                  | 1                             | 2023  | Naturally-occurring organic materials   |
| Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)(c)           | No         | 1000               | N/A            | 180 - 470  | 352                    | 370-590                            | 502                           | 2025  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits   |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm)                    | No         | 1600               | N/A            | 310 - 740  | 572                    | 630-860                            | 801                           | 2025  | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence   |
| Chloride (ppm)                                  | No         | 500                | N/A            | 4.2 - 36   | 25                     | 11-51                              | 24                            | 2023  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |
| Turbidity (NTU)                                 | No         | 5                  | N/A            | 0.1 - 1.3  | 0.5                    | ND                                 | ND                            | 2025  | Soil runoff   |
| Sulfate (ppm)                                   | No         | 500                | N/A            | 21 - 110   | 78                     | 120-170                            | 149                           | 2025  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes  |
| Zinc (ppm)                                      | No         | 5.0                | N/A            | ND - 0.096   | 0.02                   | ND                                 | ND                            | 2025  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes  |
| OTHER CONSTITUENTS                              |            |                    |                |  |                        |                                    |                               |   |   |
|   | Violation? | Notification Level | PHG (MCLG)     | Range of Detection for SWWC                              | Average Level for SWWC | Range of Detection for MPK Sources | Average Level for MPK Sources | Most Recent Sampling Date   | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)                       | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | 140 - 240  | 193                    | 190-260                            | 229                           | 2025  | Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate,   |
| Calcium (ppm)                                   | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | 30 - 90  | 67                     | 91-100                             | 95                            | 2025  | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits  |
| Hardness [as CaCO3] (ppm)                       | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | 91 - 335   | 246                    | 340-380                            | 356                           | 2025  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent  |
| Hardness [as CaCO3] (grains/gallon)             | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | 5.3 - 19.5   | 14.3                   | 19.9-22.2                          | 20.8                          | 2025  |   |
| Magnesium (ppm)                                 | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | 4 - 27   | 19                     | 26-30                              | 28                            | 2025  | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits  |
| pH (pH units)                                   | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | 7.6 - 7.9  | 7.7                    | 7.0-7.7                            | 7.3                           | 2025  | Hydrogen ion concentration  |
| Potassium (ppm)                                 | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | 1.1 - 1.6  | 1.3                    | ND-2.3                             | 1.3                           | 2025  | Runoff or leaching from natural deposits  |
| Sodium (ppm)                                    | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | 20 - 32  | 24                     | 20-33                              | 25                            | 2025  | Salt present in the water; naturally occurring  |
| UNREGULATED CHEMICAL MONITORING                 |            |                    |                |  |                        |                                    |                               |   |   |
|   | Violation? | Notification Level | Response Level | Range of Detection for SWWC                              | Average Level for SWWC | Range of Detection for MPK Sources | Average Level for MPK Sources | Most Recent Sampling Date   | Typical Source of Constituent   |
| Molybdenum (ppb)                                | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | 1.8 - 5.2  | 3.6                    | N/A                                | N/A                           | 2025  | By-product of copper and tungsten mining  |
| Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ppt)(c)          | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | ND   | ND                     | ND-14                              | 5.5                           | 2025  | Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.   |
| Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt) (c)  | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | ND   | ND                     | ND-4.9                             | 2.0                           | 2025  |   |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA)(ppt)(c)         | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | ND   | ND                     | ND-2.2                             | ND                            | 2025  |   |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)(ppt)(c)           | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | ND   | ND                     | ND-2.2                             | ND                            | 2025  |   |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)(ppt)(c)          | N/A        | N/A                | N/A            | ND   | ND                     | ND-4.7                             | 2.4                           | 2025  |   |

(a) = Compliance is based on the running annual arithmetic average of quarterly averages of all samples collected during 2024.  
 (b) = The TTHM and HAA5 average is the highest of the Locational Annual Running Average (LRAA) for the year.  
 (c) the samples are collected in the distribution system where compliance is determined