ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

Presented By

City of Loma Linda

PWS ID#: 3610013

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse La Ciudad de Loma Linda a (909) 799-2800 para asistirlo en español.

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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Loma Linda's customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant groundwater supply. We operate seven wells: Richardson Wells 3, 5, and 6 and Mt. View Wells 3, 5, and 6. All of the city's wells are located in the Bunker Hill Basin, a vast, natural underground water storage area referred to as an aquifer. The Bunker Hill Basin stretches from the San Bernardino Mountain Range to the south hills of Loma Linda. The water that replenishes the Bunker Hill Basin comes from annual rainfall and snowmelt from the San Bernardino Mountains. The wells are located in the north area of the City of Loma Linda.

Loma Linda also uses a supplemental supply of water as needed from the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department. Both the City of Loma Linda and the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department fall under the same regulations for water set forth by the U.S. EPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH).

In June 2006, an arsenic removal facility was installed to treat water at our Mt. View 3 and 5 wells. This was done to maintain compliance in response to the U.S. EPA's decision to lower the maximum contaminant level (MCL) from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb.

In 2011, as part of a joint project with Lockheed Martin, Inc., two treatment facilities were installed to remove perchlorate and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) from two new wells that were installed in 2010. This was done in an effort to isolate and remove those contaminants in the aquifer and keep them from migrating further into the Bunker Hill Basin.

About Our Violation

In December 2025, the City of Loma Linda received a notice of violation from the SWRCB for failing to test all backflow prevention assemblies (BPAs) annually during the 2024 compliance year, with only 252 of 791 BPAs tested, as required under the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook. Backflow prevention assemblies protect the drinking water supply from contamination caused by backflow events, and failure to test these devices could result in undetected cross-connections that may allow contaminants to enter the distribution system, posing potential health risks to consumers. The system is taking corrective action to ensure that all backflow prevention assemblies are tested annually on a calendar-year basis and that all air gaps are inspected by certified testers. Failure to comply with this directive may result in additional enforcement action and administrative penalties from the SWRCB.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The city council meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the City of Loma Linda Council Chamber, 25541 Barton Road.

Important Health Information

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 on U.S. EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Kirk Mayo, Utilities Superintendent, at (909) 799-4420.

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; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be 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 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.

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 Loma Linda 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 Loma Linda at (909) 799-4420 . 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. Please contact us at (909) 799-4420 for access to the inventory or more information about any lead sampling that has been done.

Source Water Assessment

To find and protect against any potential contamination sources to our water supply, the City of Loma Linda completed a drinking water source assessment for each well. These assessments were completed as follows: Mountain View Well 3, November 1999; Richardson Well 4, February 2000; Richardson Well 3, November 2000; Mountain View Well 5, February 2003; Richardson Well 6, August 2009; Mountain View Well 6 and Richardson Well 5, April 2009.

The drinking water source assessment is the first step in the development of a complete drinking water source protection program. The assessment includes a delineation of the area around a drinking water source through which contaminants might move and reach that drinking water supply. In addition, it includes an inventory of activities that might lead to the release of microbiological or chemical contaminants within the delineated area. This enables us to determine whether the drinking water source might be vulnerable to contamination. All information obtained during the process is provided to CDPH for review. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us during regular business hours at (909) 799-4420. More information on San Bernardino's source water can be found at sbmwd.org/172/Water-Quality.

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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2025	15	0	1.15	ND–5.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0.004	6.05	ND–18.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	0.54	0.17–1.16	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	2025	50	(100)	2.5	NA	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	(0)	1.06	0.32–1.28	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	2.0	1	1.00	0.66–1.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5s] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	ND	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	10	20	2.66	2.2–3.1	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 (ppm)	2025	10	10	2.69	ND–8.60	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2025	6	1	0.03	ND–0.74	No	An inorganic 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
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	2.65	1.00-4.30	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[1] (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.43	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100%	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	3.45	2.80–4.10	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)	2023	1.3	0.3	ND	ND–0.16	0/30	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0.2	ND	NA	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	15.48	2.90-24.00	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Color (Units)	2025	15	NS	0.05	ND–5.00	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming agents (ppb)	2025	500	NA	27.52	ND–110.00	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese (ppb)	2025	50	NS	1.90	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	2025	3	NA	1.00	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH (Units)	2025	6.5-8.5	NA	8.38	7.80–9.30	No	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	1,600	NS	417.50	270.00–560.00	No	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	34.25	14.00–44.00	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	1,000	NS	206.67	130.00-250.00	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [2]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity (ppm)	2025	130.00	100.00–170.00	NA
Calcium (ppm)	2025	29.70	3.10–64.00	NA
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2025	77.95	7.80–200.00	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	2.35	ND–8.80	NA
Potassium (ppm)	2025	1.45	ND–2.10	NA
Sodium (ppm)	2025	54.25	23.00–75.00	NA
Vanadium (ppb)	2025	9.85	9.70–10.00	NA

[1] Turbidity 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.
[2] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps 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.

Notification Level (NL) and Response Level (RL): Health-based advisory levels for unregulated contaminants in drinking water. They are used to provide guidance to drinking water systems.

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).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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.

Water Treatment Processes

The city removes contaminants in a variety of ways. All water is chlorinated to kill or remove bacteria, viruses, and pathogens that may be present. To accomplish this, water is passed through a cylinder containing calcium hypochlorite, which produces a chlorine solution. Then it flows into a storage tank from which the solution is pumped into a pipeline connected to the wellhead, where it mixes with the water to provide contact time. A minimum of 0.2 part per million (ppm) is maintained throughout the water system to ensure all possible bacteriological contaminants are deactivated. There are 16 stations throughout the city where we collect bacteriological samples and test chlorine residuals. Blending is another form of treatment used to reduce or remove chemical and mineral contaminants. This is achieved by introducing water from a high-quality water source into a common pipeline, where it is combined with a source of lower quality. Water is then pushed through an in-line mixer, which reduces the contaminant to levels that meet or exceed standards set forth by the U.S. EPA and state water quality regulations. The sources and combined water are tested at frequencies determined by the CDPH to ensure high-quality drinking water. The city uses this method to reduce levels of nitrate and arsenic. We also treat water to remove arsenic using a process known as adsorption. First, the pH of the well water is adjusted using carbon dioxide gas and chlorine. This changes the arsenic into an oxidized state, making it more readily adsorbed. From there, water enters treatment vessels that contain iron oxide media. As water passes through the bed of media, arsenic is removed to levels that meet or exceed the standards set by the U.S. EPA and CDPH. From there, the water passes through posttreatment filters that prevent loose media from entering the distribution system. The performance of the media is closely monitored by frequent testing of the treated water. When the treated water reaches arsenic levels close to 80 percent of the maximum allowable levels, filter maintenance is performed by backwashing and forward flushing the vessels or replacing the media. Perchlorate and VOCs are removed through filtration processes similar to those used for arsenic removal. If you have any questions regarding any of our treatment processes, please call (909) 799-4410 and ask to speak with one of our treatment operators or the utilities superintendent. All water is closely monitored by trained and certified personnel to ensure that it meets all water quality regulations set forth by the U.S. EPA and CDPH.

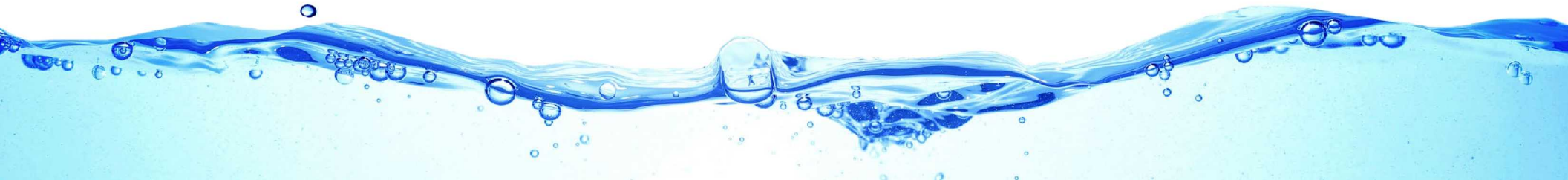
San Bernadino Municipal Water Department (Supplier) Test Results

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	2023-2025	5	0.5	ND	ND-ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
cis-1,2 dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE) (ppb)	2023-2025	6	13	0.01	ND-0.51	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2023-2025	5	0.06	0.16	ND-2.5	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	2023-2025	5	1.7	0.01	ND-0.65	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Arsenic (ppb)	2023-2025	10	7	2.38	ND-7.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2	1	0.41	0.24-1.10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	2023-2025	45	45	16.56	ND-33.0	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2024-2025	10	10	3.74	0.0-7.5	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2023-2025	6	1	0.83	ND-2.7	No	An inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. Typically gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2023-2024	NS	NS	1.25	ND-3.60	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2001-2021	15	(0)	ND	ND-14.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007-2020	20	0.43	3.2	ND-4.80	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos (MFL)	2024	7	7	ND	ND-ND	No	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2025	500	NS	23.51	4.8-50.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2025	300	NS	1.21	ND-51	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2023	1600	NS	559.76	320-730	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	500	NS	56.39	27-110	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023-2025	1000	NS	344.88	200-440	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2023-2024	5	NS	0.1	ND-1.2	No	Soil runoff



UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	NL/RL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
SOURCE MONITORING - PFAS							**HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE**
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ng/L)	2025	NS	NS	1.8	ND-6.4	No	Unregulated constituents with no source listed and do not have standardized "source of substance" language
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ng/L)	2025	NS	NS	0.4	ND-3.4	No	Unregulated constituents with no source listed and do not have standardized "source of substance" language
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	2025	1000	NS	1.8	ND-6.4	No	Unregulated constituents with no source listed and do not have standardized "source of substance" language
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	2025	10	NS	1.1	ND-5.7	No	Prolonged consumption of PFOA in excess of the MCL may have health risks, including cardiovascular, immune and liver effects, a higher incidence of certain cancers, including kidney and testicular cancer. There may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who consume PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	2025	500	NS	2.8	ND-9.7	No	Unregulated constituents with no source listed and do not have standardized "source of substance" language.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ng/L)	2025	NS	NS	1.2	ND-4.1	No	Unregulated constituents with no source listed and do not have standardized "source of substance" language
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	2025	10	NS	2.2	ND-8.5	No	Prolonged consumption of PFHxS in excess of the MCL may have increased health risks including immune, thyroid, and liver effects. There may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who consume PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/L)	2025	40	NS	0.7	ND-5.3	No	Prolonged consumption of PFOS in excess of the MCL may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, and increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. There may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDoDA) (ng/L)	2025	NS	NS	0.02	ND-1.9	No	Unregulated constituents with no source listed and do not have standardized "source of substance" language
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5)		**[NL]**					
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	2024	NS	NS	0.2	ND-4.4	No	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	2024	NS	NS	0.2	ND-4.0	No	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	2024	NS	NS	0.2	ND-4.0	No	Unregulated constituents with no source listed and that do not have standardized "source of substance" language
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ng/L)	2024	NS	NS	0.2	ND-3.4	No	Unregulated constituents with no source listed and that do not have standardized "source of substance" language
Lithium (ug/L)	2024	NS	NS	0.207	ND-9.11	No	Naturally occurring element and may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particulary in groundwater sources in the arid Western U.S.
ADDITIONAL MONITORING		**[NL]**					
Hardness (as CaCO3) (ppm)	2025	NS	NS	242.2	130-330	N/A	Naturally-occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2025	NS	NS	22.2	14.0-50.0	N/A	Naturally-occurring
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) (ppm)	2023-2025	[1000]	NS	1.19	ND-6.1	No	Polymerization processes, food sterilization, home and commercial refrigeration, paint and varnish remover manufacturing and use, water purification, copper and aluminum production, glass bottle manufacturing, leak detecting agent in thermal expansion valves. Prior to 1979, often used as an aerosol propellant for cosmetics, pharmaceutics, insecticides, paints, adhesives, and cleaners.