



City of Ceres
"TOGETHER WE ACHIEVE"

Annual CCR Consumer Confidence Report

July 1, 2026

2025

CA5010028

CITY OF CERES
2220 MAGNOLIA STREET
CERES, CA 95307
(209) 538-5732
WWW.CERES.GOV



Thank You...

For choosing the City of Ceres as your place of residence.

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we will continue to strive to adopt new methods for delivering high quality drinking water; while meeting the goals of both state and federal water standards, water conservation regulations, and community outreach. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, please contact us at (209) 538-5732.

Sincerely,

Joshua Casas

Superintendent of Public Works



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Where does my water come from?

The City has partnered with neighboring Turlock Irrigation District & City of Turlock to form the Stanislaus Regional Water Authority (SRWA) to develop a future potable water supply plan from Turlock Irrigation District. This alliance is noteworthy because the amount of groundwater stored in each basin is dependent on the precipitation, recharge, and the total extraction of water from the groundwater wells within the system. The groundwater management plan was designed for the political, institutional, legal, and technical specifics of the basin, which will help adjacent agencies maintain the quality and quantity of the groundwater supply. SRWA identified the Tuolumne River as the surface water supply that can be used in conjunction with the City's groundwater systems. The project provides a diversified regional water supply, allows for drought water management, improves water quality, and helps replenish groundwater supplies.

For more information, visit <https://stanrwa.com/>

In Ceres, your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

In order to maintain a high degree of quality water, staff continually monitors the disinfection process, making necessary adjustments as needed. The water is sourced from both ground and surface water. Surface water was first introduced to our system in 2023. This water is derived from the Tuolumne River. The groundwater supply is drawn from deep within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater aquifer Turlock Subbasin from 12 individual groundwater wells owned and operated exclusively by the City of Ceres. In addition, the water distribution system has two storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 3.8 million gallons respectively.

Groundwater delivered to our residents is pumped from wells, treated, disinfected, and distributed into the water system through approximately 154 miles of water distribution lines. Surface water from the Tuolumne River is treated and disinfected at the SRWA treatment plant and sent through a pipeline to a storage reservoir located at River Bluff Park. Once at the reservoir, the surface water is integrated into the groundwater supply at a variable rate to meet the total water supply demand for the City.

WATER SUPPLY & DEMAND

As demand for water increases, the stress on the available water supply increases.

Drought conditions and climate change have also had adverse effects on available water supply and quality and has negatively impacted the agricultural community. To deal with these evolving challenges, the City has taken extensive measures to address these circumstances, such as an increased focus on water conservation efforts to assist in meeting future demands while tackling water quality issues.

In 2025, the City pumped 2,188 million gallons with a pumping capacity of 9,620 gallons per minute averaging 5.80 mg daily. The gallons per day per capita usage in 2025 was 106 gallons, which was the same for 2024.

Flushing & Cross-Connections

As part of the on-going water quality program, the Water Division runs a routine year-round flushing program. Flushing protects the water within the system by clearing out the buildup of naturally occurring sediments that can cause discoloration, taste, and odor problems. Flushing is also a critical part of the hydrant maintenance program which ensures adequate water flow is available for emergencies.

A Cross Connection is a link between a consumer's drinkable water and a potentially contaminated water line. If a change in pressure occurs near a cross connection, water can flow backward into your home's plumbing and into your freshwater supply; known as a backflow, which can pose serious risks. Due to the potential hazards cross connection can pose, the City actively enforces new installations of backflow prevention assemblies and requires annual testing compliance of all devices.

Cross-Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough





Water Conservation

Water conservation measures are an important step in protecting our water supply. Such activities not only save water but can also save you money by reducing your monthly water bill. Small changes can make a big difference.



Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

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 your system 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 EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.



Rebates

The City is committed to partnering with our residents in meeting our water conservation goals. Since 2020, the City has amplified its efforts to increase our programs and rebates. Water conservation is a mindset that we all can embrace! For all current rebate details and applications, please visit <https://www.ceres.gov/659/Rebates>.

Customer Water Portal

The portal serves as a great tool and educator to help promote accountability and the reduction of water waste. We encourage all residents with access to a computer and or a smart phone, to utilize their free water meter portal account via the internet at the following link: <https://my-ceres.sensus-analytics.com/login.html#/acceptTerms>

Usage Targets

- January & February: 12,000 gallons per month
- March: 22,000 gallons for the month
- April-September: 27,000 gallons per month
- October: 22,000 gallons for the month
- November & December: 12,000 gallons per month
- No changes will be made to your targets without a completed water audit.



Water Audits

The City of Ceres Water Conservation Program offers free residential water audits so that residents can ensure they get the water usage target that is appropriate for their homes. To schedule a water audit please contact the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.

Customer Service & Water Waste

Staff are happy to work with residents to identify possible water waste, such as water leaks and wasteful watering. If you suspect you have a leak or have any concerns regarding your water consumption, do not hesitate to reach out at CeresWaterHelpDesk@ci.ceres.ca.us or (209) 538-5732.

Residents can also request water saving equipment such as low-flow shower heads, faucet aerators, and other items to help promote permanent water savings.



Message from EPA

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead Service Line Inventory

The system inventory includes lead service lines. The City completed its initial Lead Service Line Inventory in 2025. The public can access the inventory by calling the Public Works Administration at (209)538-5732.

How Can I Get Involved?

We value your input! The Ceres City Council holds regular meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 PM. Meetings take place in the Council Chambers located at 2220 Magnolia St, Ceres, CA 95307. You can view current agendas and minutes for all boards and commissions at <https://www.ceres.gov/agendacenter>. You can also contact the Clerk's office at CityClerk@ceres.gov.





What's In Our Water?

The table on section 9 lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were sampled during the 2025 calendar year. In addition, the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. With that in mind, some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old and will be noted accordingly. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. As water travels through the aquifer over geological formations, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. The City of Ceres vigilantly safeguards its water supplies. This is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details of how the water compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)

1,2,3-trichloropropane or TCP was an impurity in soil fumigants used from the 1950's to the 1980's, has been detected in some of the wells used to supply your drinking water. Prior to 2018, TCP was an unregulated contaminant. However, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a new Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 0.005 ug/L that went into effect on January 1st of 2018. The average TCP level detected in the City water supply during the 2025 calendar year was 0.021 ug/L. The City is currently working on installing additional TCP treatment to more well sites. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

PFOA and PFOS (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have been widely used in various industries and products since the 1940s. Two (2) of these chemicals are known as perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS were widely used in industrial applications and consumer products, notably PFOA in nonstick cookware, and PFOS in stain and water repellant fabrics and fire-fighting foams. The manufacture of these products was phased out in the US following concerns of their extreme persistence in the environment and their detection in virtually all human blood serum samples. Due to their unique properties, like being water, grease, and heat-resistant, they are found in everyday items and are known for their persistence in the environment and their potential to accumulate in living organisms, earning them the name "forever chemicals." Although levels in the environment have declined from their peak around the year 2000, PFOA and PFOS continue to be present in the environment and are found in California drinking water.



Additional Information on Nitrate, Arsenic, and Lead

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above the MCL level of 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic

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. Environmental Protection Agency 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.

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. City of Ceres 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 potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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 and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact the City at CeresWaterHelpDesk@ci.ceres.ca.us or (209)538-5732. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



Importance of This Report

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Ceres a (209) 538-5732 para asistirlo en español.

Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 City of Ceres 以获得中文的帮助: 2220 Magnolia St, Ceres, CA (209) 538-5732.

Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of Ceres, 2220 Magnolia St, Ceres o tumawag sa (209) 538-5732 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ City of Ceres tại (209) 538-5732 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Ceres ntawm (209) 538-5732 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Public Works at (209) 538-5732, or send an email to cereswaterhelpdesk@ci.ceres.ca.us. You may also address your concerns at the regularly scheduled City Council Meetings held at City Council Chambers at 2220 Magnolia St, Ceres. City Council meetings are held at 6:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month (unless the Monday is a holiday, then the meeting will be held on Tuesday). Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The City firmly believes in the public's right to know as much as possible about the quality of their drinking water and the health of their watershed. Your input and concerns are very important to us. For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Definitions Used in this report and in the water quality table...

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

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs 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. Environmental Protection Agency.

(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.

(ND) Non-Detected: Not detected by laboratory analysis.

(PHG) Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

(PPM) Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

(PPB) Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).

(PPT) Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

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

(PDWS) Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. These standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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



Water Quality Data Table

Microbiologicals	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	No. of months in Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	MPN/mL	TT	N/A	116	0-740	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	NT Units	TT	N/A	0.2	-	2025	No	Soil Runoff
Radioactive Chemicals	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	8.26	4.3-14.2	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	10.82	0-23.5	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	pCi/L	5	0.05	0.31	-	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	5	0.019	0.28	-	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0.004	4.4	0-7.64	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (BA)	mg/L	1	2	0	-	2025	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0	-	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N	mg/L	10	10	5.79	.5-13.7	2025	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	ug/L	0.005	0.0007	0.021	0-0.352	2025	Yes	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
Volatile Organic Chemicals	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	ug/L	5	0.06	0	0-6.30	2024	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Disinfection Byproducts	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	N/A	25.83	0-45	2025	No	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	N/A	5.7	0-12	2024	No	By-product of water disinfection
Disinfection Residuals	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	mg/L	4	4	1.0	0-2	2025	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Secondary Regulated Chemicals	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	mg/L	500	N/A	91.8	-	2025	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Manganese	ug/L	50	N/A	0	-	2025	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	500	N/A	29.9	-	2025	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600	N/A	809.48	270-1700	2025	No	Substance that forms ion when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	N/A	480.54	122-1110	2025	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.2	-	2025	No	Soil Runoff
PH	PH	6.5-8.5	N/A	7.65	0-8.4	2025	No	Physical measure of water acidity
Unregulated Chemicals	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Alkalinity as COC3	mg/L	N/A	N/A	74.96	25.8-297	2025	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3	mg/L	N/A	N/A	83.75	22.8-490	2025	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sodium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	923	652-1250	2023	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Contaminant	Units	MCL	PHG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Year Sampled	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	0	0.176	0-5.66	2023	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Copper	ppm	20	0	78.5	0-241	2023	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range of Results	Year Sampled
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	7.65	6-11	2025
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	20.75	16-26	2025