Annual Water Quality Report

GRANGER-HUNTER
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

PUBLIC WATER
SYSTEM ID: 18007

GRANGER-HUNTER
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Improving quality of life today—creating a better tomorrow.

2026

WATER QUALITY REPORT

GRANGER-HUNTER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT MEETS ALL APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

We at Granger-Hunter Improvement District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. 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.

WHERE YOUR DRINKING WATER COMES FROM

Our water supply is derived from a combination of groundwater and surface water sources. Locally, this includes six groundwater wells that provide a reliable and consistent base supply. In addition, we receive treated surface water from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, which supplements our system, particularly during periods of higher demand.

The Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District sources its water from both deep groundwater wells and surface water supplies. These surface water resources include major regional reservoirs such as Deer Creek Reservoir and Jordanelle Reservoir, which play a critical role in storing and delivering high-quality water throughout the region.

This combination of local groundwater production and imported surface water ensures a diverse, resilient, and dependable water supply for our customers.

WE PROTECT THE SOURCE

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Granger-Hunter Improvement District is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination from sources such as septic tanks, roads, and residential areas. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our drinking water from contamination. Please contact us if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- **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 septic systems.
- **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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

WHAT IS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

INVESTING IN CLEANER, BETTER WATER FOR OUR COMMUNITY

At Granger-Hunter Improvement District, we are committed to delivering the highest quality water to our customers. One of our key priorities is removing naturally occurring elements such as manganese, iron, and ammonia from our groundwater sources. These minerals, while not harmful, can occasionally affect the taste, color, and smell of your water, causing it to appear yellow or brown or carry a chlorine-like scent.

To address this, we've taken bold steps to improve the aesthetics and reliability of our water. We currently operate six deep wells that supply about 25% of our total water, with a seventh well under construction. Our first state-of-the-art groundwater treatment plant, which treats water from three wells, is already operational. A second plant, which will treat water from two more wells, is currently under construction, with a portion of the funding secured through grants, helping to reduce costs for our ratepayers.

Thanks to these investments, we've seen a dramatic decrease in water quality complaints over the past three years. These improvements are not just about infrastructure, they're about delivering peace of mind, ensuring your water is clear, fresh, and reliable every time you turn on the tap.

We're proud of the progress we've made, but our work isn't done. Your feedback plays a vital role in helping us maintain and improve the system. If you ever notice any issues with your water's appearances, taste, or smell, please reach out to our trained staff. Together, we can continue building a water system that meets the highest standards for today and for generations to come.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Granger-Hunter Improvement District routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water in accordance with federal and State of Utah regulations. The tables in this report present the results of monitoring conducted during calendar year 2025. It is important to note that all sources of drinking water may contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are not typically considered a health risk.

Below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

Date: Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 2 years, 4 years, and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The "goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGS allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ND/Low–High: For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

Non-Detects: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (nanograms/l): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or picograms per liter (picograms/l): One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Waivers (W): Because some chemicals are not used or stored in areas around drinking water sources, some water systems have been given waivers that exempt them from having to take certain chemical samples, these waivers are also tied to Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected ND/Low-High**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Date Sampled**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	2025	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and *E.coli*	N	ND	N/A	0	If a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	2025	Human and animal fecal waste
HPC	N	ND/65	MPN/mL	< 500	< 500	2025	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water

HPC: *Heterotrophic Plate Count*
MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level*
MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*
MPN/mL: *most probable number per milliliter*
NA: *Not Applicable*
ND: *None Detected*

PESTICIDES/PCBS/SOCS

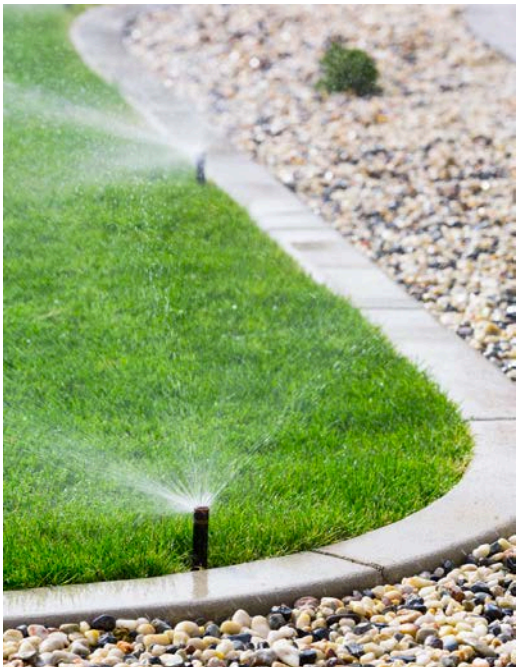
Pesticides/PCBs/SOCs								
Parameter	**Units**	**2025 Maximum**	**2025 Minimum**	**Monitoring Criteria**			**Last Sampled**	**Comments/Likely Source**
				MCL	**MCLG**	**Violation**		
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	1.3	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2025	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	All ND		Various	Various	No	2025	Various sources.

PCBs: *Polychlorinated Biphenyls*
ug/L: *micrograms per liter*
SOCs: *Synthetic Organic Chemicals*
MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level*
MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*
MPN/mL: *most probable number per milliliter*

CONSERVATION

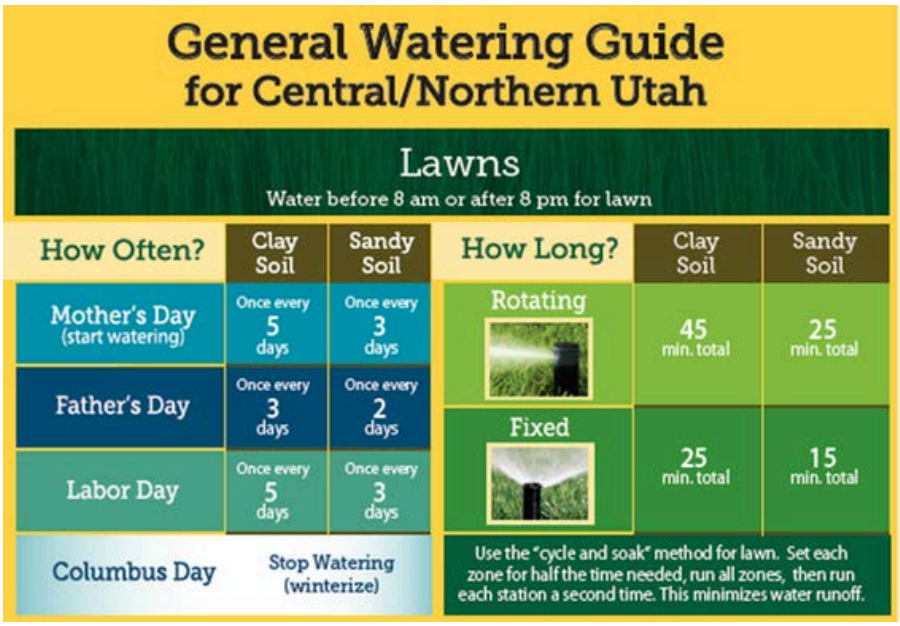
Living in one of the driest states in the nation, Utah's water resources are both limited and incredibly valuable. An arid climate, continued population growth, and finite freshwater supplies place increasing demands on our water systems. Much of the state relies on seasonal snowpack to meet year-round water needs, and shifting climate patterns and prolonged drought have made this supply less predictable.

Thoughtful water conservation—particularly in outdoor landscaping and everyday household use—helps protect these critical resources. By using water wisely today, we safeguard reliable supplies for our communities, agriculture, and natural ecosystems tomorrow. Water conservation is more than a practical choice; it is a shared responsibility and an investment in preserving Utah's quality of life for future generations.



You can conserve water by staying aware of your daily usage through the GHID Water Usage Portal and adjusting habits both indoors and outdoors. Limit outdoor watering to early morning or late evening to reduce evaporation, avoid overwatering lawns, turn off sprinklers after rain, and consider drought-tolerant landscaping. Inside the home, simple changes like keeping drinking water in the refrigerator, running dishwashers and laundry machines only when full, and turning off the tap while brushing teeth or shaving can significantly reduce waste. It is also important to promptly repair any leaking faucets or toilets, as even small leaks can waste thousands of gallons over time, and to use a broom instead of a hose when cleaning outdoor surfaces.

For more information and resources on how to save water, when to water your lawn, and what the state of Utah is doing to preserve water, visit conservewater.utah.gov.



General Watering Guide for Central/Northern Utah

Lawns

Water before 8 am or after 8 pm for lawn

How Often?	Clay Soil	Sandy Soil
Mother's Day (start watering)	Once every 5 days	Once every 3 days
Father's Day	Once every 3 days	Once every 2 days
Labor Day	Once every 5 days	Once every 3 days
Columbus Day	Stop Watering (winterize)	

How Long?	Clay Soil	Sandy Soil
Rotating	45 min. total	25 min. total
Fixed	25 min. total	15 min. total

Use the "cycle and soak" method for lawn. Set each zone for half the time needed, run all zones, then run each station a second time. This minimizes water runoff.

Receive up to $150 by replacing your old toilet (prior to 1994) with a WaterSense-labeled one. Get paid up to $100 when you purchase and install a WaterSense-labeled smart controller that adjusts the water your yard gets based on local weather and yard conditions. And, earn up to $3/sqft for removing grass on your property. Visit UtahWaterSavers.com to learn more and enroll in these water saving programs.

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper						
Contaminant		**Violations Y/N**	**Unit Measurement**	**Action Level**	**Date Sampled**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead						
a. 90% results	a. 0.0019	N	ug/L	AL=15	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	b.0					
Copper						
a. 90% results	a. 0.231	N	ug/L	AL=1.3	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
b. # of sites that exceed the **AL**	b.0					

AL—Action Level: *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.*
Date: *Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years, and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.*
ug/L: *micrograms per liter*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

At Granger-Hunter Improvement District, we are committed to providing you with safe, high-quality drinking water. While we carefully manage and treat the water delivered to your home, we do not have control over the materials used in private plumbing systems. In some cases, lead can enter drinking water through plumbing materials such as pipes, fixtures, and services lines located within homes or on private property.

Reducing lead exposure is a shared responsibility. One important step you can take is to check your home's plumbing for lead-containing materials and consider replacing them if necessary. You can also reduce potential exposure by running your tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes—especially if it has been sitting for several hours—before using it for drinking or cooking. Another option is to use a water filter that is certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI)-accredited organization to reduce lead in drinking water.

While lead in drinking water is not typically the only source of exposure, it can contribute to your overall intake. For this reason, it is important to identify and address all potential sources of lead in your home.

If you are concerned about the possibility of lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have it tested. Granger-Hunter Improvement District is available to assist—please contact Ryan Perry at 801-955-2283 for more information about water testing. Additional information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and ways to reduce exposure is available on the US Environmental Protection Agency website at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Granger-Hunter Improvement District has completed an initial inventory of the service line materials connecting our water mains to homes and buildings within our system. **Granger-Hunter Improvement District's initial service line inventory did not identify any lead service lines in the District's water system based on available records and information.** The public inventory and additional information are available at https://www.ghid.gov/water-line-inventory.

We understand the importance of protecting your family's health. Lead exposure can be especially harmful to pregnant women and young children. As part of our ongoing compliance and monitoring efforts, Granger-Hunter Improvement District collected 50 lead samples in 2025. If you would like to review these results or have any questions, please contact Granger-Hunter Improvement District.

ENSURING A LEAD-FREE COMMUNITY

We are continually working to identify service line material. You can help by scanning the QR code and filling out the form on our website. Thank you for partnering with us to help ensure the safety and quality of your water.

NOTICE: FLUORIDE REMOVAL FROM PUBLIC DRINKING WATER

Following the enactment of House Bill 81 by the 2025 Utah State Legislature, the addition of fluoride to public drinking water systems statewide is prohibited as of May 7, 2025. In compliance with this legislation, Granger-Hunter Improvement District has ceased the practice of supplementing fluoride in the community's water supply.

While fluoride will no longer be added, the water provided may still contain naturally occurring fluoride at an approximate concentration of 0.40 mg/L. For further inquiries, please contact Granger-Hunter Improvement District.

PRIMARY INORGANICS

Primary Inorganics								
Parameter	Units	2025 Average	2025 Maximum	2025 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled
					MCL	MCLG	Violation	
Antimony	ug/L	0.001	0.60	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2025
Arsenic	ug/L	0.2	4.3	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2025
Asbestos	MFL	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2023
Barium	ug/L	14.8	150.0	ND	2000	2000	No	2025
Beryllium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	4	4	No	2025
Cadmium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	5.00	5.00	No	2025
Copper	ug/L	1.0	32	ND	NE	NE	No	2025
Chromium	ug/L	0.0	1	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2025
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	0.5	3.7	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2025
Fluoride	mg/L	0.4	1.7	ND	4.0	4.0	No	2025
Lead	ug/L	0.011	1.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2025
Mercury	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2025
Nickel	ug/L	0.0	3	ND	NE	NE	No	2025
Nitrate	mg/L	0.3	2.9	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2025
Nitrite	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2025
Selenium	ug/L	0.0	8.1	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2025
Sodium	mg/L	56.2	93.8	8	NE	NE	No	2025
Sulfate	mg/L	76.5	239	5.4	1000	NE	No	2025
Thallium	ug/L	0.05000	1.1000	ND	2.0	0.5	No	2025
TDS	mg/L	381	652	28	2000	NE	No	2025
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.4	0.7	0.01	5.0	NE	No	2025

mg/L: *milligrams per liter*
ug/l: *micrograms per liter*
NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit*
MFL: *Millions of Fibers per Liter*
NA: *Not Applicable*

MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level*
MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*
TT: *Treatment Technique*
ND: *None Detected*
NE: *Not Established*

STAY INFORMED ABOUT YOUR WATER

YOUR INPUT IS IMPORTANT TO US!

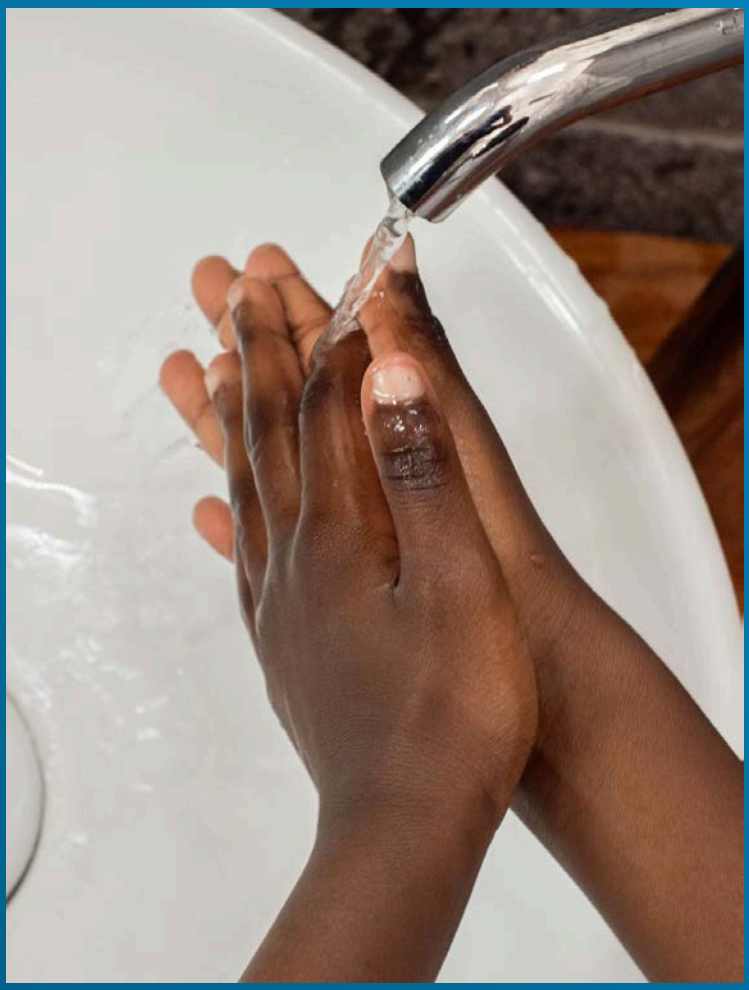
We welcome you to attend our Board meetings or visit our website for more information: www.ghid.gov.

STAY CONNECTED ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Follow us on Instagram or Facebook to stay up to date on the latest news, big projects, and community opportunities. You'll also find fun lessons for students, helpful conservation tips, landscaping advice, and guidance on protecting your pipes.

PROJECTS AND RATES

Our infrastructure projects and rates go hand in hand. Maintaining a safe and reliable water system requires your support, so we want you to understand what we're doing and why. Visit www.ghid.gov to learn more about current projects and how you can share your input.



WATER HARDNESS

The average water hardness in the Granger-Hunter service area is approximately 176 mg/L, which is equivalent to about 10 grains per gallon. This level of hardness is considered moderately hard to hard and is primarily due to naturally occurring dissolved minerals—most commonly calcium and magnesium—picked up as water moves through soil and rock formations.

Water hardness is a measure of the concentration of these minerals in the water supply. While it does not pose a health risk, hardness can have noticeable effects in both residential and commercial settings. For example, harder water can lead to mineral scale buildup in plumbing systems, water heaters, and fixtures, which may reduce efficiency and increase maintenance needs over time. It can also affect soap performance, often requiring more detergent to achieve the desired level of cleaning and potentially leaving residue on dishes, glassware, and fabrics.

SECONDARY INORGANICS

Secondary Inorganics—Aesthetic Standards									
Parameter	Units	2025 Average	2025 Maximum	2025 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
Aluminum	ug/L	2.9	27.7	ND	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	46	165	10	SS = 250	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	3.1	10	0.1	SS = 15	NE	No	2025	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	3.0	70	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	0.1	35	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Odor	TON	ND	ND	ND	SS = 3	NE	No	2025	Various sources.
pH		7.7	8.7	6.9	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	ug/L	0.01	1	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	0.62	30.0	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

mg/L: *milligrams per liter*
ug/L: *micrograms per liter*
MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level*
ND: *None Detected*
SS: *Secondary Standard*

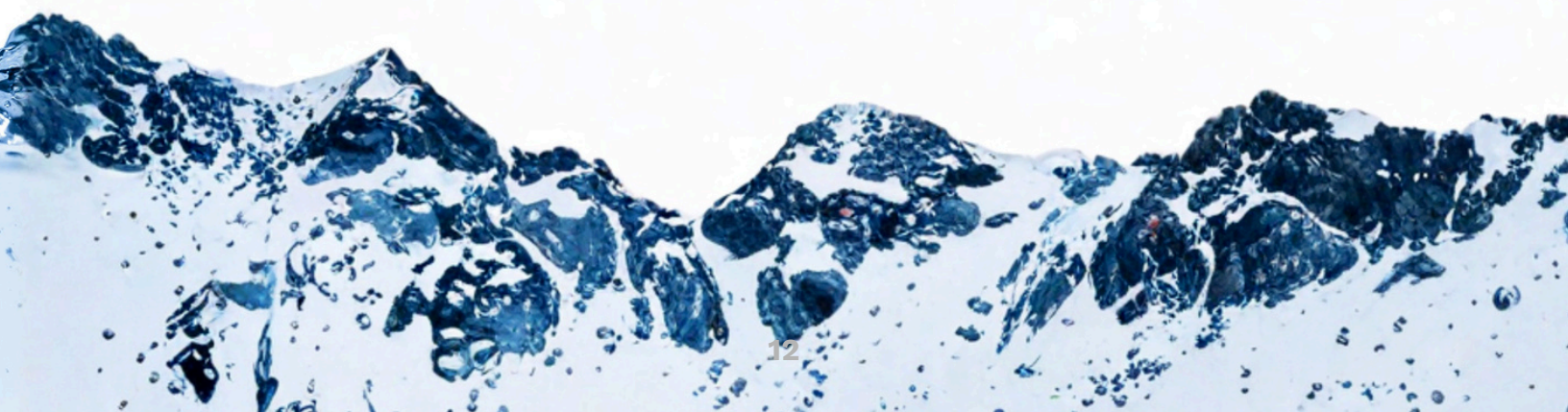
MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*
CU: *Color Unit*
TON: *Threshold Odor Unit*
NE: *Not Established*

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Four times per year, we look for byproducts of the disinfection process. When chlorine and sodium hypochlorite—the disinfectants we use to protect the water against bacteria and viruses—begin to break down, they can form new compounds. These by-products, known as trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acid (HAAs), have been linked to cancer at high levels. We test for these compounds at eight locations throughout the water system to ensure safety and compliance.

Disinfection By-products									
Parameter	Units	2025 Average	2025 Maximum	2025 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
Chlorine	mg/L	0.9	1.7	0.00	4.0	NE	No	2025	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	34.1	71.0	20.7	80.0	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	21	28.4	2.4	60.0	NE	No	2025	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	53	70.9	32.3	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L	**TTHM =47.3 ug/L, HAA5s = 33.6 ug/L**							
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10.0	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	12	470	ND	800	NE	No	2025	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.36	0.7	0.15	1.00	0.80	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

mg/L: *milligrams per liter*
ug/L: *micrograms per liter*
MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level*
MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*
ND: *None Detected*
TTHM: *Total Trihalomethanes*
HAA5s: *Five Haloacetic Acids*
UR: *Unregulated*



VOLATILE ORGANIC COUMPONDS (VOCS)

VOCs are a group of chemicals that easily evaporate into the air. They are commonly used in consumer products and are often associated with industrial processes. These contaminants can leach into groundwater from chemical spills or wastewater discharges from industrial activities. They can also be released into the environment in smoke from wildfires, building fires, and the burning of wood, oil, or gas.

VOCs									
Parameter	Units	2025 Average	2025 Maximum	2025 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/ Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
Chloroform	ug/L	1.28	29.1	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.16	5.13	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	0.56	10.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	ug/L	0.01	1.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	0.74	31.27	ND	Various	Various	No	2025	Various sources.

ug/L: *micrograms per liter*
ND: *None Detected*
UR: *Unregulated*

ug/L: *micrograms per liter*
ND: *None Detected*
UR: *Unregulated*

Many of the contaminants found in public drinking water sources occur naturally. For example, radioactive radium and uranium are found in small amounts in almost all rock and soil and can dissolve in water. Radon, a radioactive gas, created through the decay of radium, can also naturally occur in groundwater.

RADIOLOGICAL

Radiological									
Parameter	Units	2025 Average	2025 Maximum	2025 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.3	1.3	ND	NE	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.15 ± 0.11	1.3	-0.3	NE	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	0.32 ± 0.74	6	0.5	15.0	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	2.17 ± 2.50	11	0.9	50.0	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	3.7	7.5	0.004	30.0	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring in soil.

NE: *Not Established*
ug/L: *micrograms per liter*
pCi/L: *picocuries per liter*

MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level*
MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*
ND: *None Detected*

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a monitoring program mandated by EPA. It requires public water systems to monitor various sites every three years for different parameters selected by EPA. This rule collects occurrence data on parameters that EPA is considering for regulation. Sometimes EPA includes parameters that already have a MCL, but they would like to know the occurrence of it at significantly lower levels than the current analytical method allows. These numbers represent samples taken during the monitoring period that began in 2023 and will conclude in 2025.

Unregulated Parameters								
Parameter	Units	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled
					MCL	MCLG	Violation	
Lithium, Total	ug/L	24.5	98	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025

mg/L: *milligrams per liter*
ug/l: *micrograms per liter*
MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*
MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level*

ND: *None Detected*
NA: *Not Applicable*
NE: *Not Established*
UR: *Unregulated*

Lithium is a natural metal that can be found more in certain places, especially in groundwater of dry areas in the western US. People have been using lithium in medicines for a long time to help with certain health issues. Even though we know a lot about using lithium in medicine, there's not much information about the health risks for people who get small amounts of lithium from drinking water, which is way less than what's used in medicine. Right now, the EPA is not sure about the risks for people who have low levels of lithium in their drinking water. Scientists are still learning about how lithium affects our health and at what levels it might be a concern.

LOOK OUT FOR SPECIAL POPULATIONS

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.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Hotline at 800-426-4791.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Information on lead in drinking water: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead
The Safe Drinking Water Act: www.epa.gov/sdwa
American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org
Water Environment Federation: www.wef.org
Groundwater information: waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis and
www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/

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