

## 2025 Water Quality Data Table

We routinely monitor contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. 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 from January 1 through December 31, 2025. 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.

### DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

#### Chemical Contaminants

CONTAMINANTS	MCL IN CCR UNITS	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine (as C12) Distribution sites: 801 802	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.58	0.23-1.58 0.22-1.01	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5	0.06	NA	0.00622		ppm	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs	0.08	NA	0.0195		ppm	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate	10		0			2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use;
Nitrite	1	1	0		ppm	2025	N	leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

#### Inorganic contaminants

Nickel (IOC)	0.1	N/A	0.0	NA	ppm	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.014	NA	ppm	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos (IOC)	7	7	0.062	NA	MFL	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Fluoride, Mercury, Selenium, Antimony, Beryllium and Thallium analysis results not detected.

#### Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

CONTAMINANT	MINIMUM DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	LOWEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	SAMPL E DATE	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine Entry point: 101	0.8	0.8	0.8-1.86	ppm	2025	N	Water additives used to control microbes

**\*There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants**

#### Copper & Lead

CONTAMINANT	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>TH</sup> PERCENTILE VALUE	UNITS	# OF SITES ABOVE AL OF TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION Y/N	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
Copper 2025	1.3	1.3	0.15	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead 2025	0.015	0	0	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Portland Borough Authority 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 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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/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 (800-426-4791).