

CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERN SENTRY PROGRAM



June 30, 2026

2025 RESULTS SUMMARY



CITY OF
TUCSON



**TUCSON
WATER**

CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERN SENTRY PROGRAM

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ACRONYMS

CAVSARP Central Avra Valley Storage and Recovery Project

CEC Contaminants of Emerging Concern

CEPDS Combined Entry Points to the Distribution System

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPDS Entry Points to the Distribution System

HA Health Advisory

HI PFAS Hazard Index

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

n Number of samples

PFAS Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PFHxS Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid

PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid

PFOS Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid

ppb Parts per billion

ppt Parts per trillion

PWS Public Water System

SAVSARP Southern Avra Valley Storage and Recovery Project

TARP/AOP Tucson Airport Remediation Project/Advanced Oxidation Process

TCE Trichloroethylene

UCMR Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERN SENTRY PROGRAM

1.0 Executive Summary

Tucson Water is committed to providing high-quality, safe drinking water and closely monitors contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) in Tucson's water supplies. CECs are naturally occurring or manufactured pollutants that may cause adverse health impacts on humans, aquatic life, and/or the environment. Under the direction of the City Manager, Tucson Water established the annual "CEC Sentry Program" in 2008. The CEC Sentry Program is a proactive, voluntary monitoring component of Tucson Water's routine water quality management program. Results of the 2025 CEC Sentry Program summarized in this report are consistent with historical CEC data. To keep water supplies safe and protect public health, the Tucson Water CEC Sentry Program aims to:

- Continue biannual sampling of potable, non-potable, and reclaimed water systems.
- Maintain baseline data to monitor current water quality conditions and trends.
- Collect data to support the assessment of regulatory issues.
- Develop source water protection measures.
- Preserve a high-quality water supply.
- Assess a robust and evolving list of analytes.
- Collaborate with other local water utilities and stakeholders.
- Update Tucson Water's website with prior years [CEC Sentry Program reports](#).

2.0 Background

CECs are newly identified or re-emerging, manufactured, or naturally occurring compounds that 1) may lack public health data and 2) are not regulated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). EPA establishes Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) – also known as drinking water standards for public water systems (PWSs) to follow. MCLs are regulatory threshold limits on the amount of a substance allowed to be in drinking water served by a PWS, such as Tucson Water. EPA has established MCLs for over 90 contaminants. However, due to the cumbersome regulatory rule making processes, treatment limitations, and critical research gaps in CEC toxicity and CEC mixtures as well as cumulative CEC exposure over time, the EPA has not established MCLs or Health Advisories (HAs) for many CECs. HAs are non-regulatory, non-enforceable guidelines to prevent adverse health outcomes.

2025 Sentry Monitoring Program Overview

Of the 131 CEC analytes assessed in Tucson Water's 2025 Sentry Monitoring Program, only nine have a HA or MCL (**Table 1**). Though there is an MCL for total chromium (100 parts per billion [ppb]), the 2025 Sentry Monitoring Program assessed for hexavalent chromium (valence state of naturally occurring chromium), which does not have an MCL standard. In the event that the EPA establishes a new MCL for CECs, Tucson Water's CEC Sentry Program empowers the utility to proactively monitor and manage emerging contaminants. This voluntary, forward-thinking initiative acts as an early-warning system to ensure safe drinking water, often exceeding regulatory requirements by identifying contaminants like per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) before they become compliance issues.

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Table 1. CECs with HA or MCLs

The Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs) included in the 2025 CEC Sentry Program Report with a federally established non-enforceable Health Advisory (HA) and enforceable Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

Type of CEC	Analyte Name	Federal Designation Type	Drinking Water Quality Standard
Industrial	1,4-Dioxane	HA	0.35 ppb
Pesticide	Simazine	MCL	400 ppt
	Atrazine	MCL	300 ppt
PFAS	PFOA	MCL	4 ppt
	PFOS	MCL	4 ppt
	PFNA	MCL	10 ppt
	HFPO-DA (GenX)	MCL	10 ppt
	PFHxS	MCL	10 ppt
	Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	MCL	Hazard Index of 1
	PFBS	HA	2,000 ppt

HFPO-DA (GenX): Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

PFBS: Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid

PFHxS: Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid

PFNA: Perfluorononanoic acid

PFOA: Perfluorooctanoic acid

PFOS: Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid

ppb: parts per billion

ppt: parts per trillion

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PFAS Overview

PFAS are a large group of man-made chemicals that contain multiple fluorine atoms bonded to carbon chains. Known for their resistance to heat, water, and oil, PFAS have been widely used in industrial processes and consumer products. PFAS can be found in firefighting foam, nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, oil resistant food packaging, shampoo, floss, and more. Their chemical stability makes them persistent in the environment and the human body, raising concerns about potential health impacts and giving them the popular name—forever chemicals.

For the first time in decades, the EPA established drinking water standards for six PFAS compounds in April 2024. Current PFAS regulatory information can be found on the EPA website: [Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\) | US EPA](#). These drinking water standards are intended to reduce exposure to PFAS substances, which have been linked to health issues such as cancer and liver damage.

Tucson Water has been proactive in addressing PFAS contamination. Since 2018, Tucson Water has conducted extensive testing across the system, exceeding federal guidelines by voluntarily removing wells from service if detectable levels of PFAS are found. Tucson Water has implemented its own operational standards above and beyond these enforceable EPA MCLs. Additional PFAS information is located at Tucson Water’s website: [PFAS: Forever Chemicals City of Tucson](#).

Tucson Water remains committed to delivering high-quality water that meets or surpasses federal standards, ensuring the continued safety of our community’s drinking water. Several PFAS are assessed in this report.

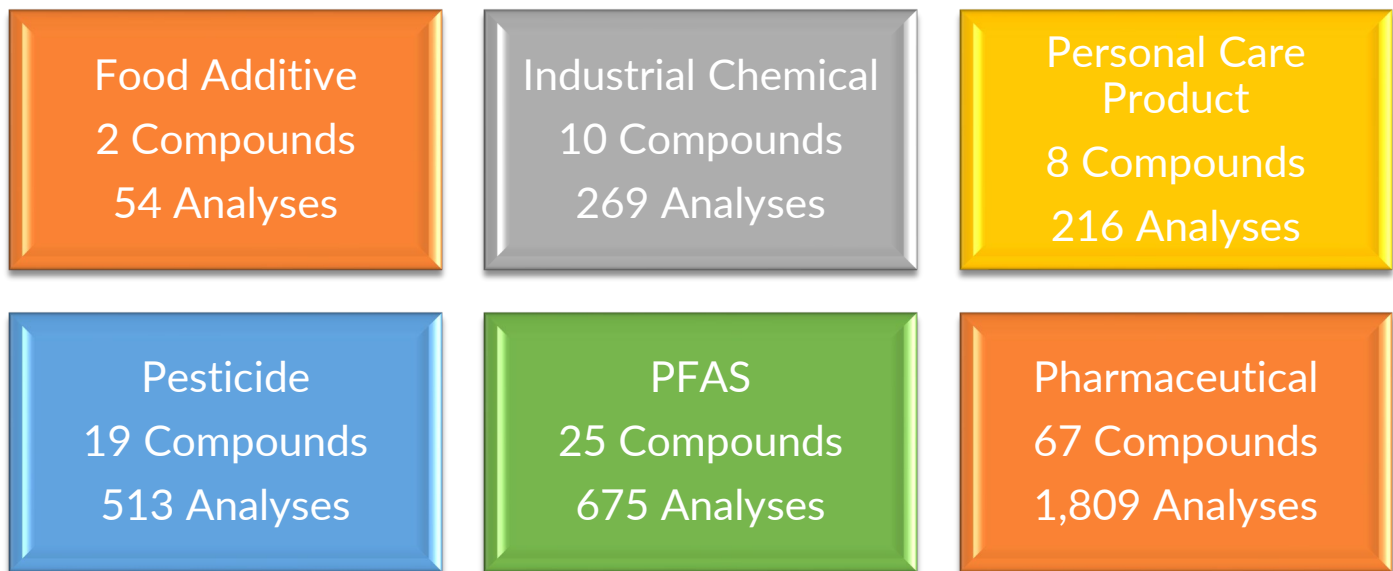
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2025 Sentry Monitoring Program Analyte Categories

For the Sentry Program Report, CECs are categorized by their type and source. The following CEC categories are used: 1) food additives, 2) industrial chemicals, 3) personal care products, 4) pesticide compounds, 5) PFAS, and 6) pharmaceutical compounds (**Figure 1**). In total, 131 CEC analytes were assessed, and 3,536 assessments were conducted.

Figure 1. CEC Categories and Analyses

The contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) categories and number of analyses included in the 2025 CEC Sentry Program Report.



PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

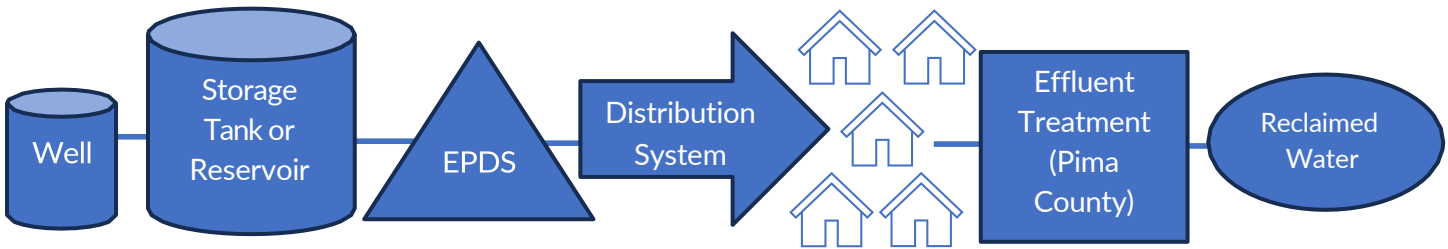
3.0 Sampling Sites

Tucson Water has over 138 active production groundwater wells that supply nearly 30 billion gallons of water to approximately 730,000 customers each year. To obtain a holistic assessment of CECs within the 390 square-mile service area, Tucson Water identified 16 sampling sites to assess CEC prevalence within its water service area. Samples are collected biannually, targeting peak summer and winter conditions, subject to site accessibility. Samples are collected directly from the wells, storage tanks or reservoirs, entry points to distribution system (EPDS), and reclaimed water systems (**Figure 2**).

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Figure 1. Distribution System Overview

Overview of a portion of Tucson Water's Distribution System relevant to the 2025 Sentry Program Report. Following well extraction, potable water is treated. EPDS represents treated water from the entry point to the distribution system that serves Tucson Water customers.



Water sources were categorized as potable, suitable for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene, and non-potable, comprising untreated or reclaimed water. Of the 16 sampling sites, 8 were potable, including entry points and combined entry points to the distribution system (CEPDS) as well as a reservoir. These sites provided insights into treated effluent impacts, blended water supplies, and various water distribution entry point locations.

The remaining 8 sites were non-potable, including inactive or standby potable wells, untreated groundwater entering treatment plants, and both untreated and treated reclaimed water. Reclaimed water is highly treated effluent used for non-potable applications such as irrigation, dust control, firefighting, and industrial uses. This comprehensive approach ensures thorough understanding of water quality across different water sources and treatment processes. Details on site selection are found below (Figure 3).

3.1 Impacted by Treated Effluent

Samples were collected at two groundwater wells located near the Santa Cruz River, downstream of Pima County's Agua Nueva Wastewater Reclamation and Tres Rios Wastewater Reclamation facilities. These two sampling sites represent former drinking water wells impacted by treated effluent.

1. EPDS 166 (Y-001B) represents an out of service potable well – inactive (non-potable)
2. EPDS 160 (Y-004A) represents an emergency use only potable well – standby (non-potable)

3.2 Blended Potable Water

Samples were collected at four CEPDS comprised of combined flow of groundwater wells. These sampling sites represent the blended drinking water supply entering the distribution system at different locations.

3. CEPDS 124 (167R) represents the Southern Avra Valley Storage and Recovery Project (SAVSARP) wellfield (potable)
4. CEPDS 125 (310) represents the Santa Cruz wellfield (potable)
5. CEPDS 159 (EP1) represents the Central Avra Valley Storage and Recovery Project (CAVSARP) and SAVSARP wellfields (potable)
6. CEPDS 172 (199R) represents the Eisenhower Reservoir (potable)

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3.3 Various Entry Points

Samples were collected at four EPDS and one reservoir. These five sampling sites represent both inactive and active drinking water supply entering the distribution system at different locations.

7. EPDS 013 (A-055A) represents an out of service potable well – inactive (non-potable)
8. EPDS 054 (C-046B) represents an active potable well (potable)
9. EPDS 147 (B-110A) represents an active potable well (potable)
10. EPDS 245 (F-006A) represents an active potable well (potable)
11. Escalante Reservoir (EP21) represents an active potable reservoir (potable)

3.4 TARP/AOP Water

Samples were collected at two sites at the Tucson Airport Remediation Project/Advanced Oxidation Process (TARP/AOP) Water Treatment Plant. Tucson Water's TARP/AOP Water Treatment Plant uses state-of-the-art technology to effectively remove trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,4-Dioxane, and PFAS from water. The AOP water treatment facility operates in conjunction with the adjacent TARP facility to produce up to 7 million gallons of purified water daily. Though the AOP water is treated to drinking water quality standards, this water discharges into the Santa Cruz River and/or the reclaimed water system. These sampling sites represent groundwater before treatment prior to discharging and after treatment.

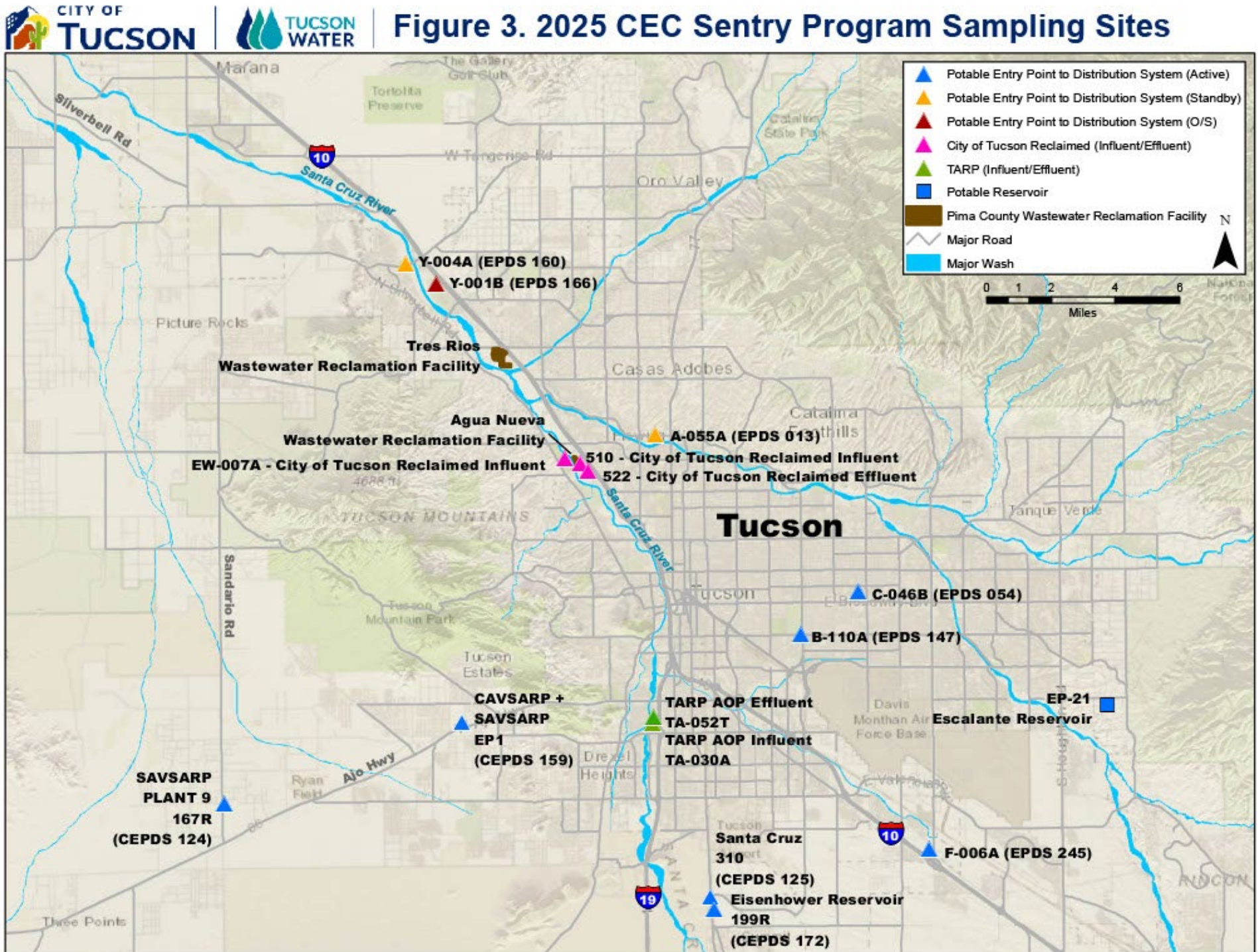
12. TA-030A (influent) represents untreated groundwater collected at the influent booster station (non-potable)
13. TR-052T (effluent) represents treated groundwater collected after TARP treatment (non-potable)

3.5 Reclaimed Water

These three sampling sites represent reclaimed water before and after treatment prior to entering the Sweetwater Wetlands and/or the reclaimed water distribution system.

14. 510 (influent) represents untreated reclaimed water (non-potable)
15. 522 (effluent) represents treated reclaimed water (non-potable)
16. EW-007A (influent) represents untreated groundwater from an extraction well (non-potable)

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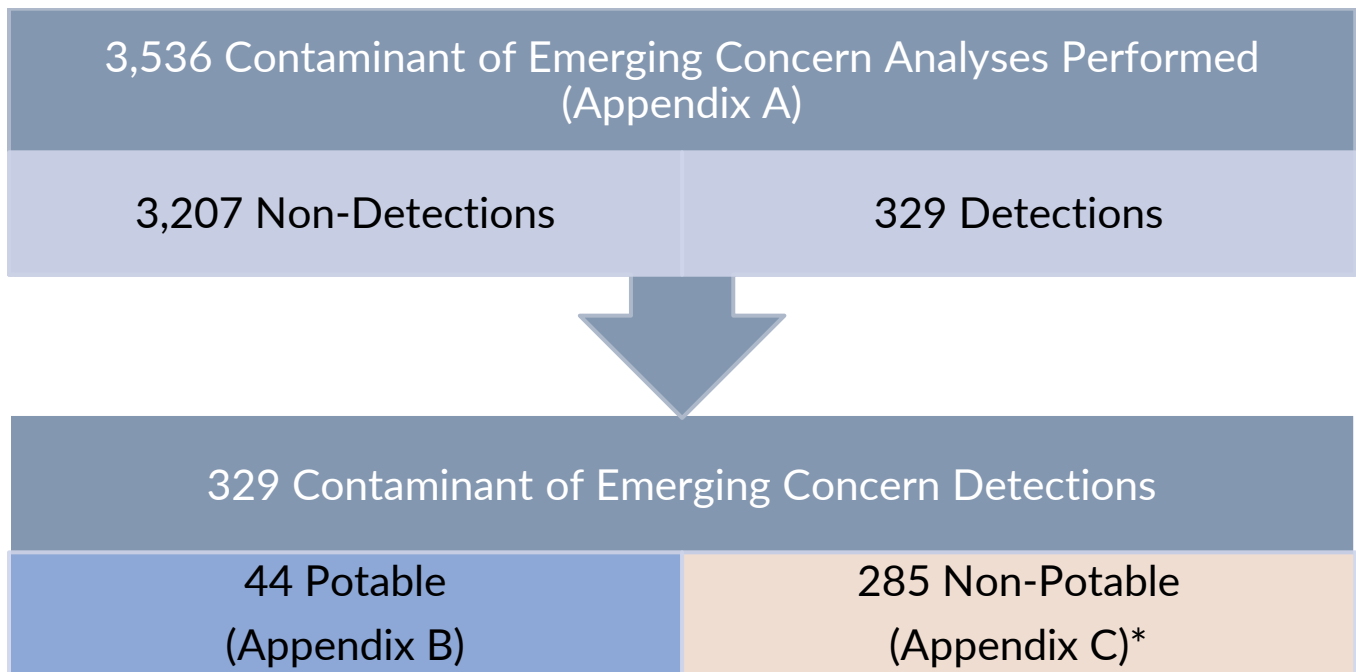
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4.0 DETECTED CEC Analytes

In 2025, 11 CEC Sentry Program sites were assessed twice, while EP21, TA-030A, TR-052T, 510, and 522 were assessed once, resulting in a total of 3,536 CEC assessments (**Figure 4, Appendix A**). Of the 131 analytes assessed, 53% (number of samples [n]=69) were detected. Of the 3,536 assessments, only 9.3% (n=329) had detectable concentrations of CECs. Notably, only 13% (n=44) of the detections occurred in potable water sources (**Appendix B**), while the vast majority (87 %, n=285) were found in non-potable water sources (**Appendix C**). Trace levels of CECs were identified in all 16 sample locations, and the number of CEC detections in the 2025 CEC Sentry Program remained generally consistent with historical data.

Figure 4. 2025 CEC Sentry Program Assessment Overview

Overview of assessments of contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) for the 2025 CEC Sentry Program Report.



*If it is determined that a sample has two or more of perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), or hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GenX Chemicals), the per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Hazard Index (HI) was calculated. With the PFAS HI calculations, there were 294 non-potable sample detections.

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Drinking Water Served (Potable)

All 2025 trace detections for potable water were considerably below any MCLs or HAs. There were no detectable levels of 1,4-Dioxane, atrazine, simazine, or any PFAS.

Potable detections are as follows (**Appendix B**):

- CEPDS 124 (167R) had 7 detections
- CEPDS 125 (310) had 4 detections
- CEPDS 159 (EP1) had 8 detections
- CEPDS (199R) had 7 detections
- EPDS 054 (C-046B) had 3 detections
- EPDS 147 (B-110A) had 3 detections
- EPDS 245 (F-006A) had 9 detections
- Escalante Reservoir (EP21) had 3 detections

Water Not Served (Non-potable)

Non-potable water is not suitable for drinking but may still be used for other purposes. All 2025 trace detections for non-potable water were considerably below any MCLs or HAs with the following exceptions:

- 1,4-Dioxane - HA of 0.35 ppb for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded at the following five sample locations: 522, EW-007A, TA-030A, Y-001B, and Y-004A.
- Perfluorononanoic acid (PFOA) - MCL of 4 ppt for PFOA was exceeded at the following six sample locations: 522, A-055A, EW-007A, TA-030A, Y-001B, and Y-004A.
- Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) - MCL of 4 ppt for PFOS was exceeded at the following six sample locations: 522, A-055A, EW-007A, TA-030A, Y-001B, and Y-004A.
- Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)- MCL of 10 ppt for PFHxS was exceeded at the following four sample locations: EW-007A, TA-030A, Y-001B, and Y-004A.
- Hazard Index (HI)- MCL of 1.0 for PFAS HI was exceeded at the following four sample locations: EW-007A, TA-030A, Y-001B, and Y-004A.

Non-potable detections are as follows (**Appendix C**):

- EPDS 013 (A-055A) had 30 detections (emergency use only/standby)
- EPDS 160 (Y-004A) had 53 detections (emergency use only/standby)
- EPDS 166 (Y-001B) had 38 detections (inactive)
- Influent to TARP/AOP Plant TA-030A had 14 detections (untreated)
- Effluent of TARP/AOP Plant TR-052T had 5 detections (treated)
- 510 (influent) had 56 detections (untreated reclaimed water)
- 522 (effluent) had 52 detections (treated reclaimed water)
- EW-007A (influent) had 46 detections (untreated extraction well)

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5.0 Regulatory Outlook

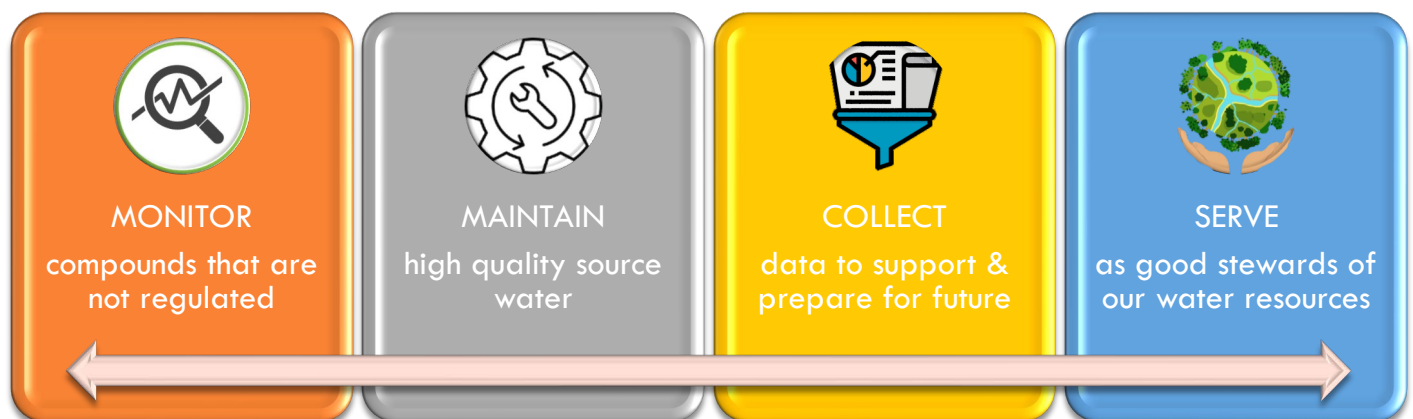
Tucson Water gives serious consideration to CEC detections. However, it is important to put CEC presence into context. EPA has not determined whether standards are necessary for many CECs. EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected of being present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The UCMR Program provides a basis for future EPA regulatory actions to protect public health. Depending on the outcome of EPA reviews, some of the CECs may or may not be considered for regulation in the future. For current UCMR results, please see EPA Website: [Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data Finder | US EPA](#).

6.0 Continued Action Plan

Tucson Water will continue to enhance the CEC Sentry Program. The monitoring frequency of CECs will be maintained twice per year at selected potable and non-potable sampling locations. Tucson Water is actively engaged with local utilities and other key partners to investigate CECs and implements several discretionary monitoring programs. The voluntary monitoring programs are adaptable and allow Tucson Water to monitor and manage substances which may pose a risk to human health and/or the environment.

Although some CECs are currently not regulated drinking water contaminants, Tucson Water's monitoring programs are designed to be responsive to new scientific information and emerging challenges. Thus, Tucson Water's approach allows for the proactive management of CECs to mitigate exposure.



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7.0 Steps You Can Take to Make a Difference



Visit <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/es/household-hazardous-waste> or call 520-791-3171.

Contact Us via email at QualityandPressure@tucsonaz.gov or phone at 520-791-5945.

CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERN SENTRY PROGRAM

APPENDIX A. Detects and Non-Detects - 2025 CEC Sentry Program

Detects and non-detects of contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) in the 2025 CEC Sentry Program Report.

Category	Analyte Name of Non-Detects	# Assessments	Analyte Name of Detects	# Detects	# Assessments
Food Additive			Acesulfame-K	13	27
			Sucralose	7	27
Industrial	Quinoline	27	1,4-Dioxane	9	26*
			1h-Benzotriazole	14	27
			4-Nonyl Phenol	1	27
			4-Tert-Octylphenol	2	27
			Bis Phenol A - BPA	2	27
			Chromium, Hexavalent	27	27
			Tris (2-Chloroethyl) Phosphate - TCEP	2	27
			Tris (1-Chloro-2-Propyl) Phosphate - TCPP	2	27
			Tris (1,3-Dichloro-2-Propyl) Phosphate - TDCPP	2	27
Personal Care Product	Butylparaben	27	Propylparaben	1	27
	Ethylparaben	27			
	Isobutylparaben	27			
	Methylparaben	27			
	Oxybenzone	27			
	Triclocarban	27			
	Triclosan	27			
Pesticide	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 2,4-D	27	Atrazine	6	27
	Chloridazon	27	Simazine	9	27
	Chlorotoluron	27	Bromacil	2	27
	Clofibric Acid	27	Diethanolamine - DEA	8	27
	Diaminochlorotriazine - DACT	27	Deet	5	27
	Isoproturon	27	Dia	6	27
	Metazachlor	27	Diuron	6	27
	Metolachlor	27	Linuron	1	27

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Category	Analyte Name of Non-Detects	# Assessments	Analyte Name of Detects	# Detects	# Assessments
Pesticide	Propazine	27	Thiabendazole	2	27
	Sulfometuron Methyl	27			
PFAS	11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-Oxaundecane-1-Su	27	Perfluoro Butanoic Acid - PFBA	11	27
	1h,1h, 2h, 2h-Perfluorodecane Sulfonic A	27	Perfluoro Octanesulfonic Acid - PFOS	11	27
	1h,1h, 2h, 2h-Perfluorohexane Sulfonic A	27	Perfluoro Octanoic Acid - PFOA	11	27
	1h,1h, 2h, 2h-Perfluorooctane Sulfonic A	27	Perfluoro-1-Butanesulfonic Acid - PFBS	10	27
	4,8-Dioxa-3h-Perfluorononanoic Acid	27	Perfluoro-1-Hexanesulfonic Acid - PFHxS	10	27
	9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-Oxanonane-1-Sul	27	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid - PFHPA	10	27
	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid - GenX	27	Perfluoro-N-Hexanoic Acid	10	27
	Nonafluoro-3,6-Dioxaheptanoic Acid	27	Perfluoro-N-Nonanoic Acid - PFNA	3	27
	Perfluoro (2-Ethoxyethane) Sulfonic Acid	27	Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid	6	27
	Perfluoro-3-Methoxypropanoic Acid	27	Perfluoropentanoic Acid	11	27
	Perfluoro-4-Methoxybutanoic Acid	27			
	Perfluorododecanoic Acid	27			
	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid	27			
	Perfluoro-N-Decanoic Acid	27			
	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid	27			
Pharmaceutical	Acetaminophen	27	Albuterol	1	27
	Amoxicillin (Semi-quantitative)	27	Atenolol	2	27
	Androstenedione	27	Bezafibrate	2	27
	Bendroflumethiazide	27	Butalbital	1	27
	Carbadox	27	Caffeine	2	27
	Chloramphenicol	27	Carbamazepine	8	27
	Cimetidine	27	Carisoprodol	4	27
	Diazepam	27	Codeine	2	27
	Epitestosterone	27	Cotinine	2	27
	Erythromycin	27	Dehydronifedipine	1	27
	Estradiol	27	Diclofenac	2	27
	Estriol	27	Dilantin	5	27
	Estrone	27	Diltiazem	2	27

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Category	Analyte Name of Non-Detects	# Assessments	Analyte Name of Detects	# Detects	# Assessments	
Pharmaceutical	Flumequine	27	Ethinyl Estradiol-17 Alpha	3	27	
	Ibuprofen	27	Fluoxetine	2	27	
	Lincomycin	27	Gemfibrozil	2	27	
	Nifedipine	27	Hydrocodone	1	27	
	Norethisterone	27	Iohexol	2	27	
	Oxolinic Acid	27	Iopromide	2	27	
	Phenazone	27	Ketoprofen	2	27	
	Progesterone	27	Ketorolac	2	27	
	Sulfachloropyridazine	27	Lidocaine	2	27	
	Sulfadiazine	27	Lopressor	2	27	
	Sulfadimethoxine	27	Meprobamate	5	27	
	Sulfamerazine	27	Metformin	2	27	
	Sulfamethizole	27	Methadone	2	27	
	Sulfathiazole	27	Naproxen	2	27	
	Testosterone	27	Pentoxifylline	1	27	
	Warfarin	27	Primidone	8	27	
				Propranolol	2	27
				Salicylic Acid	14	27
				Sulfamethazine	1	27
				Sulfamethoxazole	6	27
			Theobromine	1	27	
			Theophylline	3	27	
			Trimethoprim	2	27	
			Venlafaxine	2	27	
			Paraxanthine	4	27	
TOTALS		1,674		329	1,862	

*Site B-110A was assessed for 1,4 Dioxane once.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

#: Number of

CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERN SENTRY PROGRAM

APPENDIX B. Detects in Potable System - 2025 CEC Sentry Program

Detections of contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) in potable water systems in the 2025 CEC Sentry Program Report.

		# Detects	Concentrations Found			Potable Detect Locations							
		Sum	Average	Max	Units	B-110A	167R	199R	310	EP1	C-046B	EP21*	F-006A
Food Additive	Acesulfame-K	5	54.40	86.00	ppt	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
	Sucralose	1	.	140.00	ppt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Industrial	1h-Benzotriazole	6	36.33	45.00	ppt	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
	Bis Phenol A - BPA	1	.	14.00	ppt	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chromium, Hexavalent ¹	15	1.40	7.80	ppb	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Pesticide	Diethanolamine - DEA	2	7.85	10.00	ppt	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Deet	3	37.33	50.00	ppt	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Pharmaceutical	Caffeine	1	.	38.00	ppt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Paraxanthine	1	.	22.00	ppt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Salicylic Acid	7	470.00	660.00	ppt	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
	Theobromine	1	.	66.00	ppt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Theophylline	1	.	16.00	ppt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS		44				3	7	7	4	8	3	3	9

*Site EP21 was assessed for the CEC Sentry Program once in 2025. All other potable sites were assessed twice, though one 1,4 Dioxane assessment was missed at site B-110A.

Note: The average value was not calculated if the analyte was detected once. Blue indicates potable water.

¹ Though there is no federal maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (assessed in this report), there is an MCL for total chromium (100 parts per billion [ppb]).

ppt: Parts per trillion

#: Number of

CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERN SENTRY PROGRAM

APPENDIX C. Detects in Non-Potable System - 2025 CEC Sentry Program

Detections of contaminants of emerging concern (CECs) in non-potable water systems in the 2025 CEC Sentry Program Report.

		#Detects				Concentrations Found								
		Sum	Average	Max	Units	510*	522*	EW-007A	Y-004A	A-055A	TA-030A*	TR-052T*	Y-001B	
Food Additive	Acesulfame-K	8	72.63	130.00	ppt	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	
	Sucralose	6	39,806.67	150,000.00	ppt	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Industrial	1,4-Dioxane¹	9	0.59	0.86	ppb	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	
	1h-Benzotriazole	8	6,766.25	34,000.00	ppt	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	
	4-Nonyl Phenol	1	.	1,300.00	ppt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4-Tert-Octylphenol	2	174.00	300.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bis Phenol A - BPA	1	.	70.00	ppt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Chromium, Hexavalent ²	12	0.56	2.80	ppb	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	
	Tris (2-Chloroethyl) Phosphate - TCEP	2	100.00	130.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tris (1-Chloro-2-Propyl) Phosphate - TCPP	2	975.00	1,400.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tris (1,3-Dichloro-2-Propyl) Phosphate - TDCPP	2	385.00	550.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Personal Care Product	Propylparaben	1	.	6.70	ppt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pesticide	Atrazine ³	6	8.22	13.00	ppt	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	
	Bromacil	2	17.00	26.00	ppt	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	Diethanolamine - DEA	6	15.58	32.00	ppt	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	
	Deet	2	420.00	610.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Dia	6	28.12	70.00	ppt	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	
	Diuron	6	23.27	59.00	ppt	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	
	Linuron	1	.	8.80	ppt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Simazine ⁴	9	27.63	100.00	ppt	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	
Thiabendazole	2	16.55	24.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
PFAS	Perfluoro Butanoic Acid - PFBA	11	7.66	16.70	ppt	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	
	Perfluoro Octanesulfonic Acid - PFOS⁵	11	38.52	86.10	ppt	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	
	Perfluoro Octanoic Acid - PFOA⁶	11	11.39	21.70	ppt	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	

CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERN SENTRY PROGRAM

		#Detects	Concentrations Found			Non-Potable Detect Locations							
		Sum	Average	Max	Units	510*	522*	EW-007A	Y-004A	A-055A	TA-030A*	TR-052T*	Y-001B
PFAS	Perfluoro-1-Butanesulfonic Acid - PFBS ⁷	10	8.79	12.70	ppt	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	2
	Perfluoro-1-Hexanesulfonic Acid - PFHxS ⁸	10	28.31	63.10	ppt	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	2
	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid - PFHPA	10	4.10	6.92	ppt	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	2
	Perfluoro-N-Hexanoic Acid	10	11.76	21.70	ppt	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	2
	Perfluoro-N-Nonanoic Acid - PFNA ⁹	3	2.42	2.76	ppt	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid	6	4.23	9.47	ppt	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2
	Perfluoropentanoic Acid	11	14.95	36.30	ppt	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
	Hazard Index ¹⁰	9	3.06	6.32	ppt	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	2
Pharmaceutical	Albuterol	1	.	22.00	ppt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Atenolol	2	182.50	270.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bezafibrate	2	25.00	34.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Butalbital	1	.	11.00	ppt	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Caffeine	1	.	80.00	ppt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Carbamazepine	8	232.25	350.00	ppt	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2
	Carisoprodol	4	10.23	13.00	ppt	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Codeine	2	28.50	46.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cotinine	2	23.50	30.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dehydronifedipine	1	.	5.30	ppt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diclofenac	2	505.00	850.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dilantin	5	47.40	92.00	ppt	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
	Diltiazem	2	59.90	110.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ethinyl Estradiol-17 Alpha	3	33.67	55.00	ppt	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Fluoxetine	2	85.50	130.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gemfibrozil	2	150.50	220.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hydrocodone	1	.	27.00	ppt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Iohexol	2	32,000.00	45,000.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Iopromide	2	39.50	67.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ketoprofen	2	19.50	28.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketorolac	2	52.50	78.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERN SENTRY PROGRAM

		#Detects	Concentrations Found			Non-Potable Detect Locations							
			Sum	Average	Max	Units	510*	522*	EW-007A	Y-004A	A-055A	TA-030A*	TR-052T*
Pharmaceutical	Lidocaine	2	1,260.00	1,900.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lopressor	2	590.00	880.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Meprobamate	5	32.80	61.00	ppt	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
	Metformin	2	480.00	640.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Methadone	2	260.00	390.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Naproxen	2	205.00	310.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Paraxanthine	3	29.67	52.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Pentoxifylline	1	.	10.00	ppt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Primidone	8	126.25	310.00	ppt	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2
	Propranolol	2	87.50	140.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salicylic Acid	7	1,731.43	10,000.00	ppt	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2
	Sulfamethazine	1	.	7.00	ppt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sulfamethoxazole	6	318.33	1,200.00	ppt	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Theophylline	2	38.00	55.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Trimethoprim	2	115.50	170.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Venlafaxine	2	520.00	790.00	ppt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTALS		294				56	52	46	53	30	14	5

*Sites 510, 522, TA-030A, and TR-052T were assessed for the CEC Sentry Program once in 2025. All other non-potable sites were assessed twice.

Note: The average value was not calculated if the analyte was detected once. Column colors correspond to Figure 3 (2025 CEC Sentry Program Sampling Sites). Purple = reclaimed water, Yellow = standby potable wells (not in use), Green = TARP/AOP facility influent and effluent, Brown = out-of-service potable well. **Highlight and bold font indicates exceedance of a health advisory (HA) or maximum contaminant level (MCL). See Table 1 for more details on HA and MCL thresholds.**

¹ Of the 27 assessments, 1,4-Dioxane was detected 9 times at 6 non-potable sites. **The HA for 1,4-Dioxane is 0.35 parts per billion (ppb), and 8 assessments exceeded this threshold.** Specifically, exceedances occurred once at 522 and TA-030A and twice at the following sites: EW-007A, Y-001B, and Y-004A.

² Though there is no federal MCL for hexavalent chromium (assessed in this report), there is an MCL for total chromium (100 ppb).

³ Of the 27 assessments, atrazine was detected 6 times in non-potable water, with no exceedance of the MCL of 300 parts per trillion (ppt).

⁴ Of the 27 assessments, simazine was detected 9 times in non-potable water, with no exceedance of the MCL of 400 ppt.

⁵ Of the 27 assessments, PFOS was detected 11 times at 7 non-potable sites. **The MCL for PFOS is 4 ppt, and 10 assessments exceeded this threshold.** Specifically, exceedances occurred once at site TA-030A and 522 and twice at the following sites: A-055A, EW-007A, Y-001B, and Y-004A (same sites as PFOA exceedances).

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⁶ Of the 27 assessments, PFOA was detected 11 times at 7 non-potable sites. **The MCL for PFOA is 4 ppt, and 10 assessments exceeded this threshold.** Specifically, exceedances occurred once at site TA-030A and 522 and twice at the following sites: A-055A, EW-007A, Y-001B, and Y-004A (same sites as PFOS exceedances).

⁷ Of the 27 assessments, PFBS was detected 10 times at 6 non-potable sites, with no exceedance of the HA of 2,000 ppt.

⁸ Of the 27 assessments, PFHxS was detected 10 times at 6 non-potable sites. **The MCL for PFHxS is 10 ppt, and 6 assessments exceeded this threshold.** Specifically, exceedances occurred once at EW-007A and TA-030A and twice at the following sites: Y-001B and Y-004A.

⁹ Of the 27 assessments, PFNA was detected 3 times in non-potable water, with no exceedance of the MCL of 10 ppt.

¹⁰ If it is determined that a sample has two or more of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, or hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GenX), the per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Hazard Index (HI) was calculated. The PFAS HI was calculated by dividing the measured concentration of each compound by its respective reference level: PFHxS by 9 ppt, PFNA by 10 ppt, PFBS by 2000 ppt, and GenX by 10 ppt. **An MCL PFAS HI exceedance occurred if the sum of these ratios exceeded 1.0. In total, 7 PFAS HI calculations exceeded the MCL.** Specifically, exceedances occurred once at sites TA-030A and twice at the following sites: EW-007A, Y-001B and Y-004A.

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