



AUTECH Utilities Dept.
2025 Annual Water-Quality Report

Dear Customer:

AUTECH is pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that stateside utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers, in addition to other notices that may be required by law. Although the SDWA does not technically apply to AUTECH, the Utilities Department strives to provide you with a product and service comparable to what you could expect to receive in the States. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. As in past years, AUTECH water has been well below the maximum contamination limits set by the SDWA as well as AUTECH's Final Governing Standards (the environmental regulations that apply at AUTECH). As always, AUTECH Utilities Department is committed to providing you with a safe and reliable water supply.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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/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).

Where does my water come from?

AUTECH's Utilities Department is supplied by surface water originating from several shallow wells, a 2000-foot infiltration gallery, and a rainwater catchment basin. All sources are located on the AUTECH premises. Our drinking water is processed through a reverse osmosis facility, which can remove greater than 95% of most inorganic contaminants. Furthermore, reverse osmosis is among the most effective technologies available for removal of bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants that can naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations (40 CFR, Part 141) that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below shows the results of our ongoing water-quality analysis program. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in our water is listed. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. AUTECH's Final Governing Standards (the environmental regulations that apply at AUTECH) allow us to monitor for certain contaminants [less than once per year](#) because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): The highest level of a secondary contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Secondary contaminants are those that primarily affect the aesthetic qualities relating to the public acceptance of drinking water.

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.

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

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

CY2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Regarding PFAS

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and where do they come from?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of thousands of synthesized chemicals. PFAS have been used in a variety of industries and consumer products around the globe, including in the United States, since the 1940s. PFAS have been used to make coatings and products that are used as oil and water repellents for carpets, clothing, paper packaging for food, and cookware. They are also contained in some foams (aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF) currently used for fighting petroleum fires at airfields and in industrial fire suppression processes. PFAS chemicals are persistent in the environment, and some are persistent in the human body – meaning they do not break down, and they can accumulate over time.

Is there a regulation for PFAS in drinking water?

In April 2024, the US EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) for PFOA and PFOS and established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for a subset of PFAS chemicals. On May 14, 2025, the EPA announced the agency will keep the current National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) for PFOA and PFOS. The EPA initially required implementation of sampling in accordance with the new MCLs within three years of the publication date and implementation of any required treatment within five years. However, in May 2025 announcement the intent to extend the compliance deadline to 2031 was made. The US Department of Defense (DoD) is actively addressing PFOA and PFOS in drinking water by aligning with EPA standards, requiring testing at all DoD-owned systems. While the EPA finalized NPDWR, with enforceable MCLs in April 2024, the DoD has been operating under policies requiring action if combined concentrations of PFOA and PFOS exceed 70 ppt since 2023. The DoD is adopting the EPA's 2024 final MCLs, with mandatory ongoing compliance monitoring starting by April 26, 2027. DoD policies require the monitoring of drinking water for PFAS at all service owned and operated water systems at a minimum of every two years and state that if water sampling results confirm that drinking water contains PFOA and PFOS at individual or combined concentrations greater 70 ppt, water systems must take immediate action to reduce exposure to PFOS or PFAS.

What is the EPA's published MCLs for PFAS?

Compound	MCL
PFOA	4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/L)
PFOS	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

Has AUTECH tested its water for PFAS in 2025?

Yes. In July 2025, samples were collected from the First Point of Entry into the system.

Below MRL

We are pleased to report that drinking water-testing results were below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL) for all 29 PFAS compounds covered by the sampling method, including PFOA and PFOS. This means that PFAS were not detected in your water system. In accordance with DoD policy, the water system will be resampled **every two years** for your continued protection.

If interested in further information about PFAS, here is an EPA link:

www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.0091	N/A	N/A	04/29/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling waste from metal refineries.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.073	N/A	N/A	04/29/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm) [measured as Nitrogen]	10	10	0.37	0.41	0.67	06/04/2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion or natural deposits.
Disinfectant Residual (Free Chlorine mg/L)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.6	0.8	2.6	Various (Measurements for 01/01/2025 through 03/24/2025 not found for inclusion in this report)	No	Water additive to control microbes.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	31.1	N/A	N/A	04/29/2025	No	Seawater intrusion into aquifer. Water treatment chemicals. Erosion of natural deposits and leaching.

Radioactive Contaminants

Tritium (pCi/L)	0	20,000	<476	N/A	N/A	N/T	No	Decay of manmade deposits.
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Note: According to the Federal Governing Standards, analysis for Radioactive Contaminants has a frequency of once every 4 years. Therefore, the next sampling and analysis for Radioactive contaminants is scheduled for 2026.

Microbiological Contaminants

Turbidity (Conventional Direct Filtration) (NTU)	N/A	TT<=0.30	0.29	0.07	0.29	Various (Measurements for 01/01/2025 through 03/24/2025 not found for inclusion in this report)	No	Soil runoff.
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Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing microorganisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Disinfection By-products

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	29.2	19.5	29.2	10/15/2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	5.9	2.7	5.9	10/15/2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	MNR	8.0	3.7	8.0	10/15/2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination, an individual THM.
Bromoform (ppb)	0	MNR	7.2	4.8	7.2	10/15/2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination, an individual THM.
Chloroform (ppb)	MNR	MNR	10.4	4.8	10.4	10/15/2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination, an individual THM.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	MNR	6.1	3.7	6.1	10/15/2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination, an individual THM.
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1.9	1.4	1.9	10/15/2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination, an individual HAA.
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	0	MNR	2.9	1.3	2.9	10/15/2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination, an individual HAA.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water 90%<	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
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Inorganic Contaminants

Lead (ppb)	0	15	6.6	0 of 10	12/08/2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.28	0 of 10	12/08/2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2025 lead monitoring was conducted unavoidably later than targeted for the year, date of sample collection was 12/08/2025. Analytical laboratory results were received on 22 Dec 2025. Monitoring results met specifications for the 90th percentile value (0.018 milligrams per liter [mg/L]) and all results were beneath the lead Action Level (AL). Public notifications were sent to all the appropriate areas.

Initial 2020 lead monitoring was conducted between 4 - 6 Aug 2020. Analytical laboratory results were received on 12 Aug 2020. Monitoring results indicated the 90th percentile value (0.018 milligrams per liter [mg/L]) exceeded the lead Action Level (AL). The AUTECH response was inadequate in the following ways: Public notification was not done. *This is a treatment violation, but it does not mean there is lead in your drinking water. However, it is important that we take measures to control lead levels in the water, because ingesting lead can cause serious health consequences.*

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			

Secondary Drinking Water Contaminants

Calcium Carbonate (ppm)	N/A	MNR	68	24	68	02/10/2025	No	Intentionally added to control corrosion.
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	250	20	10	20	02/28/2025	No	Seawater intrusion into aquifer.

Units Description

N/A: Not Applicable
 N/D: Not Detected
 N/R: Not Reported

MNR: Monitoring not required but recommended (No MCL has been established).

mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water.

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

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored to ensure the effectiveness of our filtration system.

For more information contact:

AUTECH Utilities Department

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