



2025 Annual Water Quality Report

West Marin Edition | Published Summer 2026

In North Marin Water District, your water comes from protected watersheds and is purified to remove contaminants and pathogens, like bacteria and viruses. It is continuously monitored to ensure that it surpasses all state and federal standards for health and safety.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Solicite una copia traducida que tenemos disponible o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información, llame al (415) 761-8929.



**NORTH MARIN
WATER DISTRICT**



Delivering high quality water to West Marin

Water served by North Marin Water District to its customers comes from protected watersheds and is purified using modern treatment techniques to remove contaminants and pathogens, like bacteria and viruses. Water is continuously monitored to ensure that it surpasses all state and federal standards for health and safety.

This brochure is a snapshot of water quality monitoring performed in 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards.

How your water is treated

North Marin Water District's water is pumped from four wells adjacent to Lagunitas Creek. Two of these wells are located in Point Reyes Station and two wells are located a mile and a half east of Point Reyes Station, at the Gallagher Ranch. Testing shows that the quality of the water at each of the wells is excellent. Iron and manganese are the principal contaminants found, and although they do not have any negative effects on health, they can affect the color of the water. For this reason, we treat and filter the water to completely remove both of these metals. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant.

Due to their proximity to Lagunitas Creek and Tomales Bay, the two wells in Point Reyes Station are prone to saltwater intrusion during drier months. Although we take steps to minimize the amount of salty water that is drawn into our wells, the problem

has been worsening over time. In years past, the level of salts would return to their low baseline when winter rains increased the flow of fresh water into the aquifer, but due to sea level rise, the groundwater in the area surrounding the wells is permanently saltier.

North Marin Water District's other two wells on the Gallagher Ranch are beyond the reach of the tides and therefore are not affected by saltwater intrusion. The Gallagher Well #2 was completed in 2022, which, along with Gallagher Well #1, can provide almost 100% of water used by customers served by North Marin Water District's West Marin system. This gives the district the ability to draw on these high-quality water sources, free from increased salts, reserving the Point Reyes Station wells as backup sources.

Source water assessment

Assessments of watershed activities which may affect the Point Reyes source supply were completed in 2013 and 2022 as required by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The activities identified with the highest potential for contamination of the Point Reyes groundwater supply are salt water intrusion and activities associated with the operation of the former US Coast Guard housing wastewater system and maintenance facility area. These activities increase the potential to introduce chemical and microbial contaminants into the local groundwater. The Point Reyes groundwater is routinely monitored by North Marin Water District. No contaminants have been detected with exception of occasional increases in salts and metals related to saltwater intrusion. Water produced at the Point Reyes water treatment plant meets federal and state water quality requirements. A copy of the complete assessment is on file at the North Marin Water District office at 999 Rush Creek Place, Novato, CA 94945.

Salinity intrusion

North Marin Water District's two wells situated adjacent to the former Coast Guard housing facility have been experiencing increasing salinity intrusion for several years. The other two wells, situated on the Gallagher Ranch, are not affected by salinity intrusion. The newest of the wells on the Gallagher Ranch was completed in October 2022. Planning for this well was driven by the need to find a new, reliable source of water that is lower in salt content than water produced from the Coast Guard Wells, particularly during times of higher demand.

We test our water supply weekly for a number of chemical and microbial constituents, including those associated with higher salts like sodium, chloride, conductance, and total dissolved solids. There are no health-based regulations for these mineral constituents in public drinking water, however there are aesthetic standards as detailed in the table on the next page.

Sodium is an essential nutrient for the body, necessary for proper nerve function. The FDA recommends a dietary intake of 2300 milligrams per day and most Americans consume between 2700 to 7000 milligrams per day. Some medical conditions make reducing sodium necessary, with the most severe restrictions limiting sodium intake to no more than 1375-1800 milligrams per day. North Marin Water District will publish the weekly sodium and chloride levels in the Point Reyes Light if the sodium level in water delivered rises above 50 milligrams per liter for extended periods, so that those customers who are advised by their physicians to account for sodium in their diets can adjust their sodium intake as needed.

North Marin Water
District's Water
Quality Lab



2025 Water Quality Data

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Table 1: Report on detected constituents with a primary drinking water standard (PDWS)						
Constituent	Units	PHG / [MRDLG] (MCLG)	MCL / [MRDL] (PDWS)	Typical Source	Point Reyes Treatment Plant	Point Reyes Distribution System
Total Trihalomethanes ¹	µg/L	n/a	80 ¹	By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	Highest Running Annual Average = 40.0 Range = 17.9 – 39.9
Haloacetic Acids ¹	µg/L	n/a	60 ¹	By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	Highest running Annual Average = 25.2 Range = 7.8 – 36.7
Lead (See the section on lead in drinking water on page 6)	µg/L	0.2	(Action level 15)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system and fixtures	ND	10 samples collected, none above action level 90th percentile = ND ²
Copper	µg/L	300	(Action level 1300)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system and fixtures	ND	10 samples collected, none above action level 90th Percentile = 760 ²
Fluoride	mg/L	1.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits	Average = ND Range = ND	n/a
Chlorine, free	mg/L	[4.0]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant	n/a	Average = 0.72 Range = 0.23 – 1.15
Coliform Bacteria	# of positive samples per month	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment	n/a	All samples negative (91 samples collected)
E Coli	% positive samples	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	n/a	All samples negative for E coli (92 samples collected)

¹Compliance is based on a four-quarter running average at each distribution system monitoring location. ²Monitoring performed in 2023.

Legend

PHG (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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. EPA.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water by regulation. Primary standards based on health, set as close to the PHGs and MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. These standards are developed and imposed by the California and/or U.S. EPA.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): Secondary standards based on aesthetics, set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. These standards are developed and imposed by the California and/or U.S. EPA.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs, for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of suspended material in water.

90th Percentile: Compliance based on highest value after eliminating the highest 10% of values.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or exposed risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

NL (Notification Level): The notification level for some unregulated contaminants.

mg/L: Milligrams per liter (equal to parts per million or ppm)- equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days.

µg/L: Micrograms per liter (equal to parts per billion or ppb)- equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32 years.

ng/L: Nanograms per liter (equal to parts per trillion or ppt) – equivalent to 1 second in nearly 32,000 years.

µmhos/cm: Micromhos per centimeter

ND: Not Detected

NA: Not Analyzed

N/A: Not Applicable

PCU: Platinum cobalt units

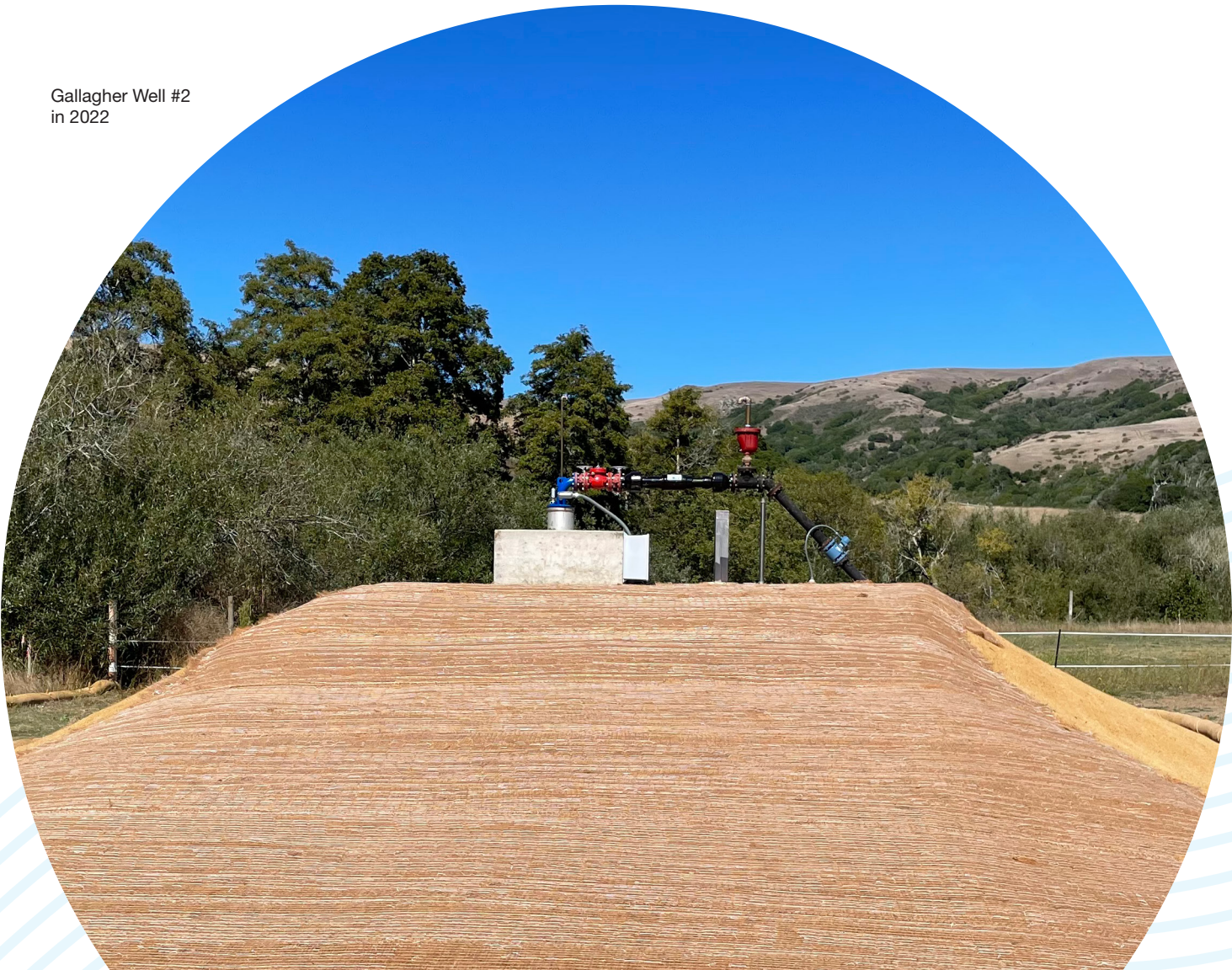
pCi/l: Picocuries per liter

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Table 2: Constituents with aesthetic concerns and/or a secondary drinking water standard					
Constituent	Units	SMCL	Typical Sources	Point Reyes Average	Point Reyes Range
Chloride	mg/L	500	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	25	14 – 57
Sulfate	mg/L	500	Leaching of natural deposits	7.8	5.7 – 11
Odor	TON	3	Naturally occurring organic materials	ND	ND
Color	PCU	15	Naturally occurring organic materials	ND	ND
Hardness ³	mg/L	n/a	Generally found in ground and surface water	110	97 – 120
Manganese	µg/L	50	Leaching from natural deposits	ND	ND
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	310	250 – 440
pH	n/a	8.5		7.17	7.00 – 7.33
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits	170	140 – 240
Turbidity	NTU	5	Soil runoff	0.07	0.04 – 0.09
Sodium	mg/L	n/a	Generally found in ground and surface water; seawater influence	19	12 – 39

³Average hardness shown of 110 mg/L is equivalent to 6.2 °dH or 6.4 grains per gallon.

Gallagher Well #2
in 2022



A message from the United States Environmental Protection Agency

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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, that 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, that 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants, that 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. California regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 462-4791. 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 health care providers. USEPA/ 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 Drinking Water Hotline (800) 462-4791.

Radon in air

Radon is a radioactive gas that can move from decomposed granite soils into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when running tap water for showering and other household activities. In most cases, radon from tap water is a small source of radon in air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. It can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects.

If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home: Testing is inexpensive and easy. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).





North Marin Water District
Administration Building

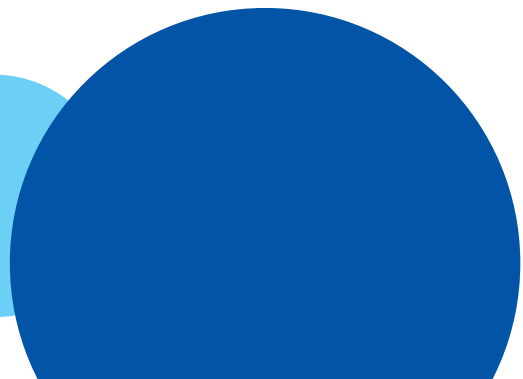
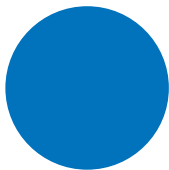
Concerning lead and drinking water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. There is no lead in drinking water produced by North Marin Water District and there are no district owned lead service lines within our system, however lead can leach into drinking water from materials and components associated with customers' service lines and home plumbing.

North Marin Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to your meter, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. When water in your

household plumbing has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your tap water 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



nmwd.com/wq

If you have any questions regarding this Water Quality Report, contact Pablo Ramudo, Water Quality Supervisor, (415) 761-8929 or (800) 464-6693.

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