CENTRAL BEACH FIRE DISTRICT RI1647512
Consumer Confidence Report – 2026
Covering Calendar Year – 2025

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to learn more about our decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please call BOB FRAZIER at 617-413-6162.

Your water comes from 2 source(s):

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL #1 (GP)	Ground water
WELL #2 (GP)	Ground water

If your system has a Source Water Assessment on file, it can be viewed by scanning the QR code and scrolling to the "Source Water Assessments" section in the middle of the page. Please contact the Center for Drinking Water Quality at 401-222-6867 with any questions.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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. 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).

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 sources water before we treat it include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 1 sample(s) per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe drinking water .**

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" 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.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.
Action Level (): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in 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.
Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: CENTRAL BEACH FIRE DISTRICT

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	Violation
BARIUM	10/25/2024	0.043	0.038 - 0.043	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	10/25/2024	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	
CHROMIUM	10/25/2024	2	0 - 2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
NITRATE	12/11/2025	5.22	0.725 - 5.22	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	6/6/2025	4.1	2.57 - 4.1	NG/L	20	0		

PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	6/6/2025	6.71	3.69 - 6.71	NG/L	20	0		
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA)	6/6/2025	2.85	0 - 2.85	NG/L	20	0		
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	8/15/2025	1.08	0 - 1.08	NG/L	20	0		
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	9/26/2025	2.3	1.6 - 2.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	

*PFAS refers to Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances. PFAS are manmade chemicals that repel oil and water. In June of 2022, the state passed a law called the PFAS Act, which set an interim standard for a sum of 6 PFAS at 20 ppt. On 9/18/2024 the state released regulations that adopted and made permanent, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 20 ppt for a sum of six PFAS contaminants—perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (together, "PFAS contaminants"). In the above table, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for PFAS is listed as 20ppt.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	Violation
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2025									

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90TH Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2025	1.6655	0.0438 - 2.4702	ppm	1.3	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	1.5	0 - 21.7	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. [WATER SYSTEM NAME] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [WATER SYSTEM NAME and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units	Violation
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2025					

Total Organic Carbon Lowest Month for Removal	Number of Samples	RAA	Required Removal Ratio	Removal Ratio	Violation
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2025					

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	Violation

COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	10/25/2024	1.122	1.04 - 1.122	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
COMBINED URANIUM	10/25/2024	0.147	0.077 - 0.147	µg/l	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
RADIUM-226	10/25/2024	0.432	0.164 - 0.432	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
RADIUM-228	10/25/2024	0.958	0.608 - 0.958	pCi/l	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	

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Lead Service Line Inventory Information: A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at [PWS – Enter Link to Service Line Inventory (Use either the inventory/non-lead statement on the PWS website or https://ridoh.120water-ptd.com/) or enter instructions to access the inventory at a Publicly Accessible Location]

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems

Any school or childcare facility may request testing by the water system for lead in drinking water. The public should be directed to contact the school or childcare facility for information about potential sampling results. RIDOH is currently offering voluntary testing to Rhode Island public schools and childcare facilities. The results of this sampling can be counted towards a water system's testing requirements under the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements. More information about the project and the results so far can be found on RIDOH's website: https://health.ri.gov/data/schools/water

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the following violations.
Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

Federal Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
8/13/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Failed to meet requirements related to optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) or Source Water Treatment (SOWT) violation

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson¿s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

TO BE FILLED OUT BY PWS.

INSTRUCTIONS: Include steps taken to correct the violation(s) listed above.
The equipment for monitoring corrosion control had been relocated during construction of the water treatment plant and needed to be recalibrated to be correct.