

2025 Annual Water Quality Report

"We are committed to providing reliable drinking water and supportive emergency services to residents and visitors alike."



Our Watershed, Our Water.

The Inverness Public Utility District's watershed encompasses roughly 580 acres on the northeasterly slopes of Mt. Vision on the Point Reyes Peninsula in western Marin County and is divided into three diversions known as First Valley, Second Valley, and Third Valley. Located entirely upslope from the town of Inverness, the watershed is largely in public ownership, with the District managing the most critical 373 acres, including portions within Tomales Bay State Park. Water for the District originates in springs and streams that collect within these valleys and along Inverness Ridge at a relatively high and pristine elevation. The granitic geology of the ridge contributes to naturally high-quality source water, which is then captured before flowing farther downslope where it enters our 2 stages of filtration, Ultra and Nano. This process delivers the highest quality potable water for our residents and visitors.

Water System Information

Water System Name: [Inverness Public Utility District](#)

Report Date: [June 19, 2026](#)

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: [Surface water that originates in springs and streams in the Inverness Ridge watershed above the town.](#)

Name and General Location of Source(s): [A network of small catchment basins above the First, Second and Third Valleys collects the water.](#)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: [An assessment of the surface water sources for IPUD was completed in 2023. The Assessment \(Watershed Sanitary Survey\) determined that the sources were not vulnerable to contaminants. A copy of the Assessment is available in the District Offices at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Blvd, Unit #5, Inverness, CA 94937.](#)

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: [12:00 PM on the third Tuesday of each month and the Firehouse Meeting Room, 50 Inverness Way, Inverness, CA 94937.](#)

For More Information, Contact: [Richard Perez Water Utility Manager / Shelley Redding General Manager](#)
<https://www.invernesspub.org/staff>

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 and may include earlier / later monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Inverness Public Utility District | \(415\) 669-1414 |12781 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Unit #5](#) para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Inverness Public Utility District | \(415\) 669-1414 |12781 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Unit #5.](#)

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan [sa Inverness Public Utility District | \(415\) 669-1414 |12781 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Unit #5](#) o tumawag sa para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Inverness Public Utility District | \(415\) 669-1414 |12781 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Unit #5](#) để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Inverness Public Utility District | \(415\) 669-1414 |12781 Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Unit #5](#) rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Term	Definition
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Term	Definition
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at the testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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:

- 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/5/23 - 8/18/23	10	2.7	0	ND - 4.8	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/5/23- 8/18/23	10	.075	0	.0037- .140	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6/11/2026	22 (Average)	19 - 24	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/11/2026	23 (Average)	19 - 27	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM	10/7/2025	24.52 µg/L	17.47 - 24.52 µg/L	80 µg/L	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	10/7/2025	8.9 µg/L	4.2 – 8.9 µg/L	60 µg/L	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Aluminum (ug/L)	6/11/2026	50	ND – 50	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

Antimony (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants
Arsenic (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Barium (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		1000	2000	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, and electrical / aerospace/ defense industries
Cadmium (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		5	.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		50		Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	6/11/2026	.13	ND - .13	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		50		Leaching from natural deposits
Mercury (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		100	12	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic and sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Nitrite as N (mg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries
Perchlorate (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		6	1	Environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations
Thallium (µg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		2	.1	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Zinc (mg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		5.0		Runoff/ leaching of natural deposits

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (mg/L)	6/11/2026	.017 (Avg)	ND - .050	.2	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Color	6/11/2026	ND				Naturally occurring organic material
Copper (mg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		1	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ug/L)	6/11/2026	ND	ND	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Silver (mg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		.1		Industrial discharge
Turbidity (source)	6/11/2026	.67 (Max)	ND – .67		5	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	6/11/2026	ND		5	5.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	6/15/2025	110 (Avg)	100 – 120	500	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	6/11/2026	170 (Avg)	160 - 180	900 / 1600 / 2200		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	6/11/2026	33 (Avg)	24 – 40	500		Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	6/11/2026	1.12 (Avg)	ND – 1.79	N/A	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects itself. However, it acts as a precursor that forms disinfection byproducts like trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids

Additional General Information on 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. U.S. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Inverness Public Utility District 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 Inverness Public Utility District. 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>.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): The Inverness Public Utility District conducted monitoring in accordance with the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) during 2025. All routine and repeat samples were collected as required. No E. coli or total coliform positive results were detected, and no Level 1 or Level 2 Assessments were triggered. Therefore, the system was in full compliance with RTCR requirements during the reporting period.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: None. No fecal indicator-positive groundwater source samples were detected during the reporting period.

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: None. There were no uncorrected significant deficiencies identified during the reporting period.

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Ultra and Nano Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to .1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	≤ 0.1 NTU in at least 95% of measurements each month
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During 2025, the water system was not required to perform any Level 1 or Level 2 assessments under the Revised Total Coliform Rule, as no treatment technique triggers or *E. coli* violations occurred.

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