# 2026

# State of the Aquifer


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Intentional Page

## INTRODUCTION

The State of the Aquifer Report provides an assessment of the condition of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA). The report uses available groundwater quality and hydrologic data to identify concerns related to the quality and quantity of Guam's aquifer.

## 1 WATER QUALITY

Water quality is important to the NGLA. Continued development and activities above the aquifer can introduce contaminants into the freshwater lens and affect its quality. Maintaining quality while meeting drinking water standards is crucial to ensure a safe water supply for the island. Contaminants include dieldrin, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), nitrates, and chloride.

### 1.1 Dieldrin

Dieldrin is a synthetic insecticide used in the 1950s to control agricultural pests. U.S. EPA banned most uses of dieldrin in 1974, although their use for termite control remained permitted until 1987. Dieldrin is highly persistent in the environment and exposure may pose health risks. Guam EPA established an Interim Action Level (IAL) of 0.20 µg/L (ppb) for dieldrin, which took effect on August 1, 2025. Information on the historical use of dieldrin in Guam is limited; however, monitoring data shown in Figure 1.1 indicate that dieldrin was detected in groundwater as early as 2008, with concentrations in production wells Y-15 and M-4 exceeding the current IAL.

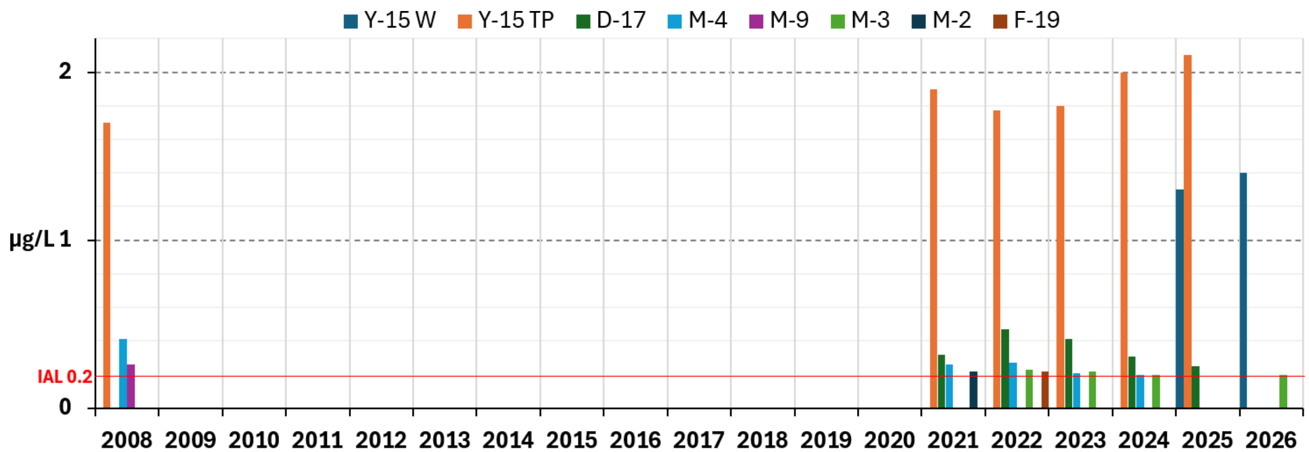



**Figure 1.1** Dieldrin monitoring data for select production wells, 2008 – 2026. Red line is Guam EPA's IAL of 0.20 µg/L.

Figures 1.2-1.4 show recent mapped dieldrin concentrations, with little to no detection in the Finagua'yok Basin and part of the Hagåtña Basin near A-9, A-10, and A-13. Table 1 shows wells with elevated concentrations. Y-15 had a pre-treatment concentration of 1.3 µg/L, substantially above the IAL. Dieldrin was not detected after GAC treatment. Wells in the Tomhom and Mangilao basins (M-2, M-3, M-4, EX-11A, and D-18) had concentrations greater than 0.10 µg/L. Although these concentrations are below the IAL, continued monitoring and further investigation of potential sources are warranted.

| Basin | Well | [D] ug/L | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Upi | Y-15 W | 1.3 | 4/8/2026 |
| Tomhom | D-18 | 0.14 | 4/8/2026 |
| Mangilao | M-2 | 0.14 | 4/8/2026 |
| | M-4 | 0.15 | 3/10/2026 |
| | EX-11A | 0.14 | 4/8/2026 |

**Table 1** Wells with dieldrin concentrations >0.1 (orange) and >IAL (red).

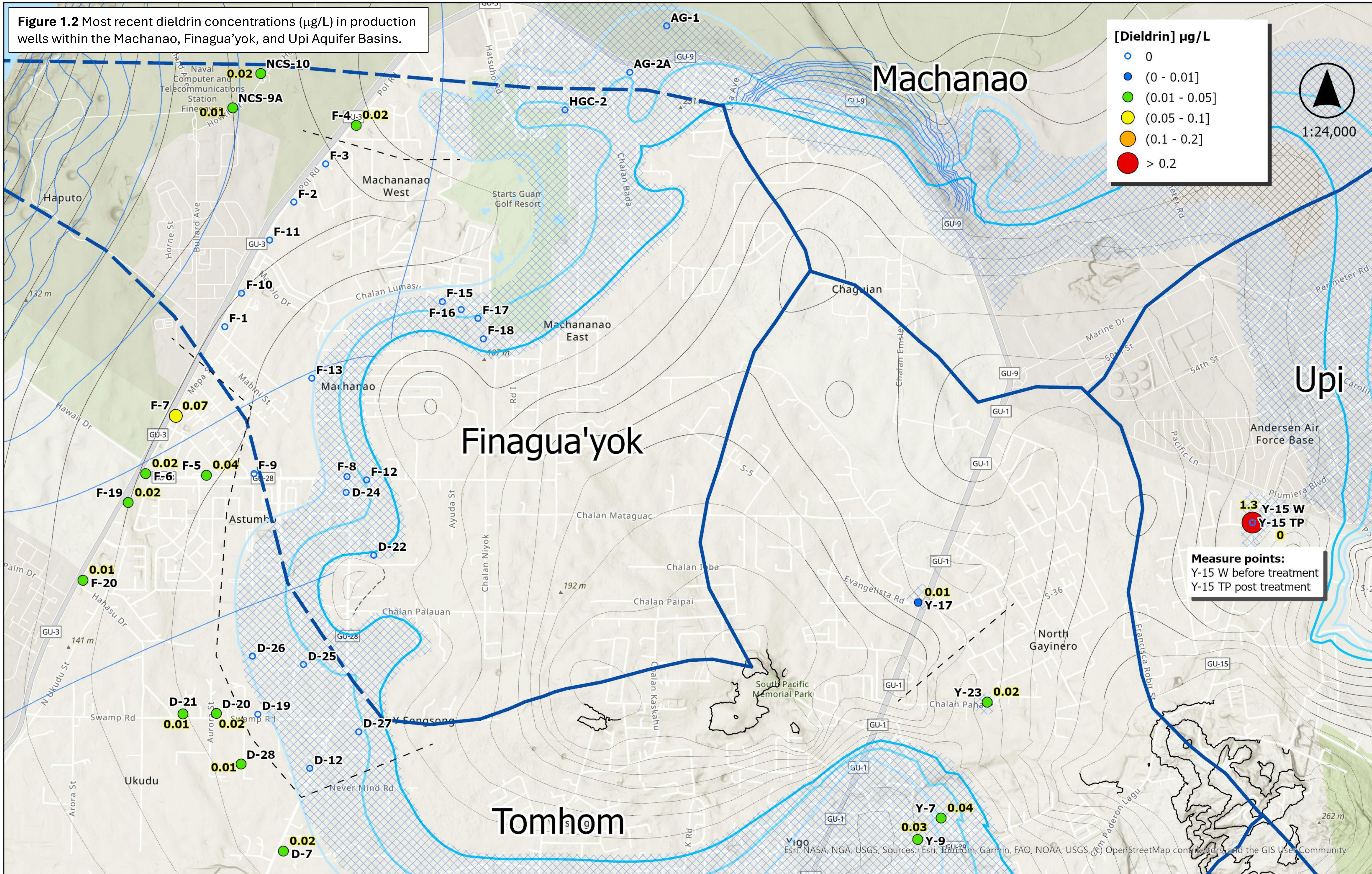



**Figure 1.2** Most recent dieldrin concentrations (µg/L) in production wells within the Machanao, Finagua'yok, and Upi Aquifer Basins.

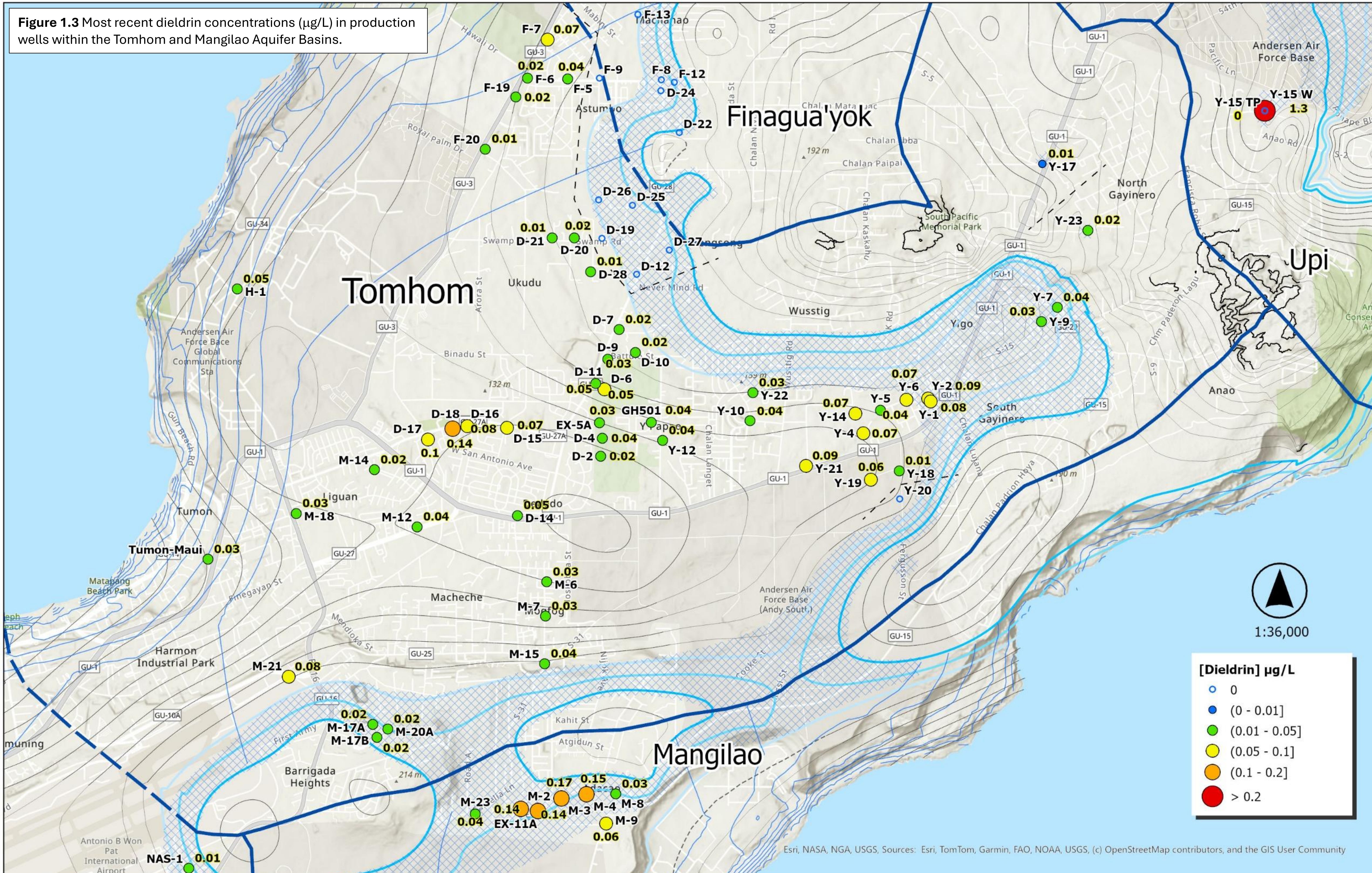
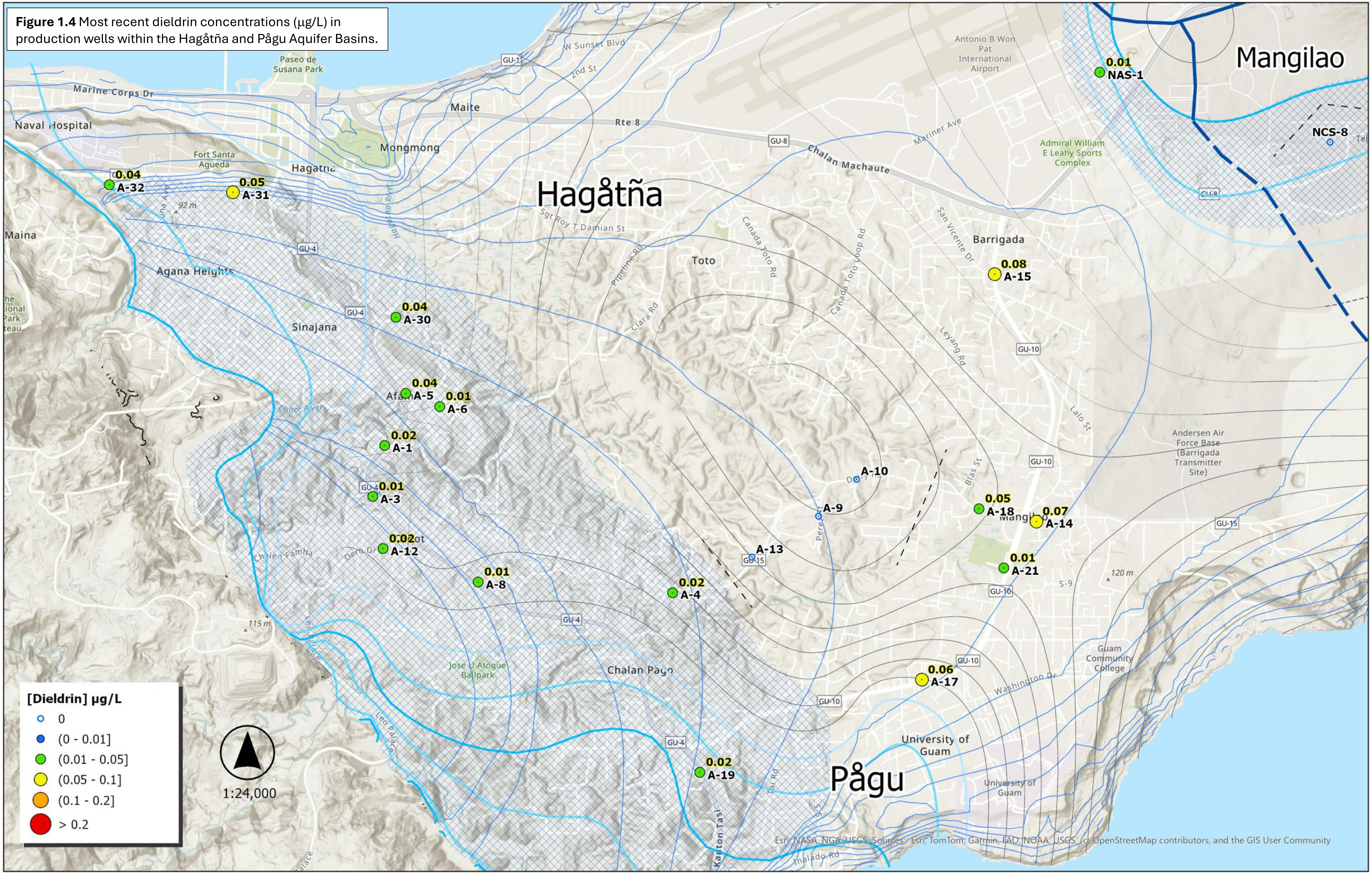



**Figure 1.3** Most recent dieldrin concentrations (μg/L) in production wells within the Tomhom and Mangilao Aquifer Basins.

**Figure 1.4** Most recent dieldrin concentrations (µg/L) in production wells within the Hagåtña and Pågu Aquifer Basins.



### 1.2 PFAS – Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been used for decades in aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF), nonstick cookware, water-repellent fabrics, food packaging, and cosmetics (Mashima, 2025). Often called "forever chemicals," PFAS resist degradation and persist in the environment. PFAS studies on Guam include research by Dr. Barry Kim and an M.S. Environmental Science thesis by Ms. Mallary Duenas. Monitoring under the fifth cycle of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) included testing for 29 PFAS from January 2023 through December 2025 (Appendix 2).

Figures 1.5–1.8 show the distribution of PFAS across the NGLA. A total of 48 facilities (production wells and booster stations) had at least one PFAS result at or above its respective minimum reporting level (MRL) (Appendix 3). PFHxS was widely detected in production wells across the Upi, Finagua'yok, Hagåtña, Pågu, Mangilao, and Tomhom basins. Among the 48 facilities, 21 wells had at least one regulated PFAS concentration above their respective maximum contaminant level (MCL). PFOA, PFOS, and PFHxS exceeded their respective MCLs, with most exceedances occurring in the Hagåtña, Pågu, Tomhom, and Mangilao basins.

Hazard Index (HI) values and total PFAS concentrations were also calculated for each well. The HI accounts for the combined potential health effects of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. An HI greater than 1 indicates that the combined contribution of these PFAS exceeds EPA's health-based benchmark for the mixture. Wells with HI (>1) included A-4, A-13, and A-30 (Hagåtña); M-8 and M-9 (Mangilao); and D-17A, F-7, M-12, M-17A, and M-21 (Tomhom).

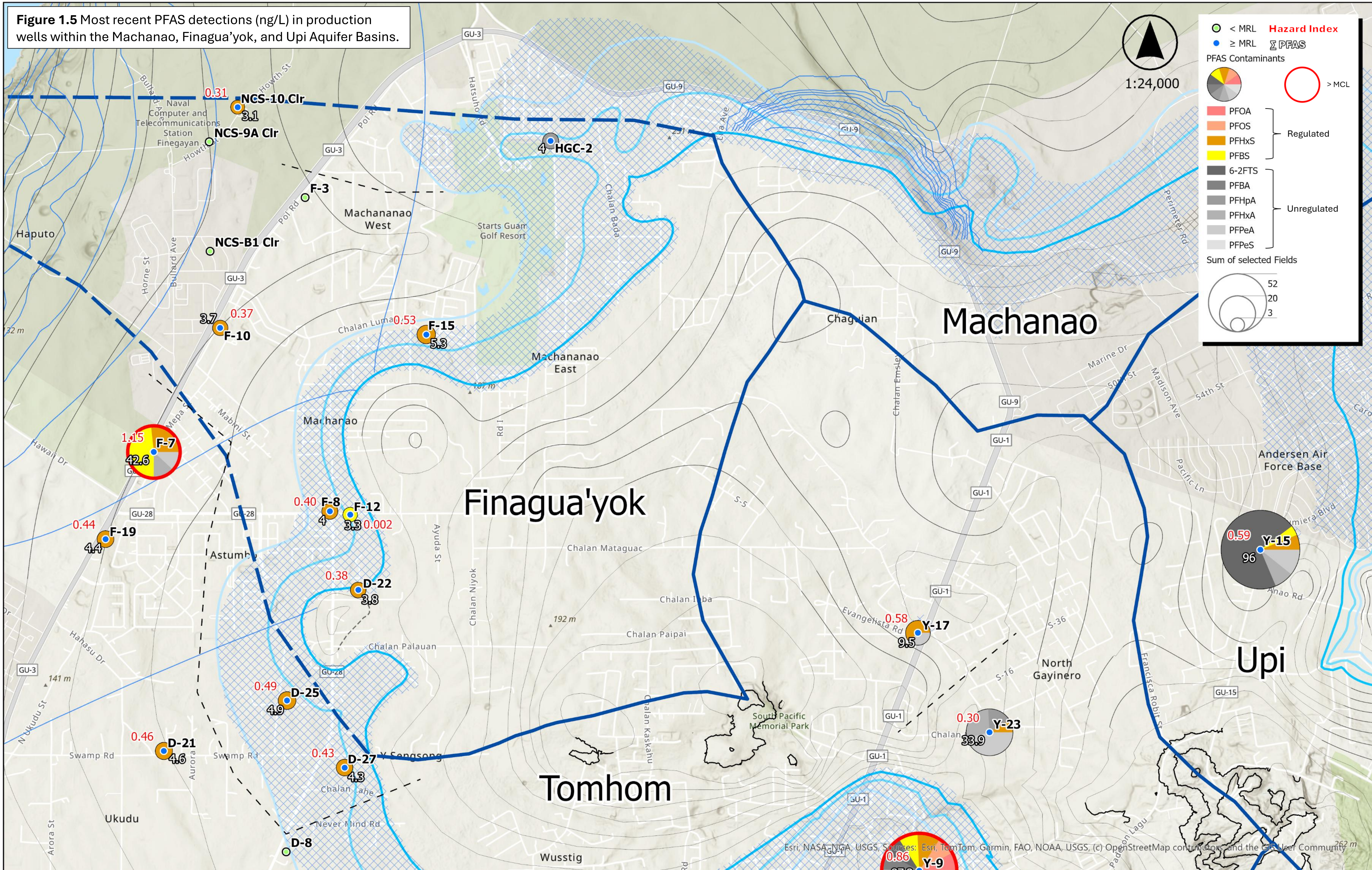
### 1.3 Nitrates

Nitrate, a common indicator of wastewater discharge, may enter the aquifer from leaking sewer lines, septic systems, and pits. The U.S. EPA maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Nitrate-N is 10 mg/L, with increased monitoring required when concentrations reach 50% of the MCL. Previous studies (McDonald (2002) and Bulaklak et al. (2020) identified potential nitrate sources and evaluated nitrate-N trends. Subsequently, Valerio et al. (2023) developed MAppFx: Production Well Nitrates Northern Guam Lens Aquifer, an interactive tool that integrates nitrate time-series data with statistical and trend analyses. Table 2 lists ten production wells with increasing linear nitrate-N trends. Three wells (M-2, M-4, and EX-11) are projected to reach or exceed 5 mg/L, equivalent to 50% of the MCL.

| | Recent Sample Date | Recent Concentration | 1/1/2027 Projected |
|---|---|---|---|
| M-4 | 2/18/2026 | 4.5 | 5.27 |
| EX-11 | 5/6/2026 | 4.7 | 5.26 |
| M-2 | 2/18/2026 | 4.4 | 5.03 |
| F-18 | 12/4/2025 | 4.3 | 4.95 |
| M-3 | 2/18/2026 | 4.6 | 4.90 |
| M-8 | 2/17/2026 | 4.3 | 4.86 |
| M-15 | 2/17/2026 | 3.1 | 4.82 |
| F-12 | 5/6/2026 | 4.5 | 4.74 |
| M-9 | 2/17/2026 | 4.1 | 4.54 |
| F-8 | 12/3/2025 | 3.7 | 4.37 |

**Table 2** Top 10 production wells with increasing nitrate-N trends, ranked based on sampling recency, projected nitrate-N concentration at the beginning of 2027, error analysis, and sample count.

**Figure 1.5** Most recent PFAS detections (ng/L) in production wells within the Machanao, Finagua'yok, and Upi Aquifer Basins.



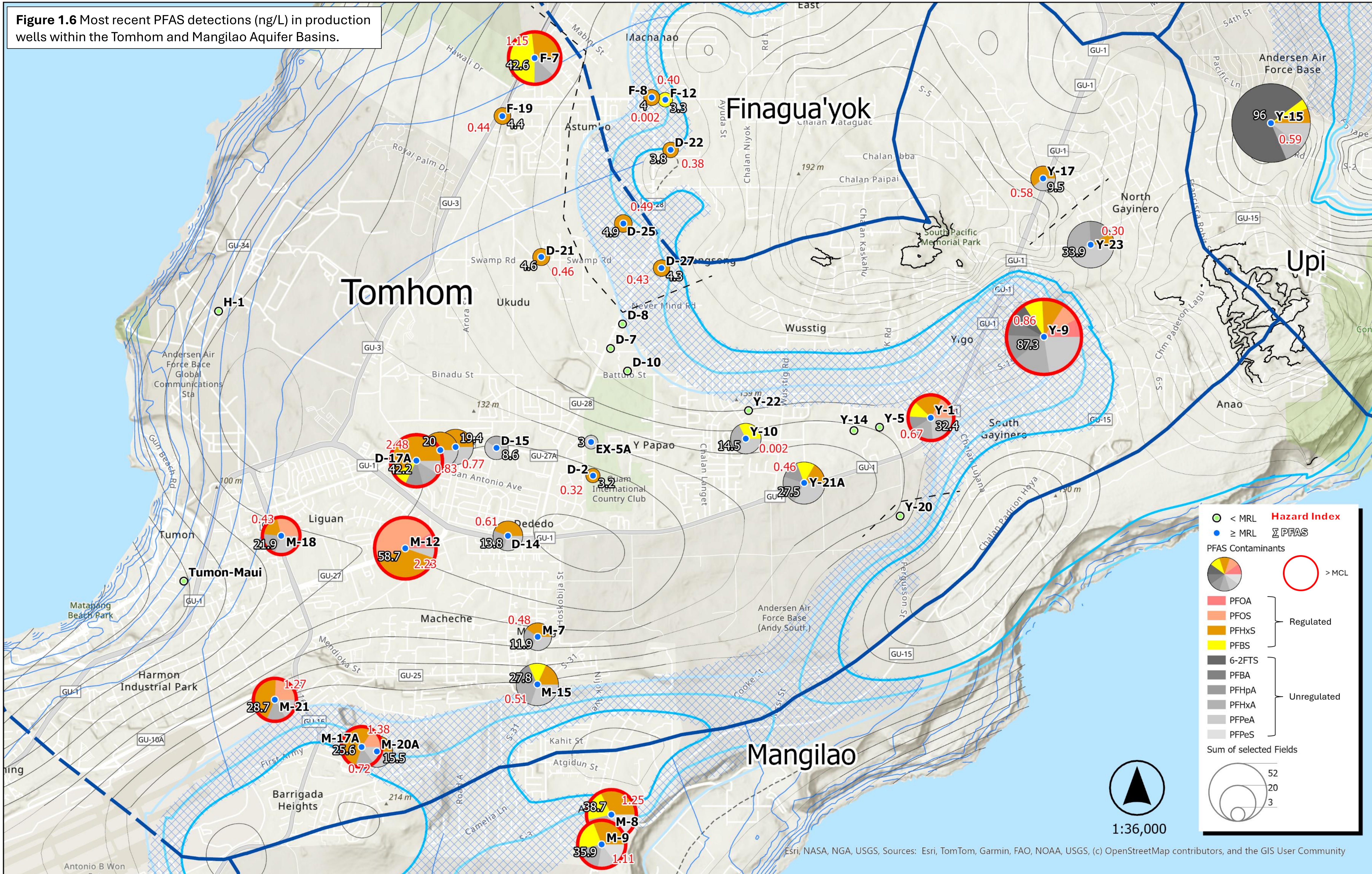



**Figure 1.6** Most recent PFAS detections (ng/L) in production wells within the Tomhom and Mangilao Aquifer Basins.

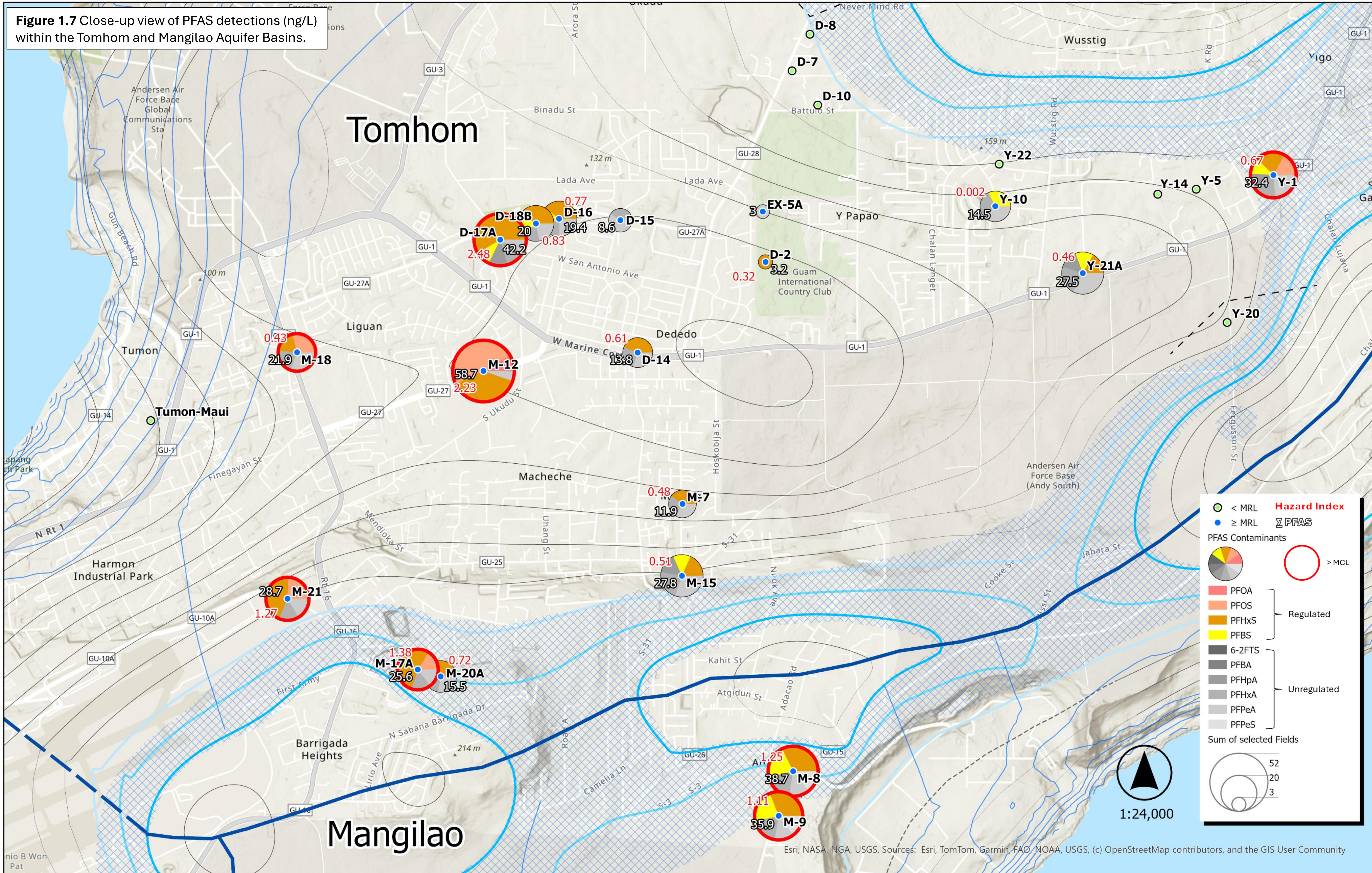
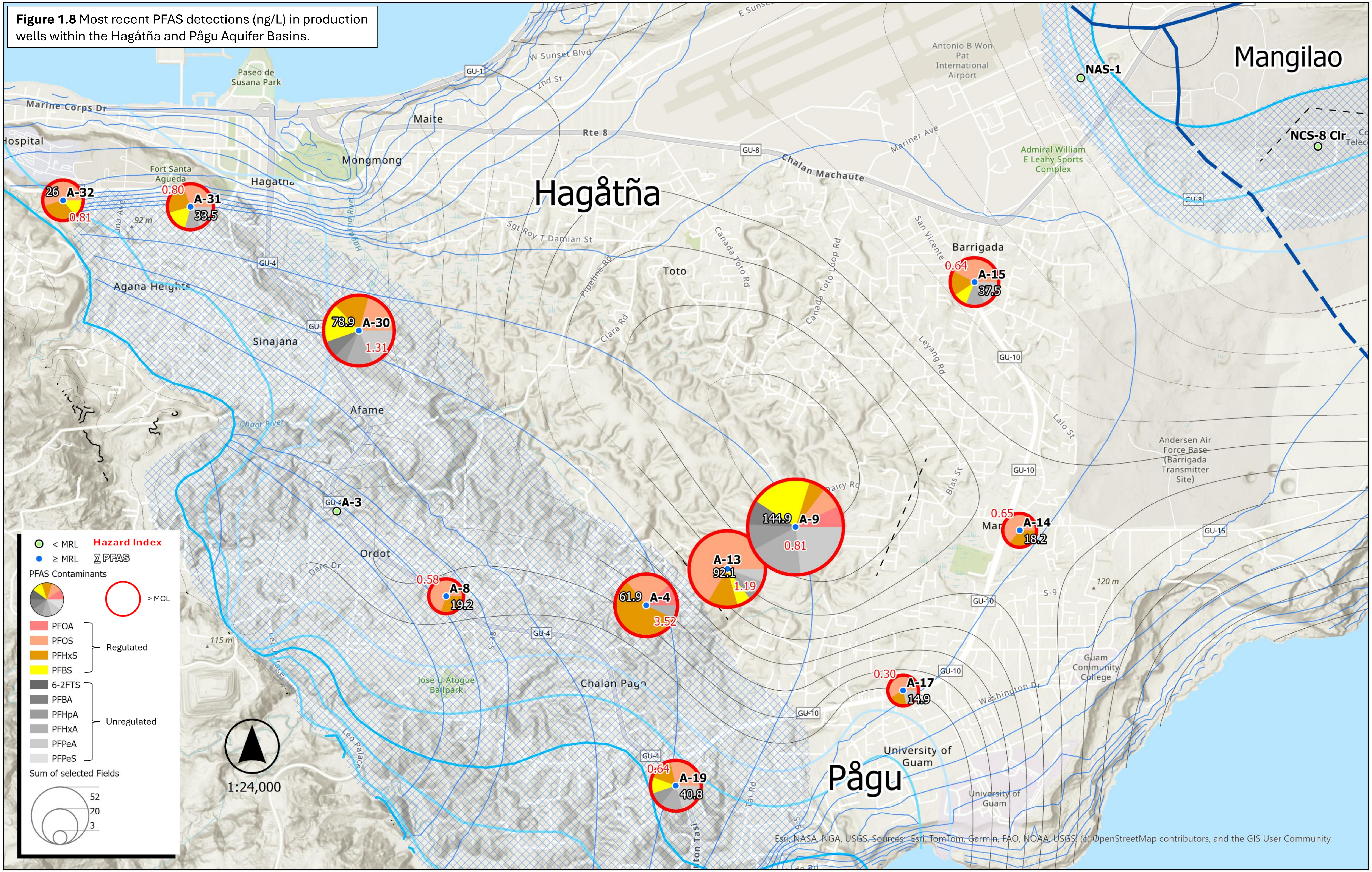



**Figure 1.7** Close-up view of PFAS detections (ng/L) within the Tomhom and Mangilao Aquifer Basins.

**Figure 1.8** Most recent PFAS detections (ng/L) in production wells within the Hagåtña and Pågu Aquifer Basins.



## 2 RELATIVE OCEANIC NINO INDEX (RONI) AND RAINFALL

NOAA uses the Relative Oceanic Niño Index (RONI) to measure ENSO. In Figure 2.1, the upper graph shows RONI values from 2000 to July 2026 Values of +0.5 or greater indicate El Niño, while values of −0.5 or lower are La Niña events. The lower graph is annual and seasonal (wet-dry) rainfall from the NWS GIAA rain gage. ENSO can influence rainfall and drought, which may affect rainfall recharge to the aquifer.

## 3 CHLORIDE AND PRODUCTION

The NGLA is vulnerable to saltwater intrusion and overpumping. WERI Technical Reports 98, 143, and 188 analyzed pumping rates and chloride concentrations in production wells over time to support well operation and pumping management. MAppFx: Chloride and Production provides a view of updated production and chloride data. Table 3 summarizes NGLA production. As of June 2026, GWA production was ~38 MGD, with Tomhom being the most productive basin at 20.4 MGD. Military production totaled ~2.4 MGD, including 0.98 MGD from the USAF and 1.44 MGD from the USN. Table 4 shows the production weighted average of chloride concentrations, with Finagua'yok and Hagåtña at 108.9 mg/L and 110.4 mg/L, respectively.

**NGLA Production**
(as of June 2026)

| | | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GWA | **Upi** | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| | **Finagua'yok** | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| | **Tomhom** | 19.2 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 20.4 |
| | **Machanao** | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| | **Mangilao** | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| | **Hagåtña** | 7.4 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| | | **35.0** | **36.5** | **36.4** | **35.2** | **37.5** | **37.3** | **37.9** |
| DOD | **USAF** | | | | **1.03** | **0.84** | **0.91** | **0.98** |
| | **USN** | | | | **1.27** | **1.34** | **1.22** | **1.44** |

**Table 3** NGLA production summary (MGD) for GWA and DOD, 2020 to June 2026.

**NGLA Production Weighted Average Chloride**
(as of June 2026)

| | | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GWA | **Upi** | 35.5 | 27.9 | 21 | 27.2 | 46.9 | 26.8 | 28.7 |
| | **Finagua'yok** | 81.3 | 69.0 | 57.8 | 72.6 | 84.5 | 93.3 | 108.9 |
| | **Tomhom** | 72.6 | 73.3 | 75.5 | 75.2 | 77.3 | 60.3 | 71.3 |
| | **Machanao** | 35.9 | 46.3 | 30.1 | 42.6 | 44.7 | 35.7 | 37.1 |
| | **Mangilao** | 55.7 | 56.7 | 57.9 | 74.8 | 68.9 | 57.1 | 67.6 |
| | **Hagåtña** | 128.2 | 124.3 | 126.1 | 110.3 | 128 | 116.3 | 110.4 |

**Table 4** NGLA production weighted average chloride summary (mg/L) for GWA, 2020 to 2026.

**4 Deep Observation Wells (DOWs)**

Long-term conductivity, temperature, and depth (CTD) data from DOWs were analyzed to study the freshwater lens within the NGLA (Figure 4.1). WERI Technical Report No. 189 evaluated changes in freshwater (FW) lens thickness and its response to recharge, drought, sea-level, and ENSO. Figure 4.2 shows the GHURA-Dededo phreatic hydrograph developed in the study. Since 2023, six recently installed DOWs have expanded observation in the Machanao, Finagua'yok, and Mangilao basins (Figure 4.3). Table 5 summarizes FW lens thickness across 13 DOWs.

| | FW lens thickness (July 2026) | from previous | from average | avg thickness |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EX-8** | 121.2' | +1.62' | +1.71' | 119.5' |
| **NWF-1** | 64.0' | +46.73' | +40.80' | 23.2' |
| **AAFB-1** | 83.4' | -1.84' | +1.25' | 82.1' |
| **NCSF-1** | 78.0' | +0.21' | -2.01' | 80.0' |
| **NCSF-2** | | | | |
| **GHURA-Dededo** | 128.8' | +8.08' | +6.40' | 122.4' |
| **EX-10** | 107.5' | +0.58' | +4.56' | 102.9' |
| **EX-7A** | 4.9' | | | |
| **Marbo-1** | 27.7' | | | |
| **NCSB-1** | 78.3' | +49.09' | +36.00' | 42.3' |
| **EX-9** | 108.7' | +7.64' | +12.24' | 96.4' |
| **EX-1** | 236.1' | +164.10' | +137.33' | 98.7' |
| **EX-4** | 248.7' | +60.41' | +178.97' | 69.7' |

**Table 5** FW lens thickness of 13 DOWs, difference from previous collection and average thickness (ft).

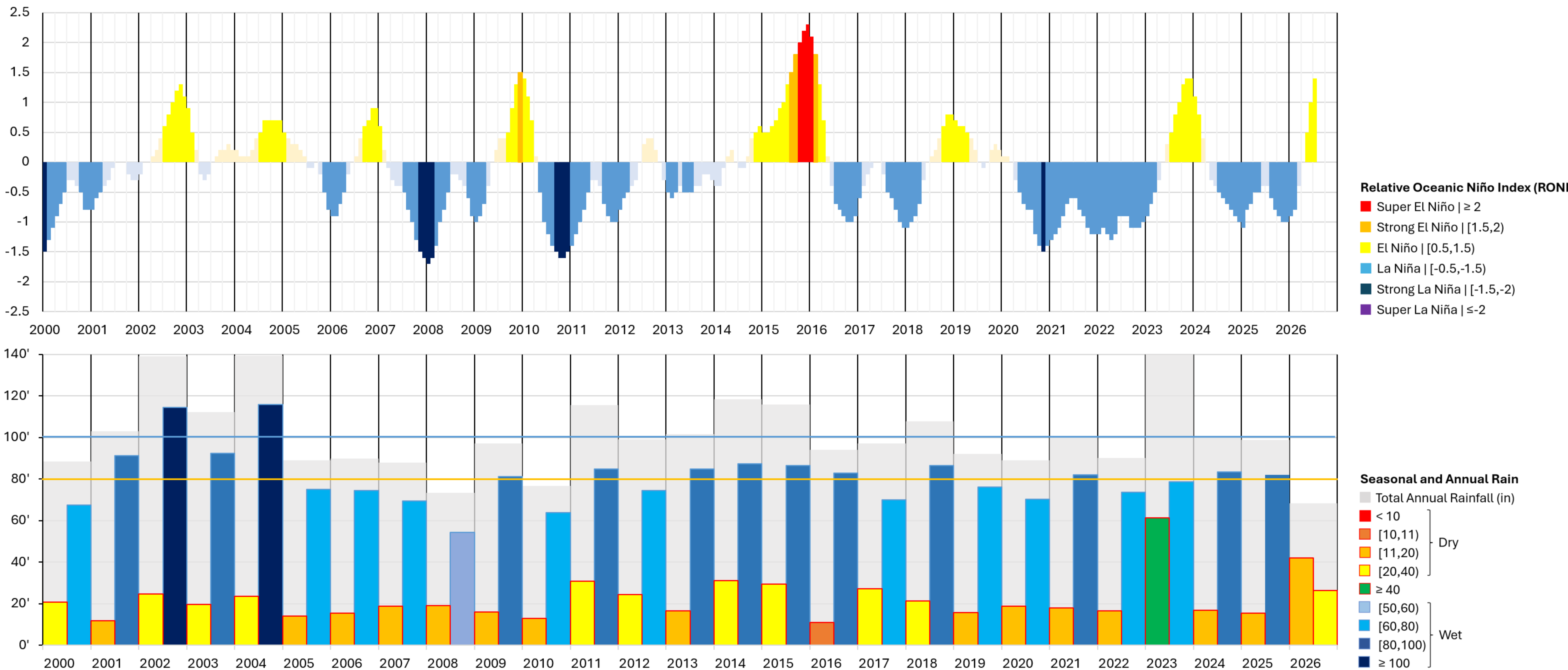
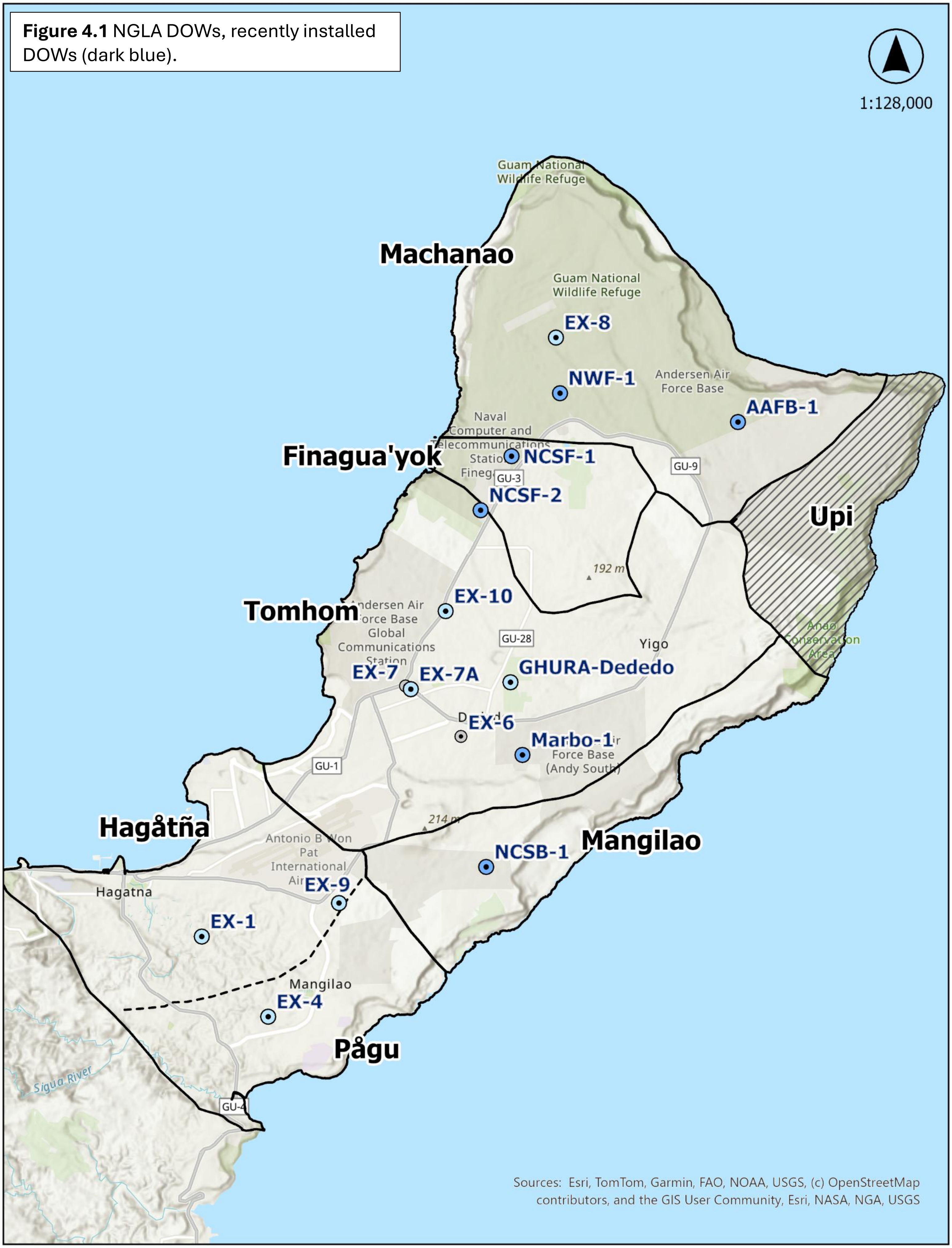



**Figure 2.1** Relative Oceanic Nino Index (RONI) (top) and total and seasonal rainfall (bottom), NWS GIAA rain gage, 2000 to July 2026.

**Figure 4.1** NGLA DOWs, recently installed DOWs (dark blue).



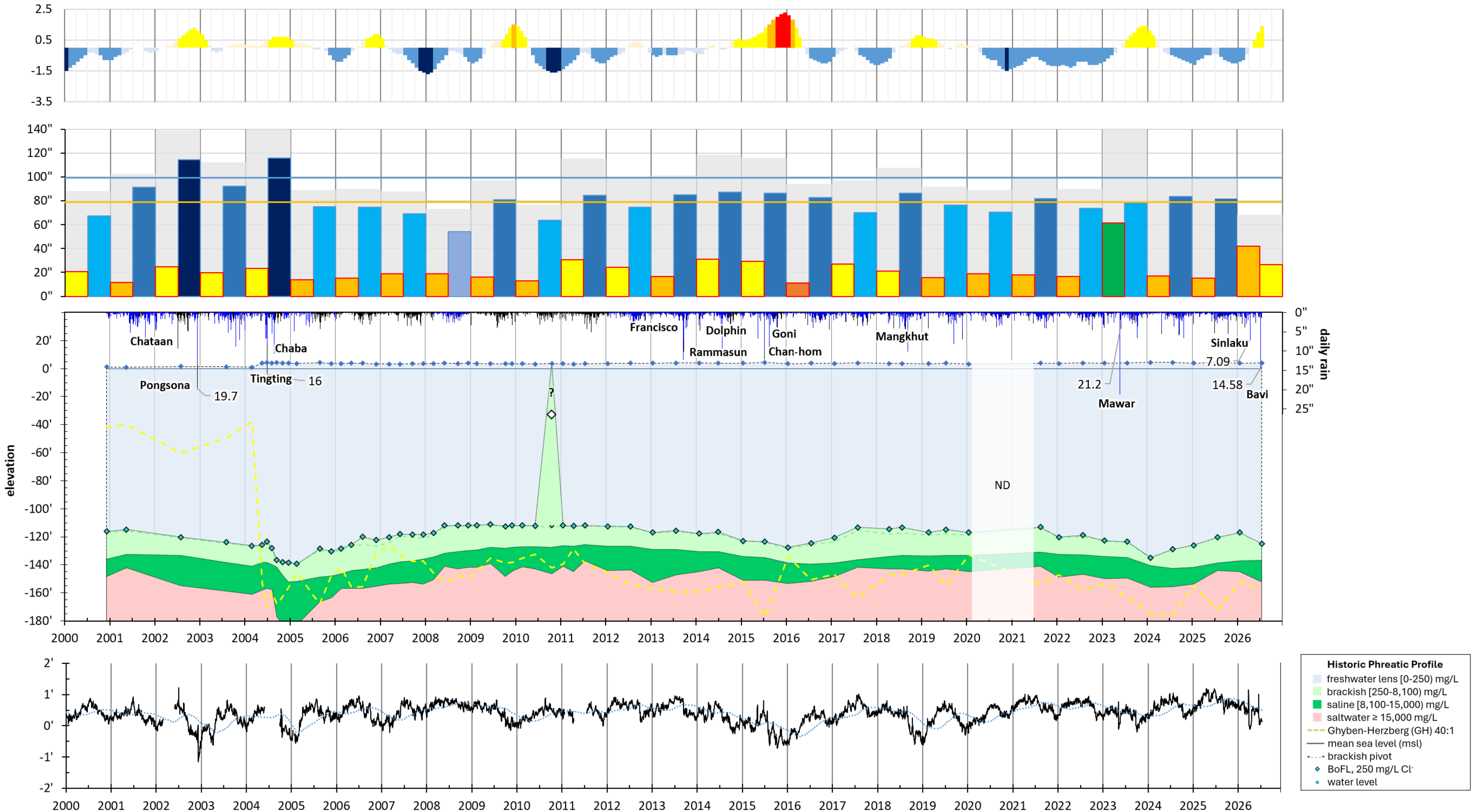



**Figure 4.2** GHURA-Dededo Phreatic Hydrograph, 2000 to July 2026.

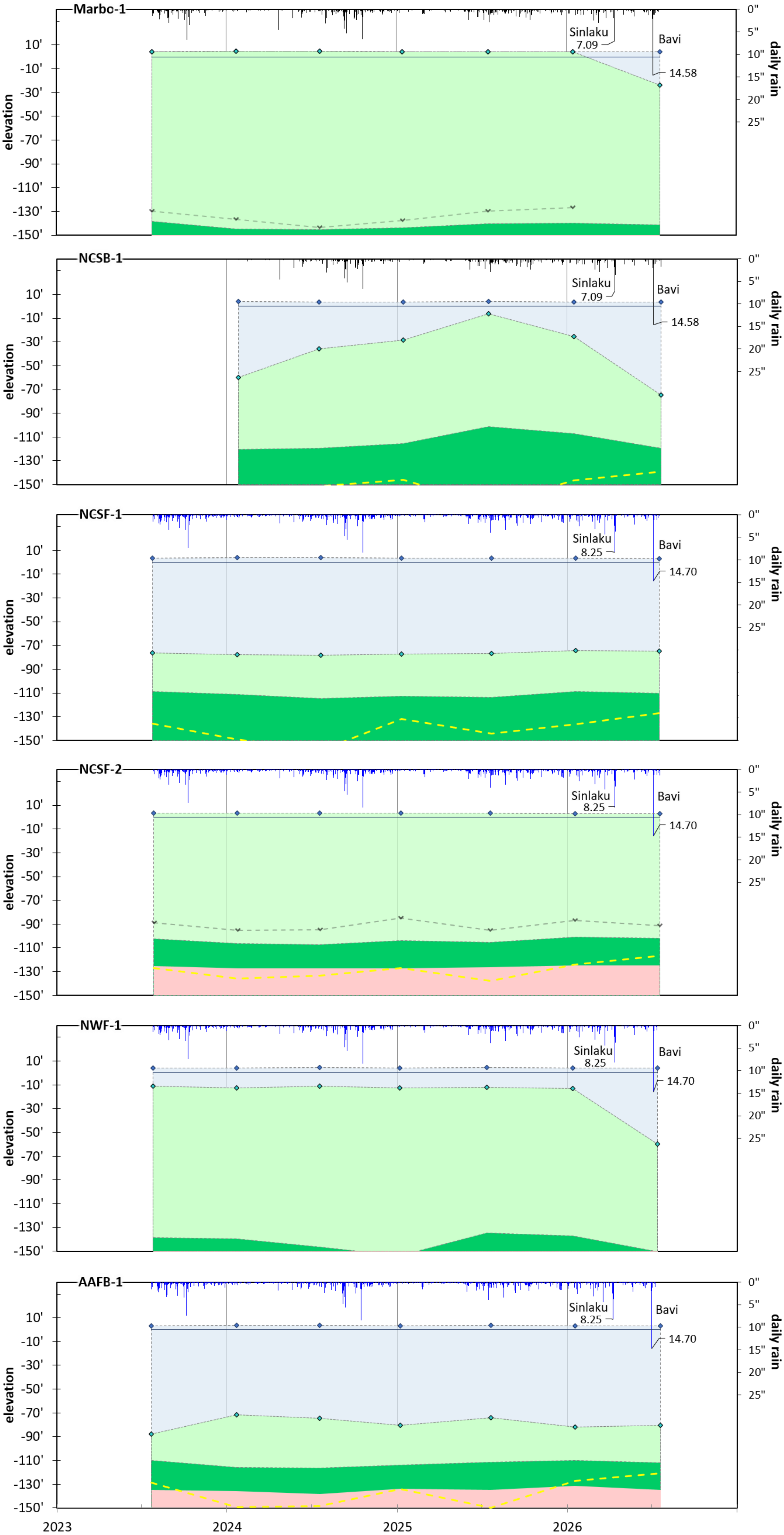



**Figure 4.3** Historic phreatic profiles of six recently installed DOWs, 2023 to July 2026. Daily rainfall (secondary axis) from the USGS Dededo (black lines) and Geomag (blue) rain gages.

**Appendix 1.** Most current dieldrin data (GEPA, 2026).

| Basin | Well | [D] ug/L | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Upi | Y-15 TP | 0 | 4/8/2026 |
| | Y-15 W | 1.3 | 4/8/2026 |
| Machanao | AG-1 | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| | AG-2A | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| Finagua'yok | D-22 | 0 | 2/25/2026 |
| | D-24 | 0 | 2/25/2026 |
| | F-1 | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-2 | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-3 | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-4 | 0.023 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-8 | 0 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-10 | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-11 | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-12 | 0 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-13 | 0 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-15 | 0 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-16 | 0 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-17 | 0 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-18 | 0 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-2 | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-3 | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-4 | 0.023 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-8 | 0 | 3/12/2026 |
| | HGC-2 | 0 | 3/11/2026 |
| | NCS-10 | 0.017 | 9/25/2025 |
| | NCS-9A | 0.015 | 9/25/2025 |

| Basin | Well | [D] ug/L | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tomhom | D-2 | 0.024 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-4 | 0.038 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-6 | 0.053 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-7 | 0.02 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-9 | 0.03 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-10 | 0.022 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-11 | 0.049 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-12 | 0 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-14 | 0.05 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-15 | 0.066 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-16 | 0.084 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-17 | 0.095 | 3/10/2026 |
| | D-18 | 0.14 | 4/8/2026 |
| | D-19 | 0 | 2/25/2026 |
| | D-20 | 0.016 | 2/25/2026 |
| | D-21 | 0.013 | 2/25/2026 |
| | D-25 | 0 | 2/25/2026 |
| | D-26 | 0 | 2/26/2026 |
| | D-27 | 0 | 2/25/2026 |
| | D-28 | 0.014 | 2/25/2026 |
| | EX-5A | 0.028 | 2/26/2026 |
| | F-5 | 0.038 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-6 | 0.017 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-7 | 0.07 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-9 | 0 | 3/12/2026 |
| | F-19 | 0.021 | 3/11/2026 |
| | F-20 | 0.014 | 3/11/2026 |
| | GH501 | 0.041 | 3/4/2026 |
| | H-1 | 0.046 | 2/18/2026 |
| | M-6 | 0.034 | 2/17/2026 |
| | M-7 | 0.029 | 2/17/2026 |
| | M-12 | 0.036 | 2/17/2026 |
| | M-14 | 0.016 | 2/18/2026 |
| | M-15 | 0.036 | 2/17/2026 |
| | M-17A | 0.022 | 2/17/2026 |
| | M-17B | 0.02 | 2/17/2026 |
| | M-18 | 0.026 | 2/17/2026 |
| | M-20A | 0.017 | 2/17/2026 |
| | M-21 | 0.083 | 2/17/2026 |
| | Tumon-Maui | 0.027 | 3/20/2026 |
| | Y-1 | 0.08 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-2 | 0.086 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-4 | 0.071 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-5 | 0.04 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-6 | 0.073 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-7 | 0.035 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-9 | 0.033 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-10 | 0.041 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-12 | 0.042 | 3/4/2026 |
| | Y-14 | 0.069 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-17 | 0.01 | 3/17/2026 |
| | Y-18 | 0.012 | 3/17/2026 |
| | Y-19 | 0.059 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-20 | 0 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-21 | 0.088 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-22 | 0.03 | 3/5/2026 |
| | Y-23 | 0.016 | 3/5/2026 |

| Basin | Well | [D] ug/L | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hagåtña | A-1 | 0.023 | 1/29/2026 |
| | A-3 | 0.012 | 1/29/2026 |
| | A-4 | 0.019 | 1/29/2026 |
| | A-5 | 0.042 | 1/28/2026 |
| | A-6 | 0.014 | 1/28/2026 |
| | A-8 | 0.014 | 1/29/2026 |
| | A-9 | 0 | 1/28/2026 |
| | A-10 | 0 | 1/28/2026 |
| | A-12 | 0.02 | 2/12/2026 |
| | A-13 | 0 | 1/29/2026 |
| | A-15 | 0.08 | 1/29/2026 |
| | A-30 | 0.045 | 1/28/2026 |
| | A-31 | 0.052 | 1/28/2026 |
| | A-32 | 0.037 | 1/28/2026 |
| | NAS-1 | 0.011 | 1/29/2026 |
| Pågu | A-14 | 0.065 | 1/29/2026 |
| | A-17 | 0.057 | 1/29/2026 |
| | A-18 | 0.047 | 1/28/2026 |
| | A-19 | 0.02 | 1/29/2026 |
| | A-21 | 0.015 | 1/29/2026 |

**Appendix 2.** U.S. EPA UCMR 5 PFAS contaminant information.

| PFAS | Regulatory Status | MRL (ng/L) | MCL (ng/L) | HBWC (ng/L) | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PFOA** | Individual MCL | 4 | 4 | - | C8 long-chain PFCA historically used as a **surfactant** and processing aid in **fluoropolymer manufacturing** and in some **AFFF** formulations. |
| **PFOS** | Individual MCL | 4 | 4 | - | C8 long-chain PFSA historically used in **AFFF, stain- and water-resistant treatments, coatings, and other surfactant** applications. |
| **HFPO-DA / GenX** | Individual MCL + Hazard Index | 5 | 10 | 10 | C6 perfluoroether carboxylic acid developed as a **PFOA replacemen**t for fluoropolymer and perfluoropolyether manufacturing. |
| **PFHxS** | Individual MCL + Hazard Index | 3 | 10 | 10 | C6 long-chain PFSA used as a **surfactant** and associated with **AFFF, carpet treatments, nonstick products, and surface coatings**. |
| **PFNA** | Individual MCL + Hazard Index | 4 | 10 | 10 | C9 long-chain PFCA associated with **surfactants, fluoropolymer processing, and stain- and grease-resistant coatings**. |
| **PFBS** | Hazard Index | 3 | - | 2000 | C4 short-chain PFSA used as a **surfactant and as a replacement for longer-chain PFAS such as PFOS**. |
| 11Cl-PF3OUdS | | 5 | | | C10 chlorinated polyfluoroether sulfonate and minor component of F-53B, a **PFOS-replacement** chemistry used in metal-plating applications. |
| 4:2 FTS | | 3 | | | 4:2 fluorotelomer sulfonate used as a **surfactant and associated with some AFFF formulations**; can **transform** into PFCAs. |
| 6:2 FTS | | 5 | | | 6:2 fluorotelomer sulfonate used as a **surfactant, wetting agent, and PFOS replacement** in some AFFF formulations. |
| 8:2 FTS | | 5 | | | 8:2 fluorotelomer sulfonate associated with **surfactants, AFFF, and fuel-repellent applications**; can act as a **PFCA precurso**r. |
| 9Cl-PF3ONS | | 2 | | | C8 chlorinated polyfluoroether sulfonate and major component of F-53B used as a **PFOS replacement** in chrome-plating mist suppressants. |
| ADONA | | 3 | | | C7 perfluoroether carboxylic acid developed as a **PFOA-alternative** processing aid in fluoropolymer manufacturing. |
| NEtFOSAA | | 5 | | | C8-based PFOS precursor historically associated with **cleaning products, polishes, carpets, cookware, and food-packaging** applications. |
| NFDHA | | 20 | | | C5 perfluoroether carboxylic acid belonging to a group of **alternative or replacement-type** ether PFAS. |
| NMeFOSAA | | 6 | | | C8-based PFOS precursor associated with **surfactants and surface-treatment products** and can **transform** into PFOS. |
| PFBA | | 5 | | | C4 short-chain PFCA used as a **surfactant** and **associated with stain-resistant products**; may also form from fluorotelomer degradation. |
| PFDA | | 3 | | | C10 long-chain PFCA associated with **surfactants**, **fluoropolymer processing, floor polishes, and food-packaging** treatments. |
| PFDoA | Unregulated | 3 | - | - | C12 long-chain PFCA associated with fluorochemical applications and characterized by **high environmental persistenc**e. |
| PFEESA | | 3 | | | C4 perfluoroether sulfonic acid belonging to the ether-based PFAS group. |
| PFHpA | | 3 | | | C7 short-chain PFCA associated with **surfactants, coatings, and surface treatments** and may form from **fluorotelomer precursors**. |
| PFHpS | | 3 | | | C7 long-chain PFSA used as a **surfactant** and structurally related to PFOS. |
| PFHxA | | 3 | | | C6 short-chain PFCA associated with **surfactants, coatings, surface treatments**, and fluorotelomer degradation. |
| PFMBA | | 3 | | | C5 perfluoroether carboxylic acid belonging to the ether-based PFAS group. |
| PFMPA | | 4 | | | C4 perfluoroether carboxylic acid belonging to the ether-based PFAS group. |
| PFPeA | | 3 | | | C5 short-chain PFCA associated with **stain- and grease-resistant coatings** and may form from fluorotelomer degradation. |
| PFPeS | | 4 | | | C5 short-chain PFSA used as a **surfactant** and related to other sulfonate PFAS. |
| PFTA | | 8 | | | C14 long-chain PFCA associated with fluorochemical applications and characterized by **high environmental persistence**. |
| PFTrDA | | 7 | | | C13 long-chain PFCA that is **persistent** and may form through degradation of fluorotelomer compounds. |
| PFUnA | | 2 | | | C11 long-chain PFCA that may form from fluorotelomer degradation and is **persistent in the environment**. |

**Appendix 3.** Most recent PFAS data with reported values under UCMR 5 (GEPA, 2026). Total PFAS is the sum of all detected PFAS concentrations, while total regulated PFAS is the sum of PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFHxS, PFNA, and PFBS. The Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of hazard quotients for PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. Each hazard quotient is calculated by dividing the PFAS concentration in water by its respective health-based water concentration (HBWC).

| Basin | Well/Booster | Date | [PFAS] ng/L | | | | | | | | | | Σ PFAS | Σ Regulated PFAS | Hazard Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | PFOA | PFOS | PFHxS | PFBS | 6:2 FTS | PFBA | PFHpA | PFHxA | PFPeA | PFPeS | | | |
| Upi | Y-15 | 3/26/2024 | | | 5.9 | 3.9 | 68.3 | | | 7.6 | 10.3 | | 96 | 9.8 | 0.59 |
| Finaguay'ok | D-22 | 3/21/2024 | | | 3.8 | | | | | | | | 3.8 | 3.8 | 0.38 |
| | F-8 | 3/28/2024 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 0.40 |
| | F-10 | 11/11/2024 | | | 3.7 | | | | | | | | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.37 |
| | F-12 | 3/28/2024 | | | | 3.3 | | | | | | | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.002 |
| | F-15 | 3/28/2024 | | | 5.3 | | | | | | | | 5.3 | 5.3 | 0.53 |
| | HGC-2 | 3/28/2024 | | | | | | | 4 | | | | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | NCS-10 Clr | 8/19/2024 | | | 3.1 | | | | | | | | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.31 |
| Hagåtña | A-4 | 3/23/2024 | 7.2 | 15.1 | 35.2 | | | | | 4.4 | | | 61.9 | 57.5 | 3.52 |
| | A-8 | 3/23/2024 | | 13.4 | 5.8 | | | | | | | | 19.2 | 19.2 | 0.58 |
| | A-9 | 3/26/2024 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 8 | 29.8 | | 12.1 | 12.9 | 27.1 | 33.8 | | 144.9 | 59 | 0.81 |
| | A-13 | 3/23/2024 | | 61.3 | 11.9 | 5.4 | | | 3.4 | 5 | 5.1 | | 92.1 | 78.6 | 1.19 |
| | A-15 | 3/23/2024 | | 15.9 | 6.4 | 3.6 | | | | 4.9 | 6.7 | | 37.5 | 25.9 | 0.64 |
| | A-30 | 3/23/2024 | | 16.2 | 13 | 14.5 | | 6.1 | 4.6 | 10 | 14.5 | | 78.9 | 43.7 | 1.31 |
| | A-31 | 3/23/2024 | | 10.2 | 8 | 5.6 | | | | 3.8 | 5.9 | | 33.5 | 23.8 | 0.80 |
| | A-32 | 3/23/2024 | | 14.2 | 8.1 | 3.7 | | | | | | | 26 | 26 | 0.81 |
| Pågu | A-14 | 3/23/2024 | | 11.7 | 6.5 | | | | | | | | 18.2 | 18.2 | 0.65 |
| | A-17 | 3/25/2024 | | 8.7 | 3 | | | | | | 3.2 | | 14.9 | 11.7 | 0.30 |
| | A-19 | 3/23/2024 | | 11.7 | 6.4 | 4.4 | | | 3.8 | 6.1 | 8.4 | | 40.8 | 22.5 | 0.64 |
| Mangilao | M-8 | 3/27/2024 | | | 12.5 | 8.2 | | | | 7.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 38.7 | 20.7 | 1.25 |
| | M-9 | 3/27/2024 | | | 11.1 | 8.1 | | | | 6.8 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 35.9 | 19.2 | 1.11 |
| Tomhom | D-2 | 11/11/2024 | | | 3.2 | | | | | | | | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.32 |
| | D-14 | 4/10/2024 | | | 6.1 | | | | | 3.5 | 4.2 | | 13.8 | 6.1 | 0.61 |
| | D-15 | 3/21/2024 | | | | | | | | 3.5 | 5.1 | | 8.6 | 0 | 0 |
| | D-16 | 3/21/2024 | | | 7.7 | 3.3 | | | | 3.6 | 4.8 | | 19.4 | 11 | 0.77 |
| | D-17A | 3/21/2024 | | | 24.8 | 3.8 | | | 4.9 | 5 | 3.7 | | 42.2 | 28.6 | 2.48 |
| | D-18B | 3/21/2024 | | | 8.3 | 4.1 | | | | 3.2 | 4.4 | | 20 | 12.4 | 0.83 |
| | D-21 | 11/11/2024 | | | 4.6 | | | | | | | | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.46 |
| | D-25 | 3/21/2024 | | | 4.9 | | | | | | | | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0.49 |
| | D-27 | 3/21/2024 | | | 4.3 | | | | | | | | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.43 |
| | EX-5A | 3/21/2024 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | F-7 | 3/28/2024 | | | 11.4 | 20.5 | | | | 5.6 | 5.1 | | 42.6 | 31.9 | 1.15 |
| | F-19 | 3/28/2024 | | | 4.4 | | | | | | | | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.44 |
| | M-7 | 3/27/2024 | | | 4.8 | | | | | 3.1 | 4 | | 11.9 | 4.8 | 0.48 |
| | M-12 | 9/24/2023 | 5 | 28.3 | 22.3 | | | | | | 3.1 | | 58.7 | 55.6 | 2.23 |
| | M-15 | 3/27/2024 | | | 5.1 | 3.7 | | | 4.3 | 6.3 | 8.4 | | 27.8 | 8.8 | 0.51 |
| | M-17A | 3/27/2024 | | 4.1 | 13.8 | | | | | 3.9 | 3.8 | | 25.6 | 17.9 | 1.38 |
| | M-18 | 3/27/2024 | | 6.3 | 4.3 | | | | | 4.6 | 6.7 | | 21.9 | 10.6 | 0.43 |
| | M-20A | 3/27/2024 | | | 7.2 | | | | | 4 | 4.3 | | 15.5 | 7.2 | 0.72 |
| | M-21 | 4/4/2024 | | 7 | 12.7 | | | | | 4.3 | 4.7 | | 28.7 | 19.7 | 1.27 |
| | Y-1 | 4/4/2024 | | 5.5 | 6.7 | 3.7 | | | 3.2 | 5.6 | 7.7 | | 32.4 | 15.9 | 0.67 |
| | Y-9 | 3/26/2024 | 7 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 10 | 14.5 | 19.8 | | 87.3 | 29.7 | 0.86 |
| | Y-10 | 4/24/2024 | | | | 4.7 | | | | 4.4 | 5.4 | | 14.5 | 4.7 | 0.002 |
| | Y-17 | 3/28/2024 | | | 5.8 | | | | | | 3.7 | | 9.5 | 5.8 | 0.58 |
| | Y-21A | 4/24/2024 | | | 4.6 | 3.8 | | | 4 | 6.1 | 9 | | 27.5 | 8.4 | 0.46 |
| | Y-23 | 3/28/2024 | | | 3 | | | | 5.8 | 9.5 | 15.6 | | 33.9 | 3 | 0.30 |
| | 1620-B2 | 11/18/2024 | | | | | | | | 4.9 | | 4.6 | 9.5 | 0 | 0 |
| | 680-B3 | 11/18/2024 | | | 3.2 | | | | | | | | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.32 |