

Annual Water Quality Report for 2022

Village of Scotia

4 N. Ten Broeck Street, Scotia, NY 12302
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4600071)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with New York State regulations the Village of Scotia issues an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Our constant goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: *Ryan Kedzior, Superintendent of Public Works, 4 N. Ten Broeck St., Scotia, NY 12302; Telephone (518) 393-2159*. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month, 7:00 PM, at the Village Hall.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, 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 activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Village of Scotia draws its water from the Great Flats Aquifer which is sometimes referred to as the Schenectady Aquifer. Groundwater or well water is stored below the surface of the earth in deep porous rocks called "aquifers." The water is purified naturally as it filters through layers of soil, clay, rock and sand. This process, known as "percolation" takes years to complete. As a result, groundwater requires less treatment than surface water. The Village is served by four drilled wells with a total capacity of 2 million gallons per day. Treatment of the raw water produced by the wells consists of gas chlorination, which is used for disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organism. Additionally, fluoride is added at low levels to protect teeth. After treatment the water is pumped directly into the Village distribution system. Any excess water goes to a 2.4-million-gallon underground concrete reservoir on Spring Road. The reservoir allows us to meet consumer demand and provide adequate fire protection.

The source water assessment performed by the New York State Health Department has rated our source water as having an elevated susceptibility. It should be noted that the SWAP looks at the untreated water only. Our water is treated to minimize the potential sources of contamination. The SWAP summary for our water supply is attached to this report.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 12,800 people through 3,857 service connections. The total water produced in 2022 was 387,031,000 gallons. Our average daily demand was 1,066,265 gallons per day. Our single highest day was 1,526,000 gallons. We estimate the water lost to be 25% as a result of leaks and unmetered usage. The current rate schedule for water customers living in the Village of Scotia were charged a minimum bill of \$69.40 for 3,000 cu. ft of water. For water customers living outside the Village of Scotia, the minimum bill was \$94.40 for 3,000 cu. ft of water. A detailed water user's rate schedule is available at the Village of Scotia Department of Public Works, 4 Zoar Court, Scotia, NY 12302.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Village of Scotia routinely monitors your drinking water for numerous contaminants. We test your drinking water for inorganic contaminants, radiological contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, haloacetic acids, trihalomethanes and synthetic organic contaminants. In addition, each month we test 10 samples for coliform bacteria. The table presented below depicts which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. The state allows 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 and is noted. For a listing of the parameters, we analyzed that were not detected along with the frequency of testing for compliance with the NYS Sanitary Code, see Appendix A.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose 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) or the Schenectady County Health Department at (518) 386-2818.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN

As you can see by the tables, pages 4, 5, & 6 our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these compounds were detected below New York State requirements.

New York State has adopted the first in the nation drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane along with one of the lowest maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS. Public Water Supplies in NYS are required to test for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane. PFOA and PFOS have

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. The Village of Scotia Water Department has completed its 4 quarters of monitoring in 2022. The perfluoroalkyl compounds detected are listed in the tables.

In 2022, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 4 samples from our wells were collected each calendar quarterly, 2022. Some contaminants that are currently unregulated and 2 contaminants that are regulated were detected in the samples. The data is shown in the tables on pages 4-6. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds with their abbreviations and full chemical name can be found on the last page of this report. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Ryan Kedzior at Village of Scotia DPW at (518) 393-2159.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD

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. The Village of Scotia 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 Ryan Kedzior at Village of Scotia DPW at (518) 393-2159. 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>.

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l. During 2022 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water averaged were within 0.1 mg/l of the target level for 98% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

The Village of Scotia encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ *Repairing all leaks in your plumbing system; leaking toilets can waste 100 gallons per day*
- ◆ *Watering your lawn sparingly in the early morning or in the late evening*
- ◆ *Doing only full loads of wash and dishes*
- ◆ *Washing your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle*
- ◆ *Not cutting the lawn too short; longer grass saves water.*
- ◆ *Using water saving showerheads and low flow toilets*

You can use your water meter to check for leaks in your home. Simply turn off all taps and water consuming appliances; then check the small red triangle on the face of your water meter; if it's turning you have a leak. Please call the Department of Public Works if you have questions about your water consumption.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The following capital improvements were made to the water system:

- Added VFD's to the booster pumps for greater efficiency
- Rebuilding Well #2 as budget allows

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with quality water this past year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

Scotia Village
NY4600071
Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYSDOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. The section of the report entitled, "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" provides a list of the contaminants that have been detected.

As mentioned earlier in this report, our drinking water is derived from 4 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having an elevated susceptibility. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer and the overlying soils are *not* known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

While the source water assessment rates our well(s) as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

The Village of Scotia recognizes the importance of watershed protection by implementing Watershed Rules and Regulations along with zoning restrictions.

VILLAGE OF SCOTIA TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY4600071							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	10/21/20	33.8	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	10/27/22	104	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper	N	12/22/22	0.115	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Range of copper concentrations		12/29/22	0.0096-0.175				
Lead	N	12/22/22	6.8	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Range of lead concentrations		12/29/22	ND-74.8				
Nickel	N	10/21/20	1.3	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	10/27/22	00.796	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH	N	10/27/22	7.71	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium ³	N	10/27/22	61.3	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sulfate	N	10/27/22	12.8	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology;
Zinc	N	10/27/22	50.1	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Galvanized pipe; corrosion inhibitor
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulated PFOA & PFOS (highlighted in boldface)							
PFBS ⁶ Well#1	N	3/23/22	2.9	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ^{4,5,6}	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFBA			4.3				
PFHpA			0.66				
PFHxS			12				
PFHxA			3.7				
PFOS			2.3				
PFOA			4.3				
PFPeS			0.61				
PFPeA			1.1				
PFBS Well#2	N	3/23/22	2.6	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ^{4,5,6}	
PFBA			4.2				
PFHpA			0.54				
PFHxS			7.8				
PFHxA			2.0				
PFOS			1.2				
PFOA			3.3				
PFPeS			0.47				
PFPeA			0.81				
PFBS Well#3	N	3/23/22	3.2	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ^{4,5,6}	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFBA			3.7				
PFHxS			9.5				
PFHxA			2.4				
PFOS			1.4				
PFOA			4.3				
PFPeS			0.53				
PFPeA			1.1				
PFBS Well#4	N	3/23/22	2.6	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ^{4,5,6}	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFBA			3.2				
PFHxS			3.3				
PFHxA			0.83				
PFOS			0.55				
PFOA			2.4				
PFPeA			0.72				
PFBS Well#1	N	6/13/22	2.1	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ^{4,5,6}	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFBA			3.1				
PFHpA			0.55				
PFHxS			13				
PFHxA			3.2				
PFOS			2.8				
PFOA			4.7				

PFPeS			0.62				
PFPeA			1.1				
PFBS ⁶ Well#2	N	6/13/22	2.4	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ⁴⁵⁶	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFBA			4.3				
PFHpA			0.54				
PFHxS			8.0				
PFHxA			2.2				
PFOS	N	6/13/22	1.2				
PFOA			3.6				
PFPeS			0.46				
PFPeA			0.84				
PFBS ⁶ Well#3	N	6/13/22	3.4				
PFBA			5.1				
PFHpA			0.66				
PFHxS			8.3				
PFHxA			2.3				
PFOS			1.3				
PFOA			3.8				
PFPeS			0.45				
PFPeA			1.3				
PFBS ⁶ Well#4	N	6/13/22	2.4				
PFBA			4.8				
PFHxS			2.8				
PFHxA			0.98				
PFOS			0.43				
PFOA			2.5				
PFPeA			0.75				
PFBS Well#1	N	9/20/22	2.3				
PFBA			7.4				
PFHpA			0.88				
PFHxS			8.5				
PFHxA			7.3				
PFOS			2.4				
PFOA			5.8				
PFPeA			3.2				
PFBS ⁶ Well#2	N	9/20/22	1.6				
PFBA			3.4				
PFHpA			0.47				
PFHxS			5.8				
PFHxA			2.0				
PFOS			0.78				
PFOA			3.0				
PFPeA			0.82				
PFBS ⁶ Well#3	N	9/20/22	2.4				
PFBA			9.5				
PFHpA			0.66				
PFHxS			4.9				
PFHxA			2.9				
PFOS			1.0				
PFOA			3.9				
PFPeA			2.5				
PFBS ⁶ Well#4	N	9/20/23	1.6				
PFBA			3.4				
PFHxS			2.0				
PFHxA			0.75				
PFOS			0.45				
PFOA			2.4				
PFPeA			0.69				
PFBS ⁶ Well#1	N	12/1/22	1.8				
PFHpA			0.65				
PFHxS			6.6				
PFHxA			4.8				
PFOS			1.9				
PFOA			4.9				
PFPeA			2.5				
PFBS Well#2	N	12/1/22	1.8				
PFBA			5.1				
PFHpA			0.62				
PFHxS			5.1				
PFHxA			3.9				
PFOS			1.1				

PFOA			3.5				
PFPeA			2.2				
PFBS ⁶ Well#3	N	12/1/22	1.5	ng/l	N/A		Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFBA			3.9				
PFHxS			2.0				
PFHxA			1.1				
PFOS	N	12/1/22	0.67	ng/l	N/A		
PFOA			2.1				
PFPeA			0.92				
PFBS ⁶ Well#4	N	12/1/22	1.6	ng/l	N/A		
PFBA			4.0				
PFHpA			0.42				
PFHxS			1.9				
PFHxA			1.2				
PFOS			0.61				
PFOA			2.4				
PFPeA			0.6				
Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine Residual (average) daily samples range	N	Daily	0.55 0.49-0.63	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] . Range Range of values	N	2/24/22 7/26/22	10.8-11.3	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] Avg. Range Range of values	N	2/24/22 7/26/22	1.38-1.40	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
FOOTNOTES:							
<p>1. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 0 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 60 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the sample with the seventh highest value (level detected 0.115 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.</p> <p>2. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 60 test sites. The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the 60 sites tested.</p> <p>3. Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.</p> <p>4. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.</p> <p>5. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL =0.05 mg/L.</p> <p>6. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to change as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.</p> <p><i>Non-Detects (ND)</i> - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.</p> <p><i>Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</i> - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.</p> <p><i>Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)</i>- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.</p> <p><i>Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) (ng/l)</i> - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000</p> <p><i>90th Percentile Value</i>- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system</p> <p><i>Action Level</i> - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p><i>Maximum Contaminant Level</i> - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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.</p> <p><i>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</i> - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.</p> <p><i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</i>: 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.</p> <p><i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</i>: 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 contamination</p> <p>N/A-not applicable</p>							

Appendix A

New York State Sanitary Code Compliance Monitoring Requirements- Compounds Analyzed that were Below Limits of Detection

VILLAGE OF SCOTIA TEST RESULTS						
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER NY4600071						
CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY		CONTAMINANT	CONTAMINANT	MONITORING FREQUENCY	
Asbestos	No Asbestos Pipe No Monitoring Required		POC'S (VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)			
			Benzene	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	NON-DETECT	
			Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene		
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is one sample every 3 years		Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene		
Arsenic			Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene		
Beryllium			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene		
Cadmium			sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride		
Chromium		Sample results from 10/21/20 NON-DETECT		Tert-Butylbenzene		n-Propylbenzene
Cyanide				Carbon Tetrachloride		Styrene
Fluoride				Chlorobenzene		1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Mercury				2-Chlorotoluene		1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Selenium				4-Chlorotoluene		Tetrachloroethene
Thallium				Dibromomethane		Toluene
				1,2-Dichlorobenzene		1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
				1,3-Dichlorobenzene		1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
				1,4-Dichlorobenzene		1,1,1-Trichloroethane
			Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane		
		1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethene			
		1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane			
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion		1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane		
Odor			cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		
Iron			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene		
Manganese			1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene		
Silver		Sample results from 10/27/22 NON-DETECT		1,3 Dichloropropane	o- Xylene	
				2,2 Dichloropropane	p-Xylene	
				1,1 Dichloropropene	Vinyl Chloride	
				Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	MTBE	
			Chloroethane			
			Chloromethane			
			Radiological Parameters			
			Gross Alpha	samples 9/13/16	Gross Alpha Radium 226 & 228 every 9 years	
			Radium 226 & 228	samples 9/13/16		
Synthetic Organic Chemicals						
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group I)		Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Group II)				
Alachlor	Aldicarb		Aldrin	Benzo(a)pyrene	Monitoring requirement is every 18 months NON-DETECT Sample 4/29/22 *State waiver does not require monitoring these compounds	
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Aldicarb Sulfone		Butachlor	Carbaryl		
Atrazine	Carbofuran		Dalapon	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate		
Chlordane	Dibromochloropropane		Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Dicamba		
2,4-D	Endrin		Dieldrin	Dinoseb		
Ethylene Dibromide	Heptachlor		Diquat*	Endothall*		
Lindane	Heptachlor epoxide		Glyphosate*	Hexachlorobenzene		
PCB's	Methoxychlor		Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3-Hydroxycarbofuran		
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Toxaphene		Methomyl	Metolachlor		
	1,4-Dioxane		Metribuzin	Oxamyl vydate		
	Pentachlorophenol		Pichloram	Propachlor		
			Simazine	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)*		

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances / Regulated			
pfbs	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	Hfpo-da
pfhpa	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	pfba	Perfluorobutanoic acid
pfhxs	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	6:2 fts	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
pfna	Perfluorononanoic acid	4:2 fts	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
<i>pfos</i>	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid</i>	8:2 fts	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
<i>pfoa</i>	<i>Perfluorooctanoic acid</i>	pfmpa	Perfluoro
pfda	Perfluorodecanoic acid	pfpea	Perfluoropentanoic acid
pfdoa	Perfluorododecanoic acid	pfmba	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid
pfhxa	Perfluorohexanoic acid	pfesa	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulphonic acid
pfuna	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	nfdha	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid
NA	n11cl-pf3ouds	pfpes	Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid
NA	9cl-pf3ons	pfhps	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid
NA	Adona		

Notes: The two regulated compounds are in italics and have MCLs of 10 ng/L each.
The remaining 23 compounds are unregulated.
All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L. or 50,000 ng/L