

Annual Water Quality Report for 2024
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, 6:30 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 2024 was 400,365,000 gallons. Our average daily demand was 1,096,890 gallons per day. Our single highest day was 1,498,000 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 \$79.40 for 3,000 cu. ft. of water. For water customers living outside the Village of Scotia, the minimum bill was \$99.30 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 5 was conducted during 2023. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health. The number in parentheses refers to the number of measured for a total of 30 analytes. The breakdown of analytes is as follows: per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] (29) and lithium (1) for a total of 30 chemicals. We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for the Village of Scotia Water System. There are EPA Health Advisory (HA) for 25 PFAS in UCMR 5 monitoring. The data obtained in UCMR 5 will help EPA make determinations about future regulations.

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 2 quarters of monitoring in 2023. The perfluoroalkyl compounds detected are listed in the tables.

"In 2023, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 4 samples from our wells. 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 2024, 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 SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)).

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible.

The Village of Scotia distribution system has some lead service lines, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. and you can see the complete inventory by visiting the website at:

https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/NY4600071.htm

INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is *primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in 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 the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Ryan Kedzior, Superintendent of Public Works (518) 393-2159, or RKedzior@villageofscotiany.gov. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

INFORMATION ON FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of 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 controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, Scotia monitors fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 1.0 mg/l. During 2024 monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water were within 0.2 mg/l of the target level 99% of the time. None of the monitoring 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 are being made to the water system: The Village of Scotia is working closely with Prime AE Group of New York and the NYS Department of Health to implement the addition of orthophosphate to the drinking water. This will form a protective coating inside water lines and household plumbing. It is a proven water treatment method to prevent corrosion and reduce the amount of lead in drinking water. Installation will be complete by December 2025.

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	10/11/23	40.4	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Erosion of natural deposits		
Chloride	N	10/8/24	94.2	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.		
Copper Range of copper concentrations	N	5/1/24- 6/1/24	0.105 0.0037-0.213	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems		
Copper Range of copper concentrations	N	11/21/24 - 12/26/24	0.0946 0.0042-0.213						
Lead Range of lead concentrations		5/1/24- 6/1/24	8.0 ND-15.1	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Lead Range of lead concentrations	N	11/21/24 - 12/26/24	9.8 ND-22.9						
Nickel	N	10/11/23	1.2	µg/l	N/A	N/A	Discharge from steel/metal factories		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	10/8/24	0.797	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
pH	N	10/8/24	7.58	units		6.5-8.5			
Sodium ³	N	10/8/24	60.8	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.		
Sulfate	N	10/8/24	14.9	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Geology;		
Zinc	N	10/8/24	48.9	µg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Galvanized pipe; corrosion inhibitor		
Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulated PFOA & PFOS (highlighted in boldface)									
PFBA Well#2	N	5/1/23	1.7	ng/l	N/A	10 ^{4,5,6}	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications		
PFHxS			3.57						
PFOA			2.16						
PFBA Well#4	N	5/1/23	3.15						
PFHxS			2.23						
PFOA			1.92						
PFHxS Well#1	N	9/20/23	9.43						
PFOS			2.07						
PFOA			2.85						
PFHxS Well#3	N	9/20/23	4.37						
PFOA			2.03						
Disinfection Byproducts									
Chlorine Residual (average) daily samples range	N	Daily	0.58 0.29-0.93	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) range of values	N	2/28/24 8/28/24	4.9-10.6	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di bromoacetic acid) range of values	N	2/28/24 8/28/24	1.16-2.62	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
UCMR 5 Results									
PFHxS Well#1	N	1/30/23	7.2	ng/l			Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications		
PFHxS Well#2			4.7						
PFOA Well#3			5.0						
PFHxA			5.8						
PFHxS			6.4						
PFBA			7.5						
PFPeA	N	1/30/23	5.1	ng/l			Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications		
PFOA Well#1	N	7/18/23	2.1						
PFOS			1.5						
PFBS			1.2						
PFHxS			8.0						
PFBA			1.2						
PFOA Well#2	N	7/18/23	1.7						
PFHxA			1.0						

PFBS			1.1			
PFHxS			4.9			
PFBA						
PFOA Well#3	N	7/18/23	1.7			
PFOS			1.0			
PFBS			1.3			
PFHxS			4.3			
PFBA			1.6			
PFOA Well#4	N	7/18/23	1.8			
PFBS			1.3			
PFHxS			2.6			
PFBA			2.5			
Lithium Well#1	N	7/18/23	141	µg/l		
Well#2			135		N/A	N/A
Well#3			186			
Well#4			164			

FOOTNOTES:

- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 62 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, 62 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the sample with the seventh highest value (level detected 0.105 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested for the samples May-June 2024. For the second 6-month monitoring November-December 2024, 60 sites were tested and copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 62 sites May-June 2024 and 60 test sites November-December 2024. The action level for lead was exceeded at 1 of the 62 sites tested May-June 2024. For the second 6-month monitoring November-December 2024 lead was exceeded at 2 of the 60 sites.
- 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.
- Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
- All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL =0.05 mg/L
- 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.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)- one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) (ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000
90th Percentile Value- 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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

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 contamination

N/A-not applicable

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	Monitoring requirement is one sample annually
Antimony	Monitoring requirement is one sample every 3 years Sample results from 10/11/23 NON-DETECT		Bromobenzene	Ethylbenzene	
Arsenic			Bromochloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	Sample results from 10/8/24 NON-DETECT
Beryllium			Bromomethane	Isopropylbenzene	
Cadmium			N-Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene	
Chromium			sec-Butylbenzene	Methylene Chloride	
Cyanide			Tert-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	
Fluoride			Carbon Tetrachloride	Styrene	
Mercury			Chlorobenzene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Selenium			2-Chlorotoluene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Thallium			4-Chlorotoluene	Tetrachloroethene	
			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	
Color	Monitoring requirement is at State discretion Sample results from 10/8/24 NON-DETECT		1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane	
Odor			1,1 Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Iron			cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Manganese			Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Silver			1,2 Dichloropropane	m-Xylene	
			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 10/11/23 *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	pfeesa	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