Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022

Town of Florida Water District No. 1

Town of Florida, 214 Fort Hunter Road
Amsterdam, NY 12010
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY2830029)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Florida WD #1 will be annually issuing a 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, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 2 of those contaminants at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard and we modified our treatment process to rectify this problem. This report is 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 New York 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: *Mr. Steve Anderson, Water Superintendent, Town of Florida WD #1, 167 Fort Hunter Road, Amsterdam, NY 12010. Telephone (518) 842-1539.* We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3rd Monday of each month, 7:00 PM at the *Town Office Building, 214 Fort Hunter Road, Amsterdam, NY 12010, Telephone (518) 843-6372 ext.1 for the Town Clerk.*

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Florida WD #1 purchases its water from the City of Amsterdam. The City of Amsterdam's water sources are the Steele Reservoir, Ireland Vly Reservoir and Round Lake Reservoir which are located in Saratoga County, New York. The treatment process at Amsterdam Water Works consists of pre-disinfection with chlorine dioxide to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms and reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts. Chemical treatment consists of coagulation with a cationic polymer blended coagulant aid, an inorganic coagulant and flocculating agent, Sodium Hydroxide, and a cationic filter aid all prior to filtration. Post treatment consists of ultraviolet disinfection, Hydrated Lime for pH adjustment, Phosphoric Acid for corrosion control and chlorine for disinfection.

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.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Town of Florida WD #1 provides water through 46 service connections to a population of 32 people and approximately 400 people employed by business, otherwise considered transient population. Our average daily demand is 189,381 gallons. The total water pumped in 2022 was approximately 77,970,000 gallons.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, the Town of Florida WD #1 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, we test 1 sample for coliform bacteria each month. 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 4 was conducted during 2018. 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: semi volatile organic chemicals (3), pesticides and pesticide manufacturing byproduct (9), metals (2), alcohols

(3), cyanotoxin chemical contaminants (10), brominated haloacetic acid groups (3) and indicator compounds (2). We have listed those compounds that were detected in the table of Detected Contaminants for the Amsterdam Water Works. There are no associated MCL's for these compounds at this time with the exception of Manganese.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including 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 New York State Department of Health, Herkimer District Office at (315) 866-6879.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had 7 violations. Additionally, we exceeded the Action Level for Lead during our April and September Lead and Copper monitoring and we exceeded the MCL for the Trihalomethanes and are required to furnish the following information:

Lead

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your tap water. Additional information regarding lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Amsterdam Water Works is responsible for the treatment of the water we purchase. They are in the process of optimizing their corrosion control treatment to reduce the amount of lead leaching into the drinking water. They expect to implement the new treatment design in 2023.

Trihalomethanes

Some studies suggest that people who drink chlorinated water (which contains trihalomethanes) or water containing elevated levels of trihalomethanes for long periods of time may have an increased risk for certain health effects. For example, some studies of people who drank chlorinated drinking water for 20 to 30 years show that long term exposure to disinfection by-products (including trihalomethanes) is associated with an increased risk for certain types of cancer. A few studies of women who drank water containing trihalomethanes during pregnancy show an association between exposure to elevated levels of trihalomethanes and small increased risks for low birth weights, miscarriages and birth defects. However, in each of the studies, how long and how frequently people actually drank the water, as well as how much trihalomethanes the water contained is not known for certain. Therefore, we do not know for sure if the observed increases in risk for cancer and other health effects are due to trihalomethanes or some other factor. The individual trihalomethanes chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane cause cancer in laboratory animals exposed to high levels over their lifetimes. Chloroform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane are also known to cause effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure, primarily on the liver, kidney, nervous system and on their ability to bear healthy offspring. Chemicals that cause adverse health effects in laboratory animals after high levels of exposure may pose a risk for adverse health effects in humans exposed to lower levels over long periods of time.

We also exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level for the Trihalomethanes in the 1st 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2022 and are required to furnish the following information:

The Town of Florida is under an Administrative Order from the US Environmental Protection Agency to comply with the requirements of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule for having exceeded the Maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes as required by 40 Code of Federal Regulations Par 141 Subpart V. We along with our consulting engineers are required to submit a corrective action plan which would include a schedule for implementing the plan as well as measures to mitigate risk to consumers while the plan is being implemented.

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 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 Amsterdam Water Works has completed its 4th quarter monitoring with some minor detects of the perfluoroalkyl compounds in 2022.

"In 2022, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 1 sample from our finished water in November 2022. One contaminant that is currently unregulated and 1 contaminant that is currently regulated were detected in the samples. The data is shown in the table on page 4. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Emily Staley, Town Clerk at (518) 843-3324."

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?

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 Town of Florida 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 Linda Hughes, Town Clerk at the Town of Florida, (518) 843-3324. 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*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The primary source of lead exposure for most children is lead-based paint. Other sources of lead exposure include lead-contaminated dust or soil and some plumbing materials. Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, some children's metal jewelry, sand some traditional pottery. Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale dust or from contaminated soil, exposure to lead can come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in the source water but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have lead pipes or lead solder. However, new homes are also at risk: even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain of to 0.25% lead on a weighted average. The most common is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures which can leach lead into the water especially hot water. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. If you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the blood.

1. Run your water to flush out lead. Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking if it hasn't been used for several hours This flushes water containing lead from the pipes.

2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

3. Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

4. Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead. Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings and valves, including brass faucets, fittings and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free" may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead-free." As of January 4,2014, end- use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must mee the new "lead-free" definition of having no more tan 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn about lead containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.

5. Use bottled water of use a water filter. If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials oar found to be in your home, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water of a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filters approved to reduce lead of contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or visit http://www.nsf.org/consumer-resources/what-is-nsf-certification/faucetws-plumbing-certification/lead-older-homes for a consumer guide of approved water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you can take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?
If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at 518-842-1539 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?
New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition at each at each routine well-child visit or at least annually fi a child has not had routine well-child visit; primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age but under six years of age for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact The Montgomery County Public Health Department at518-853-3531 or your healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

To find out if you have a lead service line in your home, you can find where the water line enters the building, generally through the basement wall. Lead service lines are generally soft and a dull grey color. You can identify them by carefully scratching them with a key. If the pipe is made of lead, the area you scratched will turn a bright silver color Do not use a knife or other sharp instrument and be careful not to puncture a hole in the pipe. Note: galvanized pipe can also be dull grey in color. A strong magnet will typically cling to galvanized pipes, but will not cling to lead pipes. We will be happy to have someone confirm your service line type and give you more information on testing.

Along with this public education the City of Amsterdam is in the process of design upgrades related to the optimization of their corrosion control techniques in 2022. Implementation and completion are expected in 2022.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

The Town of Florida WD #1 encourages water conservation. There are a lot of things you can do to conserve water in your own home. Conservation tips include:

- Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load
- Use water saving showerheads
- Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute
- Water gardens and lawn for only a couple of hours after sunset
- Check faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks and repair all leaks promptly
- Take shorter showers

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit our customers. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Please call our office if you have questions.

TOWN FLORIDA WD No. 1 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY2830029

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity[2] (Highest turbidity)	N	5/25/22	0.33[1]	NTU	N/A	TT=1 NTU	Soil runoff
May 2022		May 2022	98.9%			TT= 95% samples < 0.3 NTU	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	N	2/11/22	5.5	µg/l	2000	MCL=2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	N	2/11/22	9.46	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper	N	4/2018	0.095[3]	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
Range of copper concentration			0.01-0.21				
Copper		9/2018	0.055[3]				
Range of copper concentration			0.01-0.13				
Lead	Y	4/2018	16[4]	µg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Range of lead concentration			ND-660				
Lead		9/2018	21[4]				
Range of lead concentration			ND-140				
Manganese	N	2/11/22	9.44	µg/l	N/A	MCL=300	Naturally occurring
Odor	N	2/11/22	1	unit	N/A	3	Natural sources
pH	N	2/11/22	7.18	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium[5]	N	2/11/22	4.62	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	N	2/11/22	4.14	mg/l	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine) [daily samples]	N	daily		mg/l	MRDLG	MRDL	Used in the disinfection and treatment of drinking water
Range		testing	0.21-1.86		N/A	MCL=4	
Chlorine Dioxide	N		50-190	µg/l	800	MCL=800	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (quarterly samples for 3 sites range of samples	N	Quarterly samples	10-31	µg/l	N/A	MCL=1000	Byproduct of chlorine dioxide used in disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[6]	N	2/9/22	27.16	µg/l	N/A	MCL=60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Range of Values for HAA5 (DBPMAX)		5/11/22	5.31-49.6				
TTHM[Total Trihalomethanes](Average)[6]	Y	8/10/22	95.0	µg/l	N/A	MCL=80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Range of values for Total Trihalomethanes (DBPMAX)		11/9/22	61.1-100				
Total Organic Carbon							
Total Organic Carbon Compliance Ratio	N	Monthly samples 2022	1.17-1.51	mg/l	NA	TT	Organic material both natural and manmade; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation.
Unregulated and Regulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulated PFOA and PFOS (highlighted in boldface)							
Polyfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)[7]	N	11/2/22	0.58	ng/l	N/A	MCL10[7]	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perflyoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)[8]	N	11/2/22	0.50	ng/l	50,000		
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 4[10]							
Manganese(range of 4 quarters)	N	1/10/18,	6.15-31.8	ppb	N/A	300	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA9 (range of 4 quarters)	N/A	4/23/18,	13.1-53.98	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6 (range of 4 quarters)	N/A	7/25/18,	13.1-53.98	ppb	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon Raw Water	N/A	10/22/18	6.16-7.05	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Organic material both natural and manmade;

NOTES-

1. Positive Total Coliform and Positive E. coli sample were detected on 7/31/22. Follow up repeat samples were negative for coliform.
2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the range of levels detected. State regulations require that entry point turbidity must always be below 1.0NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Our range of turbidity measurements was 0.02-0.33 NTU. We also collect distribution system turbidity samples 5 days a week with 0.22 NTU being the average
3. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 60 test sites. 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 54th sample with the sixth highest value (level detected 0.095 mg/l in April 2018 and 0.055 mg/l in September 2018. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested in April or September.
4. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 60 test sites. The action level for lead was exceeded at any of the 60 sites tested. In April 2018 there were 7 sites and in September 2018 there were 9 sites which exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppb.
5. 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 notbe used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
6. The average is based on a Locational Running Annual Average. The averages shown represents the highest LRAA's of the 4 quarters at each site in 2022. The highest LRAAs at DBBMAX for the HAA5s and THMs was in the 1stquarter of 2022
7. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.
8. 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.
9. 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 (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.
10. There are no regulatory limits for these compounds with the exception of manganese

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per trillion (ppt) (ng/l) corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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
Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) -A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site
N/A-not applicable

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
pfos	*Perfluoroctane sulfonic acid*	8:2 fts	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
pfoa	*Perfluoroctanoic acid*	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