City of Kinston
PWSID # 04-54-010
2024 Water Quality Report

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The City of Kinston is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services that we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with 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 protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is ground water which is drawn from the Black Creek and Upper Cape Fear Aquifers. The City's use of ground water as a water supply was restricted in 2008 due to the Central Coastal Plain Capacity Use Area regulations. The Neuse Regional Water and Sewer Authority (NRWASA), a surface water treatment plant began supplying drinking water to the City Of Kinston in 2008.

How is Our Water Treated?

The City of Kinston has a total of 17 ground water wells that pump water from these aquifers. At each well site we have pumps to inject chlorine and ammonia into the water distribution system. Chlorine and ammonia are added to the system for disinfection and fluoride is added at the NRWASA plant to aid in the prevention of tooth decay.

What EPA Wants You to Know

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 City of Kinston 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 it tested, contact Joey Pittman at 252-939-3282. 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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.
FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Would You Like To Know More?

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joey Pittman at (252) 939-3282. You may also attend any of the regularly scheduled City Council meetings, held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of each month in the council chambers at 207 E. King St at 5:30pm or the Utility Advisory Commission meetings on the first Wednesday of each month at 5:00 pm at the Public Service Complex.

Terms & Abbreviations

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:
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.
Picocuries per liter (pci/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)- Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Reporting Limit or Requested Limit (RL)- The lowest concentration that a laboratory can reliably report.
Micrograms per liter (ug/l)- a unit of concentration commonly used to measure the amount of a substance dissolved in a liter of water, and is equivalent to parts per billion (ppb).

Contaminants and MCLs

The City of Kinston routinely monitors for over 100 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024 and the last test results of contaminants that were not due to be tested in 2024**.** As water travels over the land or underground it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.**
MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health**.**

	Asbestos							
Contaminant	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water		Range Low / High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos (MFL)	12/6/2022	**N**	ND			7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

	Lead and Copper Contaminants						
Contaminant	Sample Date	Your Water	# of sites found above the AL	Range Low / High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	8/15/2024	.2	0	0 - 0.2	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	8/15/2024	N/D	0	0 - 0	4	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

The table above summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please contact Joey Pittman at 252-939-3282. We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To access this inventory, please contact Ethan Green at 252-939-3282 or go to https://www.kinstonnc.gov/DocumentCenter/View/6438/101624-City-of-Kinston-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory?bidId= .

Microbiological Contaminants **2024**

TEST RESULTS					
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	2	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	Naturally present in the environment

Nitrate/Nitrite Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low / High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2/20/2024	N	1.08	N/D - 1.08	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low / High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes (ppm)	4/10/2023	N	.0007	ND-.0007	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	7/10/2023	N	.0010	ND-.0010	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastic factories.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low / High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2/20/2024	N	.75	.17-.75	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Compliance

Disinfection Byproduct	Year Sampled	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest LRAA)	Range Low / High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb)	2024	N	34.40	2.70 - 49.1	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	N	20.28	N/D - 38.7	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Summary

	Year Sampled	MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (highest RAA)	Range Low / High	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	N	2.05	1-4	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	2024	N	2.81	1-4	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

As you can see by the tables, all of the contaminants tested were within allowable limits. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

Unregulated Contaminants			
Contaminant (ug/l)	**Sample Date**	**RL**	**Result**
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	10/15/2024	0.0050	0.0058
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	10/15/2024	0.0030	0.0036
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	10/15/2024	0.0030	0.0034
Perfluorooctanic acid (PFOA)	10/15/2024	0.0040	0.0048
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	10/15/2024	0.0030	0.0031
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	10/15/2024	0.0040	0.0081

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants at our well sites along with a sample in the distribution system. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Joey Pittman at 252-939-3282.

Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other micro biologicals are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4791)**.

Conclusion

Please call our office if you have questions.
Telephone # **(252) 939-3282** Contact person - Joey Pittman.
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 all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is ground water and purchased surface water. The ground water wells are in the black creek aquifer and the purchased surface water is from Neuse Regional water plant.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.
The relative susceptibility rating of each source for the CITY OF KINSTON was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area.) The assessment findings are summarized in the table below.

Susceptibility of Water Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

The complete SWAP Assessment report for the CITY OF KINSTON may be viewed on the web at: www.ncwater.org/pws/swap To obtain a printed copy of this report please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program - Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap @deq.nc.gov. Please give your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-707-9098.
It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the systems potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Water Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Wells 1,3,4,6,7,11,14,5	Moderate	September 2020
Wells 8,12,13,18,20,21,16,9	Lower	September 2020

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
"Neuse Regional Water & Sewer Authority (NRWASA)"

Water System Number: "**NC6054001**"

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about your source(s) of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with 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 protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact [Jacob Brown] at [(252) 252-2567]. 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 at [NRWASA WTP on dates & times listed scheduled on www.nrwasa.org].**

What EPA Wants You to Know

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The water that is used by this system is [surface water] and is located at [Neuse River, La Grange, NC]

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for [NRWASA] was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Susceptibility of Sources to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs)

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Neuse River	Higher	September 2020

The complete SWAP Assessment report for [NRWASA] may be viewed on the Web at: https://www.ncwater.org/?page=600 Note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. If you are unable to access your SWAP report on the web, you may mail a written request for a printed copy to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email requests to swap@deq.nc.gov. Please indicate your system name, number, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report, please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919) 707-9098.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of "higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Help Protect Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. We have implemented the following source water protection actions: [streambank stabilization, development of emergency response plans, public education at relevant social events, best management practices for stormwater control.] You can help protect your community's drinking water source(s) in several ways: (examples: dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center, volunteer in your community to participate in group efforts to protect your source, etc.).

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

NRWASA received no violations during 2024, or during any compliance period that ended in 2024.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

- ***Not-Applicable (N/A)*** – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.
- ***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 (ug/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)*** - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
- ***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.

- ***Action Level (AL)*** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Treatment Technique (TT)*** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ***Running Annual Average (RAA)*** – The average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

- ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*** - 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 (MCLG)*** - 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.
- ***PFAS Hazard Index*** – A calculation used to determine toxicity-weighted combined risk potential for certain unnatural compounds currently found in US waters.

Water Quality Data Tables of Detected Contaminants

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024.** The EPA and the State allow 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.

Turbidity*

Contaminant (units)	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) Violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU) - Highest single turbidity measurement	N	0.22 NTU	N/A	Turbidity > 1 NTU	Soil runoff
Turbidity (%) - Lowest monthly percentage (%) of samples meeting turbidity limits	N	100 %	N/A	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are ≤ 0.3 NTU	

***** 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. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	3/7/2024	N	.6850	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant (units)	TT Violation Y/N	Your Water (lowest RAA)	Range Monthly Removal Ratio Low - High	MCLG	Treatment Technique (TT) violation if:	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio (no units)	N	1.19	1.19 – 1.61	N/A	Removal Ratio RAA <1.00 and alternative compliance criteria was not met	Naturally present in the environment

The PWS Section requires monitoring for other misc. contaminants, some for which the EPA has set national secondary drinking water standards (SMCLs) because they may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, and/or color) in drinking water. The contaminants with SMCLs normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water**.**

Other Miscellaneous Water Characteristics Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	SMCL
Sodium (ppm)	3/7/2024	23.60	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	3/7/2024	27.00	250
pH	3/7/2024	7.64	<6.5 , >8.5

Additional Monitoring of Other Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.
EPA has enacted a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) to establish legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for PFAS in drinking water—PFOA and PFOS as individual contaminants, and PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals) as a PFAS mixture. EPA has also enacted health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these six PFAS. This rule has not yet been implemented. The EPA expects that once fully implemented, the rule will prevent thousands of deaths and reduce tens of thousands of serious PFAS-attributable illnesses. Additional information may be found on the EPA website.

PFAS Contaminants Monitored by the System (With Pending Regulation)

Contaminant (acronym)	Range (ppt) Low	High	MCL
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	3.3 – 6.5		4 ppt
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	6.7 – 12		4 ppt
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	.45 – .91		1.0 Hazard Index
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2.8 – 6.2		1.0 Hazard Index
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	2.6 – 5.5		1.0 Hazard Index

PFAS Contaminants Monitored by the System (With No Pending Regulation)

Contaminant (acronym)	Range (ppt) Low	High
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	6.3 – 38	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	1.5 – 3.6	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	No Dectect – 6.1	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	3.1 – 7.6	
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)	.52 – 1.1	
Perfloropentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS)	.42 – 1.3	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2.7 – 9.8	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	.23 – .50	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	.18 – .32	