Village of Fox River Grove Water Quality Report - 2022

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. and State Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water health standards. The Village vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are working hard to continue providing the best water possible. This report summarizes the quality of water that the Village provided in 2022. It includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

What is a water quality report?
The Illinois EPA requires all communities to provide drinking water quality reports to their customers on an annual basis. They include information on the water system and tables that summarize monitoring data. Consumer awareness and right-to-know were major themes of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. These amendments confirm the importance of educating the consumer and added new reporting requirements to the operators of community water systems.

Drinking Water Source
The Village of Fox River Grove uses groundwater provided by four shallow wells constructed in the Silurion Dolomite aquifer at depths ranging from 120 ft. to 185 ft. (An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water). Two of the wells are located at Water Treatment Plant No. 1, the third and fourth wells are located at Water Treatment Plant No. 2. Each well can produce between 400 and 500 gallons per minute.

How is the drinking water treated?
Groundwater is pumped from the wells to the treatment facilities where dissolved iron and manganese are then removed with filters. The oxidized aeration is provided to strip any volatile organic compounds out, to improve taste and odor and to oxidize iron and manganese. Fluoride is added to prevent cavities (A concentration of 1 part per million of fluoride which has shown to reduce cavities by 60%). Chlorine is added for disinfection, along with blended poly-phosphate to inhibit corrosion. Treated water is pumped to the distribution system where water storage is provided in a 500,000-gallon capacity elevated tank located on Algonquin Road. An emergency water main inter-connection with the Village of Lake Barrington provides fire protection back-up.

Required EPA Educational Information:
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminates are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- 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, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticide 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that 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.

Water quality testing is performed on a daily basis, with monthly bacteriological samples collected and submitted to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The Village's water supply is in compliance with all EPA water quality standards and regulations.

The Village currently maintains 20.4 miles of water distribution pipe, in sizes of 4", 6", 8" and 12" diameter. There are 309 fire hydrants that are color-coded according to gallon per minute flow and 1,585 service lines to homes and businesses. Fire hydrants are inspected and flushed in both spring and fall to ensure they are in good working order and available for fire protection needs. The Village maintains water service lines from the shutoff box to the main, including the shutoff box. The homeowner/business is responsible for the service line from the shutoff box to the house/business including the shutoff valve before the water meter. Water meters are read and billed bi-monthly. The cost for one thousand gallons of water is $10.20 plus a base charge of $68.72 every two months for water and sewer customers as of May 1, 2023.

A cross connection safety program has been implemented to protect the public water supply from back flow and back siphoning. A drop in water pressure could result in a reverse flow into the service lines causing contaminants to be drawn into the system from cross-connections. All underground sprinkler systems and fire sprinkler systems are required to have an approved back-flow prevention device installed and tested annually.

The Village's groundwater protection program also works with local businesses to prevent the accidental introduction of hazardous chemicals into the groundwater.

Fox River Grove does shares an interconnect with the Village of Fox River Grove that is used in case of operational needs.

COMMON QUESTIONS FROM FOX RIVER GROVE WATER CUSTOMERS

1. What is the hardness of our Village water?
The mineral content or water hardness of the Village water is 28 grains per gallon. Anything above 10.5 grains is considered to be very hard water.

2. Do I need a water softener if I am on Village water?
Adding a water softener is an individual homeowner's choice. Water that is too soft makes it difficult to remove soap from your hands and might add too much salt to your drinking water. Too hard, and laundry detergents

works less effectively and there is a greater chance of excessive scaling of pipes and water fixtures.

3. Does Fox River Grove add fluoride to the Village's water?
Yes, fluoride is added to the drinking water to prevent cavities. Water fluoridation is the single most effective public health measure to prevent tooth decay and improve oral health in both children and adults. Studies have shown that for every dollar invested in fluoridation, as much as $38 is saved in dental treatment costs.

4. Is radon a contaminate concern in Fox River Grove's water?
No, radon is not a concern in the Village's water system. Radon that may naturally occur in groundwater, is removed during the aeration phase if our treatment process.

5. Why does the water have a chlorine taste or smell?
Chlorine is added during the treatment process as a disinfectant to prevent the re-growth of harmful bacteria in the water distribution system. To remove any chlorine taste or smell, fill a pitcher full of water and refrigerate it overnight with the lid off. The chlorine content will dissipate.

6. I have low water pressure, what can I do?
If the pressure is low at only a few sinks, remove the aerator from the faucet and inspect for debris that may be obstructing water flow. If the pressure is low throughout your home many times a softener may malfunction and reduce water pressure. To isolate the softener, close the bypass valve and re-check water pressure. If that does not solve the issue, call the Village, and staff will investigate.

7. Do you give tours of your water treatment plant?
Yes, we are proud of our facilities and enjoy giving tours. We encourage citizens to schedule a tour and see where their tap water comes from. Please call Tim Zintl, Operations Manager, Public Works Department at (847) 639-3170 to make arrangements.

8. Want more information?
More information is available on the Village of Fox River Grove's website www.foxrivergrove.org. The Village does routine water quality testing. A table of results is attached. If you have other questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Tim Zintl, Operations Manager, Public Works Department at (847) 639-3170. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Water is a valuable natural resource, please help protect our drinking water and practice good water conservation.

Source Water Assessment Summary
The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the Village Hall of Fox River Grove, 305 Illinois Str., Fox River Grove, IL 60021, or call our water operator at (847) 381-6010. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the IEPA website at
http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl

Based on information obtained in the Well Site Survey, published in 1989, fourteen possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Fox River Grove. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediations which may be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that Fox River Grove's wells are susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including; monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 400 feet for Fox River Grove's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further minimize the risk to the groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that five additional activities be assessed. First, the village may wish to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance to further protect their water supply. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to 1,000 feet from their wells. Second,
the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, the village will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Third, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the village. Fourth, the village should obtain aquifer property data and groundwater flow direction information so the recharge areas for the wells can be mapped. This information can be obtained by completing pump tests on the wells and mass water level measurements on wells finished in the aquifers utilized by the wells. Finally, the Illinois EPA recommends that the village investigate additional source water protection management options to address land use activities within the recharge areas, when developed. Specifically, these management options must include potential impacts from point and nonpoint sources of groundwater contamination.

Elevated levels of lead, if present 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 cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

PFAS Detection.
In 2021, The Village of Fox River Grove was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Eighteen PFAS compounds were sampled, and did have 3 compounds detected. None of analytes sampled were above health-based Draft Guidance Levels established by the IEPA. For more information about PFAS health advisories.
http://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html

The Village of Fox River Grove had no water quality violations during 2022.

For additional information, please visit the Village of Fox River Grove website at www.foxrivergove.org, or type in
https://www.foxrivergrove.org/waterquality or stop by the Village Hall.

Water Quality Test Results:
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below there is no known risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 residual disinfectant level goal or 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 for the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.
Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
ppb: micrograms per liter of parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na: not applicable
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running average of monthly samples.
ppm: milligrams per liter or part per million - or one once in 7,350 gallons of water.

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	1.1	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	4.4	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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 contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Water Quality Test Results

	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppm:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2022	1	0.89 - 1.17	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	10	1.04 - 10	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	46	3.04 - 45.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/21/2021	0.15	0.09 - 0.15	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/21/2021	0.727	0.674 - 0.727	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	07/21/2021	0.4	0 - 0.4		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	07/21/2021	23	8 - 23	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	07/21/2021	120	66 - 120			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

Village of Fox River Grove

May 13, 2021

Dear Water System Customer,

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) recently tested our water system for 18 compounds known as Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) as part of a statewide investigation of community water supplies. PFAS are a group of thousands of manmade substances that have been produced in the United States since the 1940s and utilized for a variety of applications ranging from water and stain-proofing to firefighting. Some PFAS have been phased out of production in the United States due to environmental and human health concerns, yet they persist in the environment and may contaminate surface and ground waters.

Neither the IEPA nor the U.S. EPA have yet developed enforceable drinking water standards for PFAS. In the interim, IEPA has developed health-based Draft Guidance Levels for the small number of PFAS for which there is appropriate information to do so. Draft Guidance Levels are intended to be protective of all people consuming the water over a lifetime of exposure. There is not enough information available for scientists to develop health-based Draft Guidance Levels for all of the PFAS sampled.

None of analytes sampled were above health-based Draft Guidance Levels established by the IEPA . The levels are presented in units of nanogram per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt). The Minimum Reporting Level in the table below is the lowest concentration the laboratory can reliably detect. Based on the results, Fox River Grove does not exceed any of the draft guidance levels established for the various PFAS analytes.

PFAS Analyte	Acronym	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)	Draft Guidance Level (ppt)	Analytical Result (ppt)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	2.5
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	3.0
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	3.2
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND

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PFAS Analyte	Acronym	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)	Draft Guidance Level (ppt)	Analytical Result (ppt)
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

[a] Toxicity criteria is not available to calculate a Draft Guidance Level.

PFAS are present in many consumer goods, including food packaging and personal care products, and scientists have found levels of PFAS in the blood of nearly all individuals tested. Exposure to high levels of PFAS over time may cause adverse health effects such as increased cholesterol levels, increased risk for thyroid disease, low infant birth weights, reduced response to vaccines, pregnancy-induced hypertension and increased risk of liver and kidney cancer as seen in studies of laboratory animals. Exposure to PFAS above the recommended Draft Guidance Levels does not mean that a person will get sick or an adverse health effect will occur. Draft Guidance Levels are conservative estimates. The possible health effects of PFAS are dependent on how much a person is exposed to and how long they are exposed to it. Exposure to PFAS above recommended Draft Guidance Levels for periods of time may mean that a person is at a greater risk of experiencing these adverse effects.

Additional information regarding PFAS, the statewide PFAS investigation network, and the impact to public health can be found in the attached fact sheet as well as on the IEPA PFAS webpage: https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx.

The confirmed sampling results for Fox River Grove are also available on IEPA's Drinking Water Watch system at http://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp.

TP01 Well #1 - Sampled 11/22/21				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)**	**Draft Guidance Level (ppt)**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	2.4
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	2.8
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP02 Well #2 - Sampled 11/22/21				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)**	**Draft Guidance Level (ppt)**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	2.3
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	2.8
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP02 Well #4 - Sampled 11/22/21				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)**	**Draft Guidance Level (ppt)**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	2
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	3.5
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP01 Well #1 - Sampled 02/15/22				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)**	**Draft Guidance Level (ppt)**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	2
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	2.9
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	3.2
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP02 Well #2 - Sampled 02/15/22				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level**	**Draft Guidance Level**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	2.6
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	3
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP02 Well #4 - Sampled 02/15/22				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level**	**Draft Guidance Level**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	3.7
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP01 Well #1 - Sampled 05/17/22				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)**	**Draft Guidance Level (ppt)**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	2.6
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	2.9
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP02 Well #2 - Sampled 05/17/22				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level**	**Draft Guidance Level**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	2.5
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	2.6
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP02 Well #4 - Sampled 05/17/22				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level**	**Draft Guidance Level**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	3.8
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP01 Well #1 - Sampled 08/25/22				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)**	**Draft Guidance Level (ppt)**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	2.7
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	2.9
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP02 Well #2 - Sampled 08/25/22				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level**	**Draft Guidance Level**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	2.7
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	2.8
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

TP02 Well #4 - Sampled 08/25/22				
PFAS Analyte	**Acronym**	**Minimum Reporting Level**	**Draft Guidance Level**	**Analytical Result (ppt)**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	2.1
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	4.3
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND