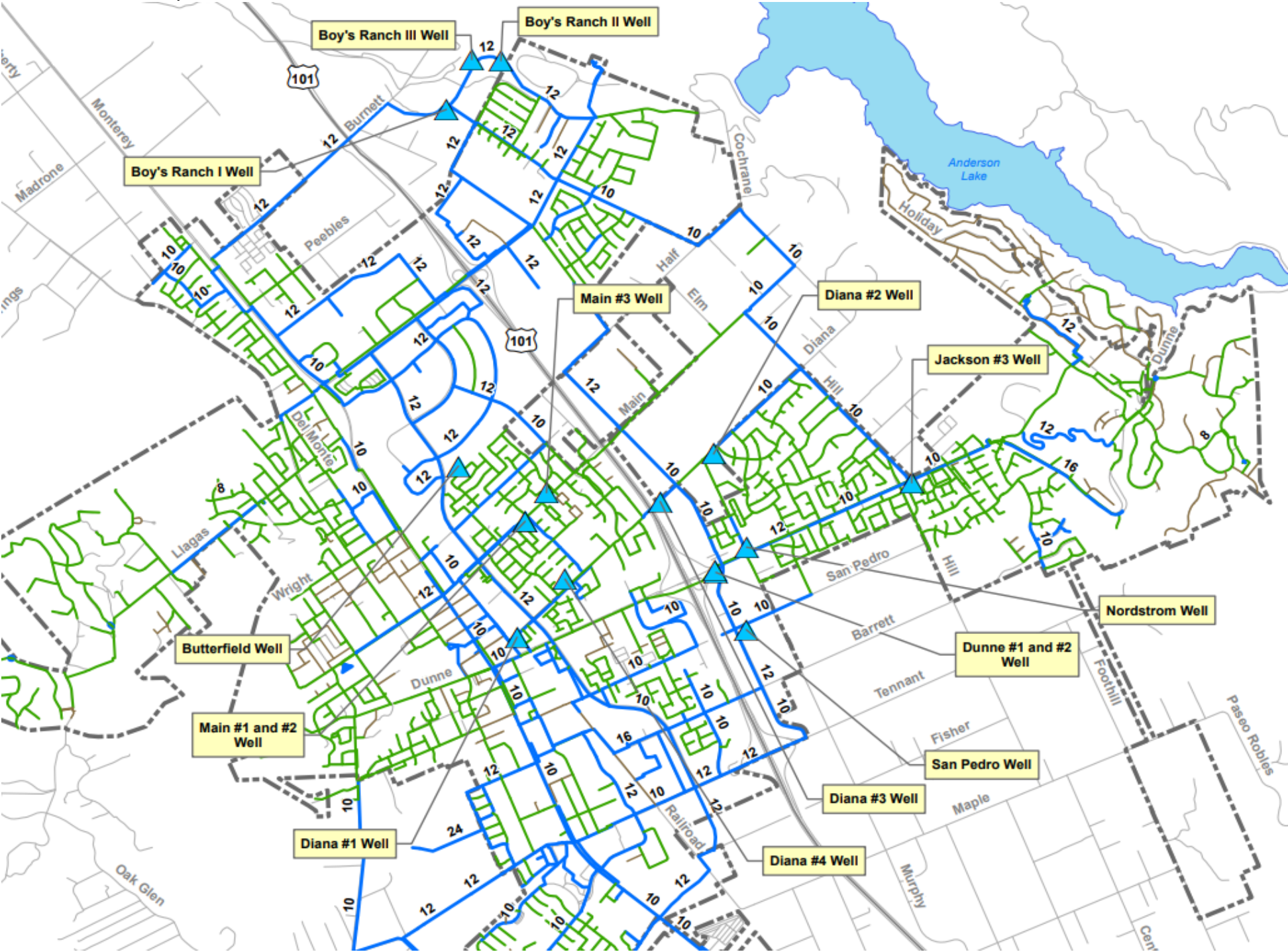


Water Source Map/Action levels & Latest 2024 Test Results



Water Source Map/Action levels & Latest 2024 Test Results

Chemical	PFOA	PFOS	PFHxS	PFBS	PFBA	PFNA	HFPO-DA	Hazard Index Score
EPA Max Contaminant Level (MCL)	4	4	10	-	-	10	10	See Below (Unitless)
CA Notification Level (NL)	5.1	6.5	3	500	-	-	-	
CA Response Level (RL)	10	40	20	5000	-	-	-	
Boys Ranch 1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.2	<1	<1	-
Boys Ranch 2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-
Boys Ranch 3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-
Butterfield (Resampling)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diana 1	3.8	3.4	3	2.9	4.6	<1	<1	0.334
Diana 2	1.4	1.3	<1	<1	1.2	<1	<1	-
Diana 3 (was offline for Rehabilitation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diana 4 (was offline for Rehabilitation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunne 1	1.1	1.1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-
Dunne 2	1.1	<1	<1	<1	1.1	<1	<1	-
Jackson	<1	<1	<1	<1	1.1	<1	<1	-
Main 1	1.1	<1	1.1	1.2	1.7	<1	<1	0.123
Main 2	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.8	<1	<1	0.322
Main 3	1.3	1.3	<1	<1	2	<1	<1	-
Nordstrom	1.1	1.1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-
San Pedro	1.6	1.6	<1	<1	1.4	<1	<1	-

Note: Units are in parts per trillion(ppt) which is the same as nanogram per liter (ng/L)

GenX = hexafluoropropylene – No detections

HFPO-DA

How do I calculate the Hazard Index?

The Hazard Index (HI) is made up of a sum of fractions. Each fraction compares the level of each PFAS measured in the water to the highest level determined not to have risk of health effects.

Step 1. Divide the measured concentration of Gen X by the health-based value of 10 ppt

Step 2. Divide the measured concentration of PFBS by the health- based value of 2000 ppt

Step 3. Divide the measured concentration of PFNA by the health-based value of 10 ppt

Step 4. Divide the measured concentration of PFHxS by the health-based value of 9 ppt

Step 5. Add the ratios from steps 1, 2, 3 and 4 together

Equation

$$\text{Hazard Index} = \left(\frac{[\text{GenX}_{\text{water}}]}{[10 \text{ ppt}]} \right) + \left(\frac{[\text{PFBS}_{\text{water}}]}{[2000 \text{ ppt}]} \right) + \left(\frac{[\text{PFNA}_{\text{water}}]}{[10 \text{ ppt}]} \right) + \left(\frac{[\text{PFHxS}_{\text{water}}]}{[9.0 \text{ ppt}]} \right)$$

Step 6. To determine HI compliance, repeat steps 1-5 for each sample collected in the past year and calculate the average HI for all the samples taken in the past year.

Step 7. If the running annual average HI greater than 1.0, it is a violation of the proposed HI MCL.