**Order DW-2022-0001-DDW (Amended)**

**Exhibit B - CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT INFORMATION AND NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE LEVELS**

***Table 1 - Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels (CCRDL) – EPA Method 533***

| Constituent | CCRDL (ng/L) | U.S. EPA MCL (ng/L) |
|---|---|---|
| 11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS) | 2.0 | -- |
| 1*H*,1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS) | 5.0 | -- |
| 1*H*,1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS) | 2.0 | -- |
| 1*H*,1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS) | 5.0 | -- |
| 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA) | 2.0 | -- |
| 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS) | 2.0 | -- |
| hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX) | 2.0 | 10 |
| nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA) | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA) | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA) | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA) | 2.0 | -- |
| **perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)** | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS) | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) | 2.0 | -- |
| **perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)** | 2.0 | 10 |
| **perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)** | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) | 2.0 | 10 |
| **perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)** | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| **perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)** | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS) | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | 2.0 | -- |
| perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) | 2.0 | -- |

***Table 2 – Consumer Confidence Report Origin and Health Effects Language***

| Constituent | Required Major Origins in Drinking Water Language |
|---|---|
| Any PFAS chemical | Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities. |

***Table 3 - Consumer Confidence Report Health Effects Language***

| Constituent | Required Health Effects Language |
|---|---|
| hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX) | Some people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, liver, and kidney effects. There is also a potential concern for cancer associated with HFPO-DA exposure. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. |
| perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. |
| perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) | Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as elevated cholesterol levels, immune effects, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. |
| perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. |
| perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood. |

***Table 4 - PFAS Notification and Response Levels as of December 2025***

| Constituent | CCRDL (ng/L) | Notification Level (ng/L) | Response Level (ng/L) | Response Level Exceedance Methodology[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) | 2.0 | 500 | 5,000 | Single, confirmed sample |
| perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | 2.0 | 3.0 | 10 | QRAA |
| perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) | 2.0 | 1,000 | 10,000 | QRAA |
| perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | 2.0 | 4.0 | 40 | QRAA |
| perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | 2.0 | 4.0 | 10 | QRAA |

NOTE:

1. QRAA means quarterly running annual average. Response level exceedance determination is as described in the Notification Level Issuance documents available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/NotificationLevels.html.