

MAYER DOMESTIC WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT DRINKING WATER HEALTH ADVISORY

The Mayer Domestic Water Improvement District is publishing this notice to inform its customers about the presence of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) above the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed Maximum Concentration Level (MCL) and/or Hazard Index (HI) for PFAS in drinking water. EPA's proposed Maximum Concentration Level (MCL) and/or Hazard Index (HI) for PFAS are non-enforceable and non-regulatory.

EPA's proposed Maximum Concentration Level (MCL) and/or Hazard Index (HI) for PFAS offer information that indicates the safe levels of exposure to these individual PFAS. If you are concerned about potential health effects from exposure to these PFAS above the MCL and/or Hazard Index (HI), contact your doctor or health care professional.

ADEQ sampled Mayer Domestic Water Improvement Districts 13-039 at 11550 E. Painter on 9/19/2023 and found:

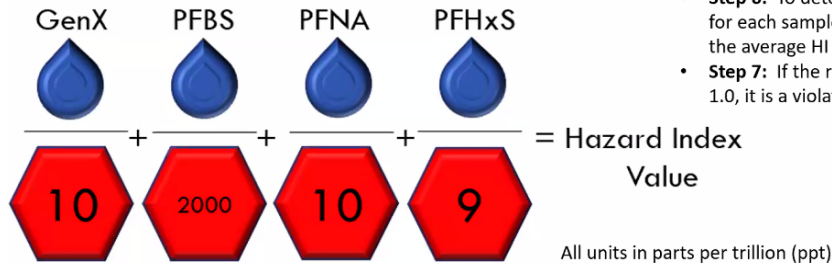
Compounds	PFAS Results EDPS007 (PPT) or HI Value EPA Method 533	PFAS Results EDPS007 (PPT) or HI Value EPA Method 537.1	Proposed MCL (PPT) or HI Value
PFOA	4.70	4.78	4
PFOS	0.00	2.71	4
PFNA	0.440	0.494	1
PFHxS			
GenX Chemicals			
PFBS			

How do I calculate the HI?

The Hazard Index (HI) is used to understand health risks. For the PFAS NPDR Proposal, the HI considers the combined toxicity of PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS in drinking water.

What is a Hazard Index?

The Hazard Index is made up of a sum of fractions. Each fraction compares the level of each PFAS measured in the water to the level determined not to cause health effects.



Steps:

- **Step 1:** Divide the measured concentration of **GenX** 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 **9.0 ppt**
- **Step 5:** Add the ratios from steps 1, 2, 3, and 4 together
- **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

For more detailed information and EPA's answers to questions about its PFAS proposed Maximum Concentration Level (MCL) and/or Hazard Index (HI), visit:

- [EPA's Proposal to Limit PFAS in Drinking Water March 2023](#)
- https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/environmental-health/environmental-public-health-tracking/PFAS_Infographic.pdf
- <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>
- <https://azdeq.gov/map>

For more information about what ADEQ is doing about PFAS in Arizona, visit: <https://azdeq.gov/pfas-resources>.