

Dear Water System Customer,

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) 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 Illinois EPA nor the U.S. EPA have yet developed enforceable drinking water standards for PFAS. In the interim, Illinois EPA has developed health-based Draft Guidance Levels for the small number of PFAS for which there is appropriate information to do so. Draft Guidance Levels are intended to be protective of all people consuming the water over a lifetime of exposure. There is not enough information available for scientists to develop health-based Draft Guidance Levels for all of the PFAS sampled.

While none of analytes sampled were above health-based Draft Guidance Levels, Illinois EPA testing has determined that one or more PFAS were detected in our water system at levels greater than or equal to the lowest concentration the laboratory can reliably detect, shown as the Minimum Reporting Level in the table below. The levels are presented in units of nanogram per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt).

PFAS Analyte	Acronym	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)	Draft Guidance Level (ppt)	Analytical Result (ppt) Sample Date 10/21/20	Analytical Result (ppt) Sample Date 11/17/20
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	2.7	2.6
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	ND	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	4.9	4.8
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	2.7	3.1
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND (None detected)	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	ND	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTrDA	2	----a	ND	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND	ND

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11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND	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.

City of Moline Water Division has taken measures to respond to the results of this testing. As a proactive measure(s) to protect our drinking water supply, The City of Moline is working to:

- Notify consumers - followed with future informational updates
- Continue to monitor PFAS levels through quarterly sampling
- Evaluate options/timeline to reduce consumer exposure to PFAS

Based on these initial results, City of Moline will perform additional sampling beginning in March and will keep the community updated and informed.

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 Illinois EPA PFAS webpage: <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/default.aspx>.

The confirmed sampling results for City of Moline are also available on Illinois EPA's Drinking Water Watch system at <http://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp>.

If you have questions, please contact:

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