Comparison Chart
PFAS Health Advisories (Non-enforceable) and Drinking Water Standards in Great Lakes States and Canada

(Freshwater Future, Updated June 2025)

Type of PFAS	PFOA	PFOS	PFNA	PFHxA	PFHxS	PFBS	PFBA	GenX/ HFPO-DA
Michigan Drinking Water Standards	8 ppt	16 ppt	6 ppt	400,000 ppt	51 ppt	420 ppt	NE	370 ppt
Minnesota Safe Drinking Water Standards	4 ppt	4 ppt	10 ppt	200 ppt	47 ppt	100 ppt	7,000 ppt	10 ppt
New York Drinking Water Standards / PFAS and Private Wells	10 ppt	10 ppt	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Wisconsin State and Federal Regulations for PFAS	70 ppt	70 ppt	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Ohio Current Ohio PFAS Action Plan 2.0 Efforts	4 ppt	4 ppt	10 ppt	NE	10 ppt	2,000 ppt	NE	10 ppt
Illinois Public Act 103-1077 *PFAS Statewide Health Advisory*	4 ppt	4 ppt	10 ppt	1,900 ppt	10 ppt	2,000 ppt	3,800 ppt	NE
Pennsylvania *PFAS MCL Rule*	14 ppt	18 ppt	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Indiana *IDEM: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)*	4 ppt	4 ppt	10 ppt	10 ppt	10 ppt	1 Hazard Index*	NE	10 ppt
US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) *Final PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation*	4 ppt	4 ppt	10 ppt	NE	1 Hazard Index*	1 Hazard Index*	NE	10 ppt
Canada Canadian limits for PFAS in drinking water	30 ppt	30 ppt	30 ppt	30 ppt	30 ppt	30 ppt	30 ppt	NE

Ppt - parts per trillion

NE - Not established

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) are the most widely used and studied chemicals in the PFAS group.

Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) has been used to make fluoropolymers, a coating that can resist heat, water, and chemicals; thus, PFNA can be present in products including carpets, food-contact papers, and cleaning and polishing products.

Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) is a breakdown product of other PFAS used in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, and carpets. It is also used to manufacture photographic film and as a substitute for longer-chain perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids (PFCAs) in consumer products.

Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) is used in water- and stain-protective coatings for consumer products such as carpets, textiles, paper (including food-contact), packaging (including food-contact), and electronics.

Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) is a replacement chemical for PFOS, that was phased out by the primary U.S. manufacturer by 2002. PFBS has been identified in the environment and consumer products, including surface water, wastewater, drinking water,dust, carpeting and carpet cleaners, and floor wax.

Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GenX/HFPO-DA) and its ammonium salt are also known as “GenX chemicals” because they are the two major chemicals associated with the GenX processing aid technology. GenX is a trade name for a processing aid technology used to make high-performance fluoropolymers without perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA).

*The Hazard Index is a long-established tool that EPA regularly uses to understand health risk from chemical mixtures. EPA proposes a Hazard Index MCL to limit any mixture containing one or more PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and/or GenX Chemicals. The Hazard Index considers PFNA, GenX Chemicals, PFHxS, and PFBS toxicities. For these PFAS, water systems would use a hazard index calculation to determine if the combined levels of these PFAS in the drinking water at that system pose a potential risk and require action.