



PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) IN DRINKING WATER

Washington State Board of Health
August 12, 2020

PFAS in the News

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Whidbey Island drinking-water wells polluted with firefighting chemicals near Navy airstrips

Originally published March 3, 2017 at 6:00 am | Updated March 4, 2017 at 9:07 pm



Neighbors of Fairchild Air Force Base sue makers of toxic fire retardant, including 3M Co.

UPDATED: Wed., April 11, 2018



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Washington state to test drinking water for PFAS contamination linked to firefighting foam

Originally published May 21, 2018 at 6:00 am | Updated May 21, 2018 at 5:05 pm



FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE

Fairchild partners with Airway Heights to provide water to residents affected by water advisory

92nd Air Refueling Wing Public Affairs / Published May 18, 2017



THE NEWS TRIBUNE

3 JBLM wells shut after unacceptable levels of chemicals found in the water

By Adam Lynn

MARCH 02, 2017 04:00 PM

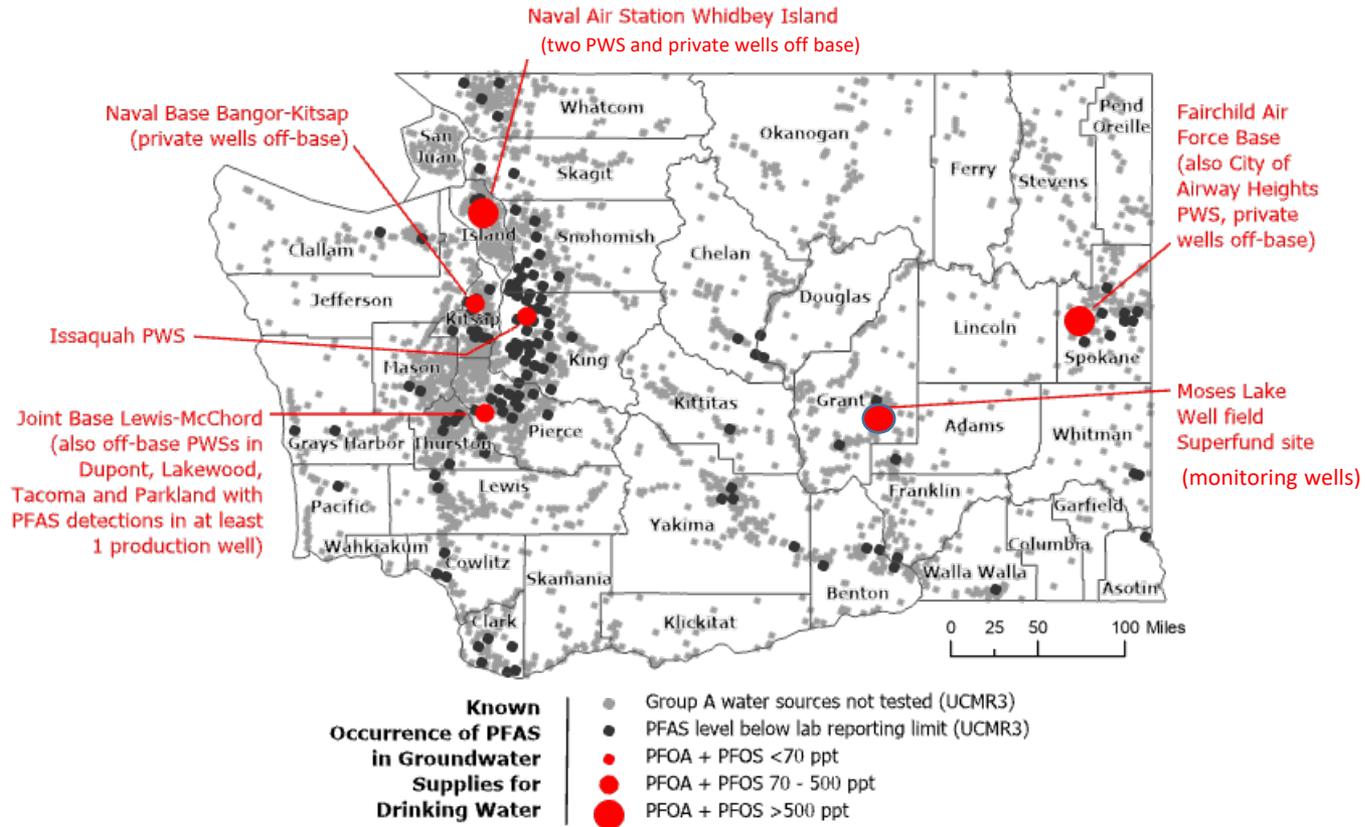
Potential Sources of PFAS in Drinking Water

Aqueous film-forming foams (AFFF): Military sites, fire training centers, AFFF spill sites, civilian airports

Manufacturing plants, industrial use sites, waste water treatment plants, land fills



Known Occurrence of PFAS in Drinking Water Supplies in Drinking Water Supplies





PFAS Chemical Action Plan (CAP) Advisory Committee



King County



Where a sustainable world is headed.™



Statewide Chemical Action Plan for PFAS

Draft Recommendations



Ensure safe drinking water



Manage environmental contamination



Reduce PFAS in products



Understand and manage PFAS in waste

Statewide Chemical Action Plan (CAP) for PFAS

Department of Ecology Schedule Update

On Schedule for 60-day comment period in September 2020



Final recommendations at high level remain same

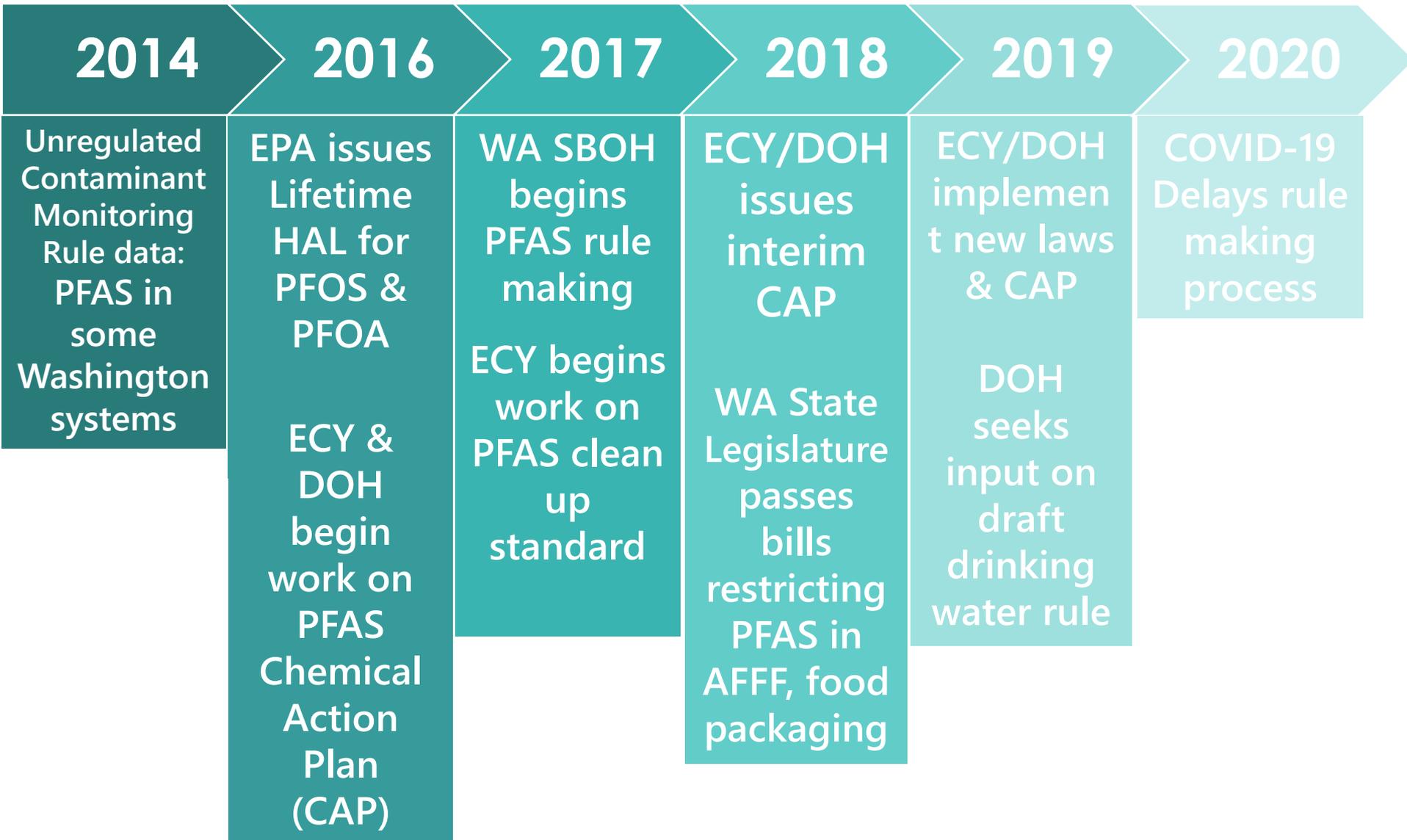


Final CAP in early 2021



DOH will review final recommendations prior to CAP formal comment period

Washington State Action



State Board of Health: Rulemaking



Petition to set state
PFAS drinking water
standards

SBOH
accepted
petition
Oct 2017

Considerations

- SAL vs. MCL
- Which PFAS to include?
- Action levels?
- Addressing PFAS mixtures
- Update the Lab Rule

State Action Levels (SALs) are Health Protective Levels

A level in water expected to be without appreciable health effects over a lifetime of exposure, this includes sensitive groups.



Draft SALs for PFAS in Drinking Water

| Contaminant | Draft SAL (parts per trillion) | Revised SAL (parts per trillion) |
|--------------------|---|---|
| PFOA | 10 | 10 |
| PFOS | 15 | 15 |
| PFNA | 14 | 14 |
| PFHxS | 70 | 70 |
| PFBS | 1,300 | 860 |

Initial Monitoring Requirements

**Community &
nontransient
noncommunity
water systems**

Initial and ongoing
monitoring requirements
for PFAS once every
three years

**Transient
noncommunity
water systems
(i.e. campsite,
corner store)**

Monitor only if located
near known or suspected
sites of PFAS
contamination-as
directed by DOH

Increase Monitoring Requirements

(AKA: You had your first detection)

If quarterly results are:

Low

2 total quarters
of increased
monitoring

Medium

3 total quarters
of increased
monitoring

High

4 total quarters
of increased
monitoring

Ongoing Monitoring Frequency

(Following increased monitoring)

If results from last year are:

Low

1 time
every 3
years

Medium

Annually

High

Quarterly

Public Notice Requirements

Water Systems that exceed a SAL

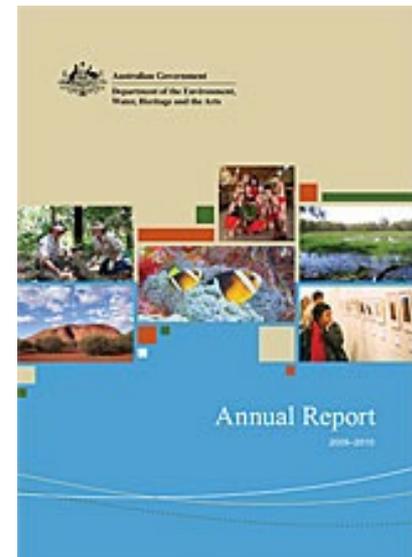
Inform customers about the health effects of the contaminant

What they are doing to address the issue

What consumers can do to reduce their exposure

Community water systems w/a detection

Include information on detected PFAS in their annual consumer confidence report



Types of comments received

DOH should develop an MCL—not an SAL

Treatment is expensive and funding should be addressed

Technical comments related to monitoring descriptions, definitions, references

Need to update Lab Rule

Regulate as a mixture not individually

What if/when a federal MCL is adopted

Differing requirements based on size and type of system

Public notification concerns

Need for guidance documents

3M comments (200 or so pages)

MCL Considerations

Concerns that an MCL is needed for funding

Want the certainty of an MCL

SBOH considerations for starting with SAL

Want the process of MCL development in rule

Funding Treatment for PFAS

PFAS contamination is an eligible condition for State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program funding

Ecology continues to work on grant funding and will move forward w/cleanup standards once SAL is in rule

This imposes both state and federal requirements for responsible parties to address contamination

What happens when EPA adopts MCL

State SAL is superseded

DOH evaluation to determine if MCL is protective enough for SBOH decision

SBOH will start rulemaking for State MCL if determined necessary

Lab Rule Update

Coordinating for both rules at once

Addresses approved test methods

Establishes test panels

Does not preclude systems from sampling
for more analytes

Draft Rule Changes Based on Comments

Changed PFBS SAL to include new model w/infant exposure

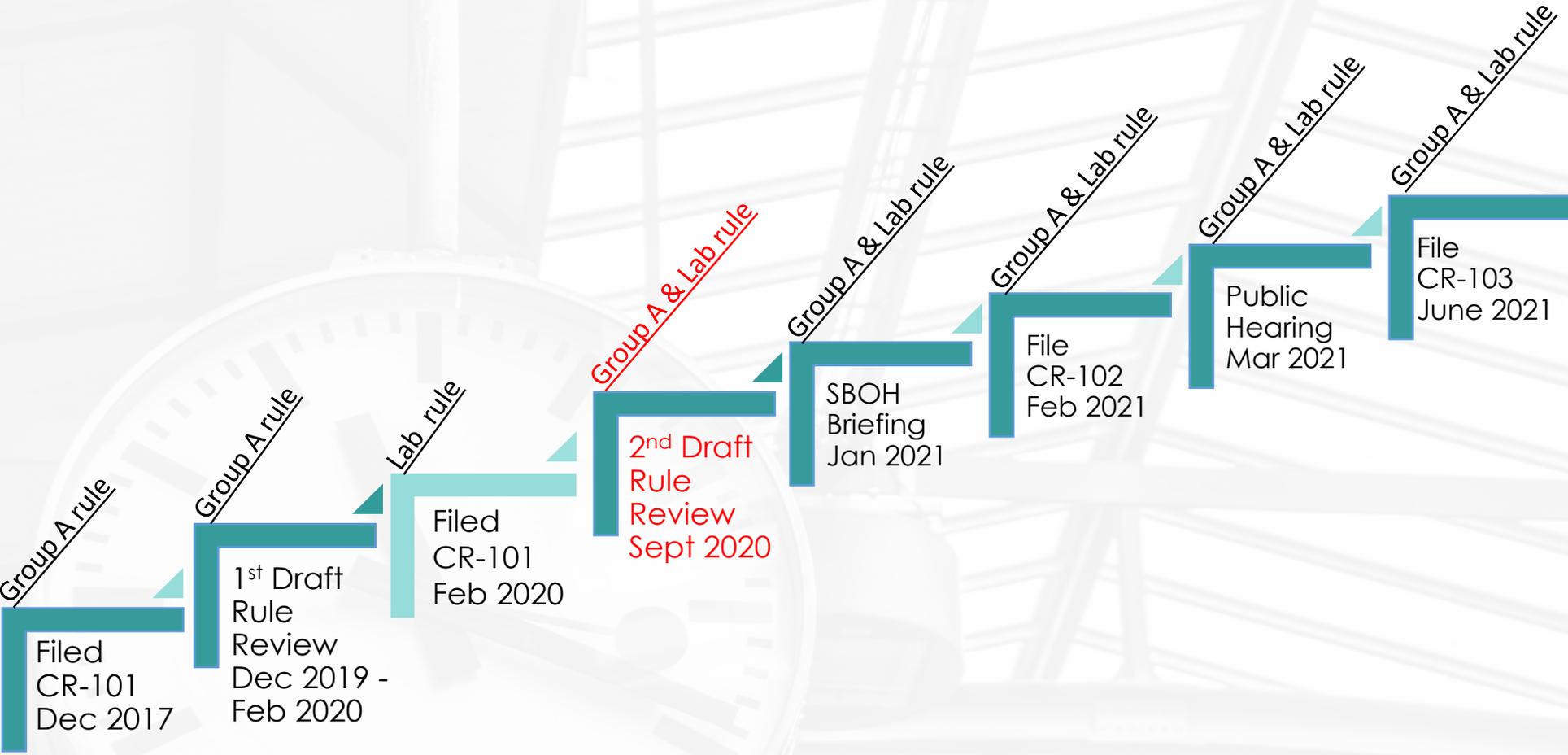
Included process to adopt MCLs

Addressed what happens if/when EPA sets MCL

Made technical corrections & clarifications in rule

Clarified Public Notice to be more like a Tier 2 (within 30 days)"

Developed draft Lab Rule language



Rulemaking Timeline

Next Steps

We are here



Develop Implementation Plan and guidance materials

Respond to Comments

Formal Public Comment Period and Public Hearing

Develop Regulatory Analyses

Rule Adoption

Rule Effective

Coordination with Ecology on cleanup standards and Ecology grants

Utilities begin sampling

Contact Information

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Questions



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