

EPA's Proposed Action for the PFAS NPDWR

- EPA is proposing a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) to establish legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water.
 - PFOA and PFOS as individual contaminants, and
 - PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals) as a PFAS mixture
- EPA is also proposing health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these six PFAS.
 - MCLGs are the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water where there are no known or anticipated negative health effects allowing for a margin of safety.

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Compound	Proposed MCLG	Proposed MCL (enforceable levels)
PFOA	zero	4.0 ppt*
PFOS	zero	4.0 ppt*
PFNA		
PFHxS	1.0 (unitless)	1.0 (unitless)
PFBS	Hazard Index	Hazard Index
HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals)		

The Hazard Index is a tool used to evaluate potential health risks from exposure to chemical mixtures.

*ppt = parts per trillion (also expressed as ng/L)

Compound	Bald Head Island (RoyalJames Well) (Utilities tap)		Proposed MCLG	Proposed MCL (enforceable levels)
PFOA	14.3, 19.2 & 23.1	1.28, 2.27	zero	4.0 ppt (also expressed ng/l)
PFOS	3.03, 2.7, & NT	2.13, 3.56	zero	4.0 ppt (also expressed ng/l)
PFNA	1.07, 1.08 & 2.22	NT		
PFHxS	3.31, 4.12 & 5.28	1.77, 2.35	1.0 (unitless) Hazard Index	1.0 (unitless) Hazard Index
PFBS	11.4, 13.2 & 17.8	1.42, 2.8		
HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals)	7.15, 8.43, 9.17	.677, .849		

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- The proposed rule would require public water systems to:
 - Monitor for these PFAS;
 - Notify the public of the levels of these PFAS; and
 - Reduce the levels of these PFAS in drinking water if they exceed the proposed standards.
- EPA is requesting comment on the proposed rule.
- EPA is also requesting comment on its preliminary determinations to regulate PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, GenX Chemicals, as well as mixtures of these four PFAS.
- This action is not final and does not require any actions until after EPA considers public input and finalizes the regulation.
- EPA anticipates that if fully implemented the rule will prevent tens of thousands of serious PFAS-attributable illnesses or deaths.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Funding for PFAS

- The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provides \$9 billion to invest in drinking water systems specifically impacted by PFAS and other emerging contaminants.
 - \$4 billion through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)
 - \$5 billion through EPA's Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program
- States and communities can also leverage an additional nearly \$12 billion in BIL DWSRF funds dedicated to making drinking water safer.