Characterizing PFAS in California's Drinking Water, Groundwater, and Wastewater



Divisions of Drinking Water and Water Quality

California's Coordinating Agencies on PFAS





California Air Resources Control Board



CalRecycle



California Water Boards



California
Department of
Pesticide
Regulation



Department of Toxic Substances Control



Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

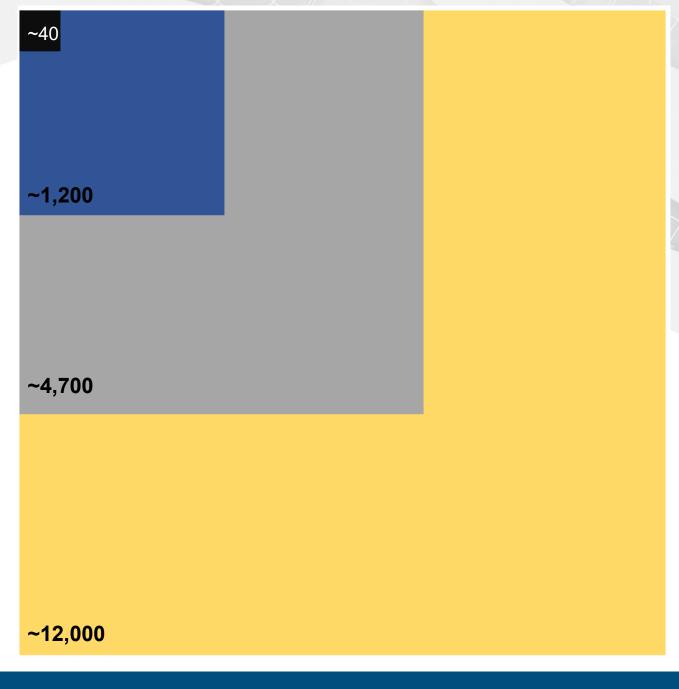


California Department of Public Health



California
Department of
Food and
Agriculture

IDENTIFY AND CONTROL SOURCES; ASSESS HUMAN HEALTH & ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS; CLEAN UP; PROMOTE SAFER ALTERNATIVES



Perspective on the PFAS Class

- USEPA Analytical Methods
- Non-Target Analysis (NTA)
- OECD* Global PFAS Database
- US EPA PFAS Master Description (August 2022)

*Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Water Board Statewide PFAS Investigative Orders



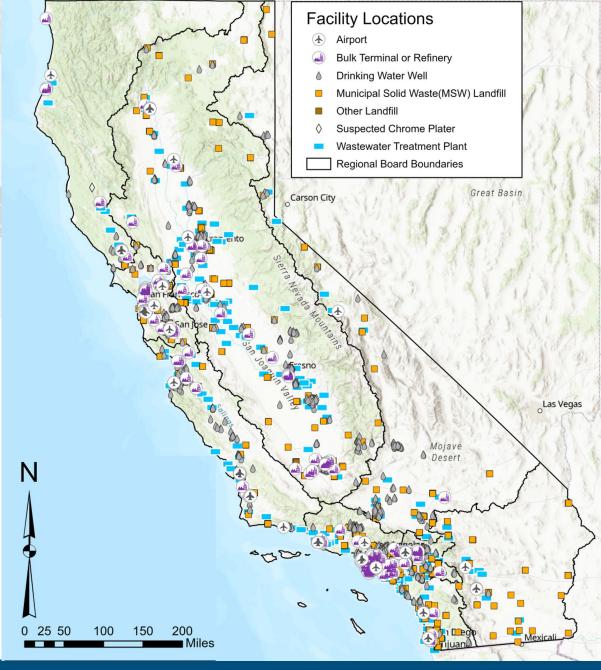
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (2019) Chrome Plating Facilities (2019)

Bulk Fuel
Terminals/
Refineries
(2021)

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (2020)

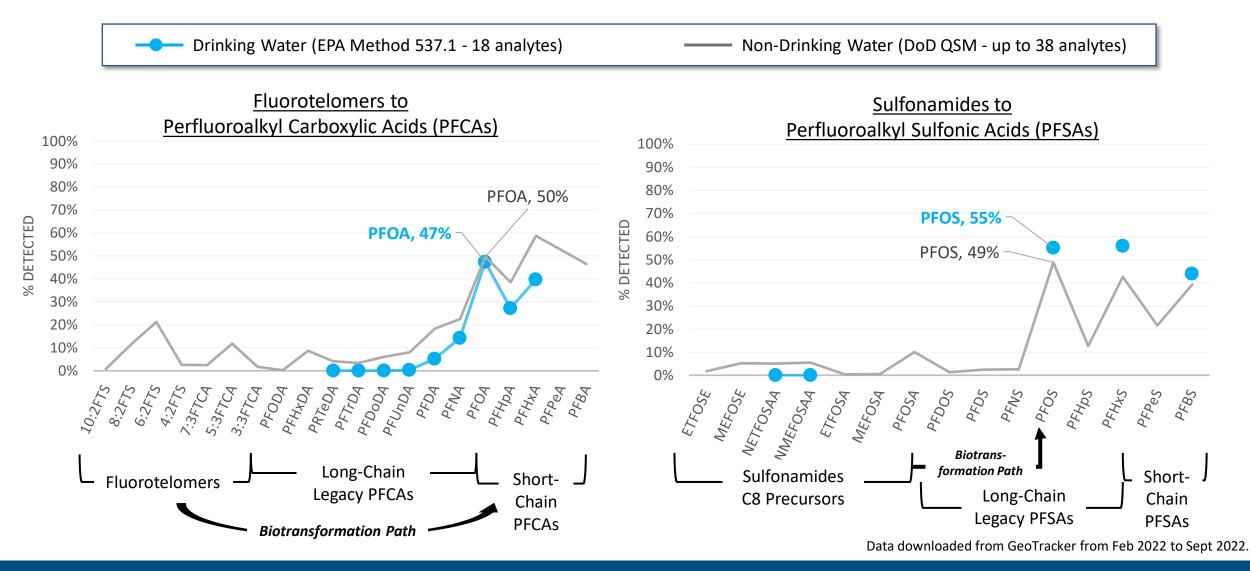
Public Water Systems (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022)

Occurrence of PFAS is Being Gathered Statewide

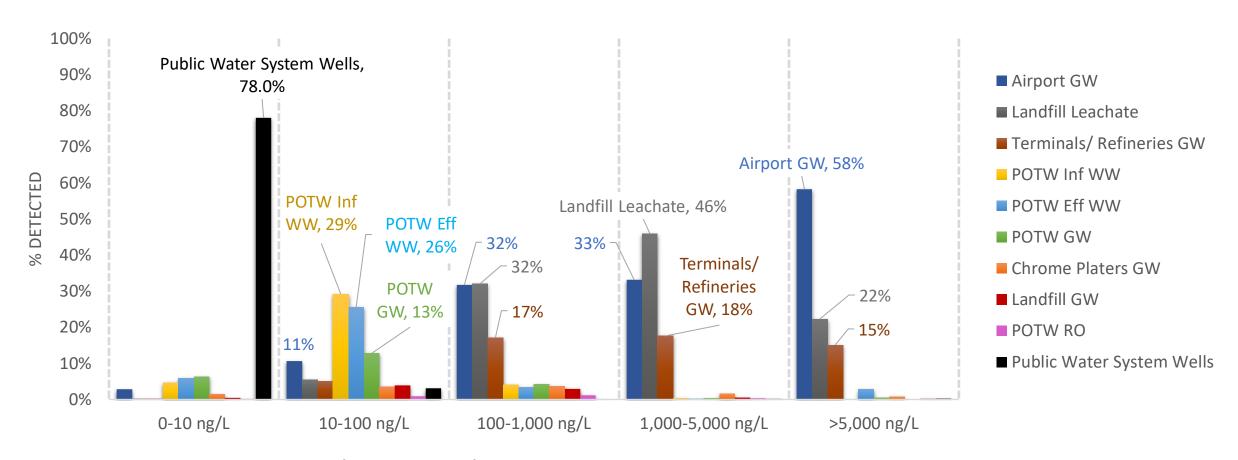


California Water Boards

Statewide Shorter Chain PFAS are being Detected Predominantly



Low Concentrations of PFAS observed at Higher Frequency in Public Water Supply vs Industrial sites



Data downloaded from GeoTracker from Feb 2022 to Feb 2023. Detected analytes only. Percentages >10% are labeled.

2021 PFOA/PFOS Drinking Water Supply Wells

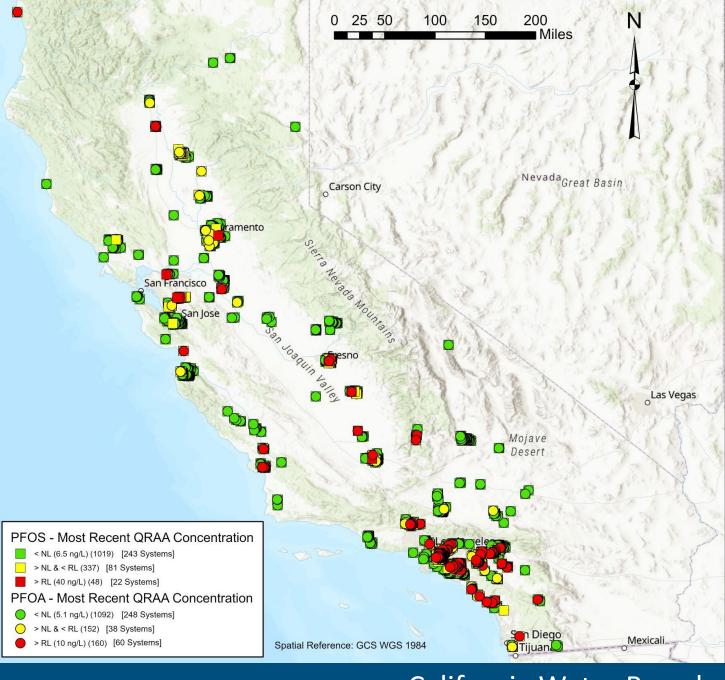
Data downloaded in February 2022 – raw water results

NL = Notification Level; QRAA = Quarterly Running Annual Average

RL = Response Level

PFOA and PFOS analyzed using EPA Method 537.1

PFOA: = NL = 5.1 ng/L, RL = 10 ng/L | PFOS: NL = 6.5 ng/L, RL = 40 ng/L



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Division of Drinking Water General Orders

REVIOUS

March 2019 (~600 wells)

- Adjacent to March 2019 DWQ orders (landfills and airports)
- Resampled wells based on EPA's UCMR3 detections
- 4 quarters of sample by EPA Method 537.1 (18 analytes)

September 2020 (~900 wells)

- Expands outward from previous detections
- Incorporates AB756 H&S Code 116378 requirements
- Ongoing quarterly sampling (started 4Q2020)

March 2021 (~off base 340 wells)

- Adjacent to DoD bases (military is sampling military owned wells)
- Ongoing quarterly sampling (started 2Q2021)

October 2022 (1,296 wells)

CURRENT

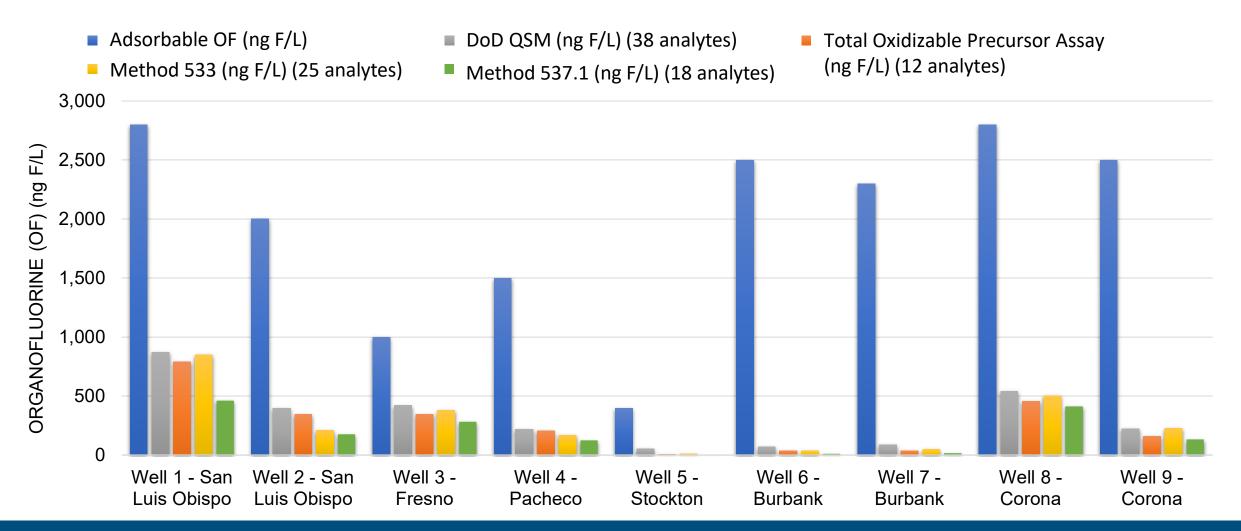
- Replaces previously issued Orders
- Switches to a broader suite of PFAS analytes (EPA Method 533 25 analytes)
- Expands outward from detections in previous Orders
- Includes wells in the vicinity of chrome platers, bulk fuel terminals, refineries, fire training areas
- Includes surface intakes along 2 major rivers and near selected bio-spreading areas
- Requires ongoing quarterly sampling (starting 1Q2023)

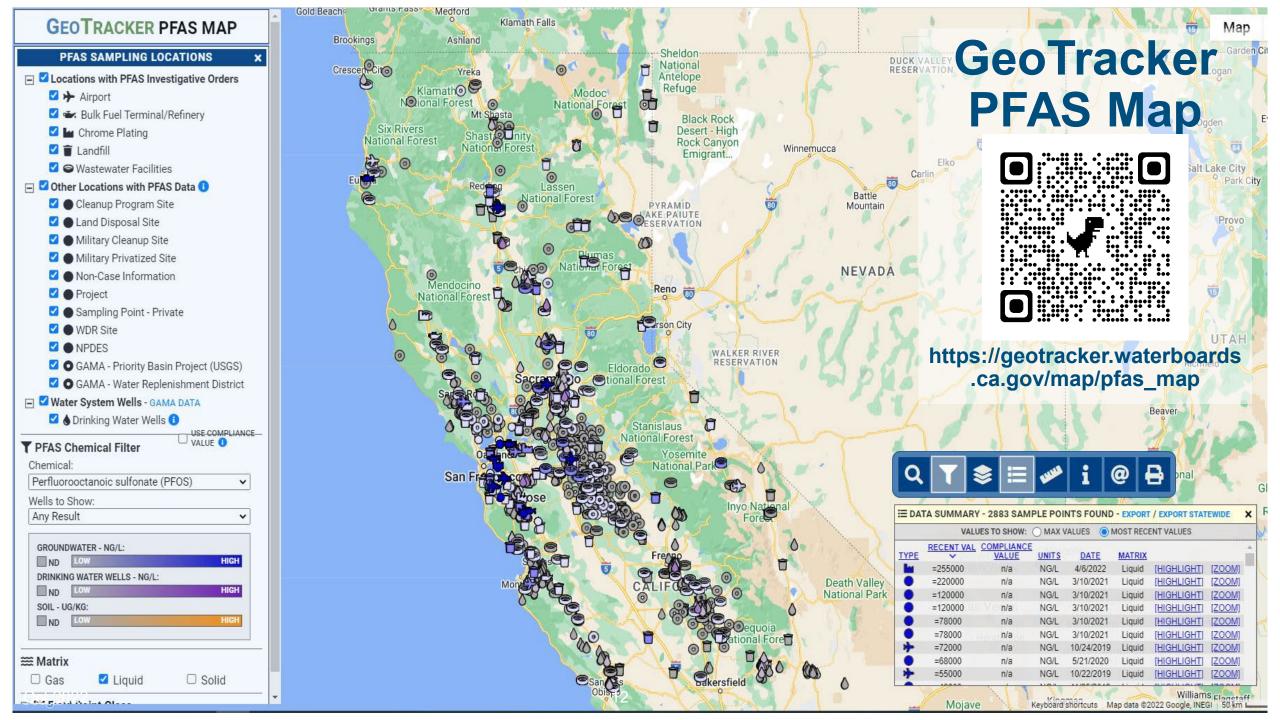
AB-178 (Budget Act of 2022)

- Develop and validate a broad-spectrum test method for the class of PFAS
- 2. Monitor all community public water systems in the state at least once, with state funding directed to accomplish **PFAS testing** of community public water systems serving disadvantaged and severally disadvantaged communities*
- 3. Develop a **treatment-based regulation** for the entire class of PFAS

^{*}Approximately 4,000 wells in California

There is more PFAS in our drinking water than conventional targeted approaches can report.





Thank you!

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Water Board's' PFAS Website