

PFAS in New England:

Regulatory Status and Considerations for Assessment







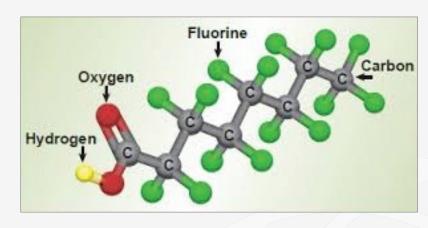
Presentation Overview

- PFAS overview
- Regulatory Drivers and Status
- Sampling, Analytical and Data Considerations
- Resources
- Questions



PFAS- What is it?

- Per- and Polyfluorinated alkyl substances
- Unique chemical/physical properties
 - > Very stable, C-F bonds
 - > High thermal, chemical stability
 - > Soluble
- Use as surfactants, water/stain repellents, etc.



PFOA: Perfluorooctanoic acid (C8)

PFOS: Perfluorooctane sulfonate



PFAS: Sources in the Environment

- Primary production plants
- Manufacturing sites with PFAS use
- Consumer products
- Fire-fighting foams (e.g., AFFF)
- Municipal solid waste landfills
- Wastewater treatment plants
 - > Effluent, biosolids





PFAS Characteristics are Regulatory Drivers

Persistent Organic Pollutant

- Persistent
- Bioaccumulative
- Toxic





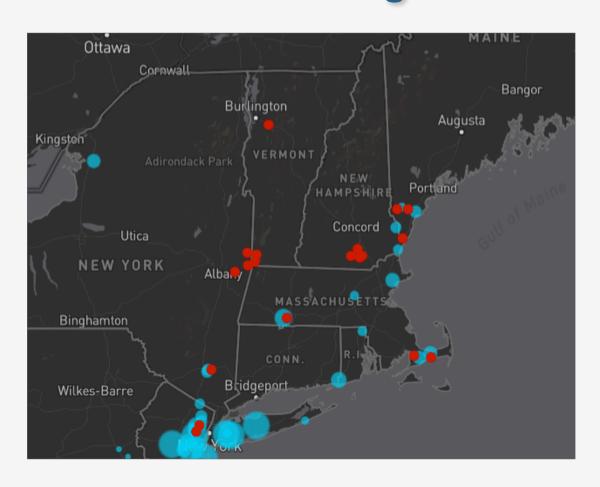
PFAS are Persistent

- Dispersed globally
 - > Soil
 - > Groundwater,
 - > Sediment and Surface Water
 - > Air, dust





PFAS Sites in New England



Red – PFAS sites/sources

Blue – PFAS detected in water supplies

From: https://www.ewg.org/interactive-maps/2017_pfa/index.php#.WI_pjainFPY



PFAS are Bioaccumulative

- Bioaccumulative properties
 - > Highly variable
 - > Biomagnify
- Fish/Wildlife
 - > PFOS most common
- Humans
 - > 95% population has detectable PFAS blood levels
 - > Half-lives of 2-9 years







PFAS are Toxic

- Developmental, immune effects
- Liver/kidney
- Increased cholesterol, hypertension, thyroid
- Cancers-liver, testicular, pancreatic





Regulatory Status

- Toxic Substances Control Act
 - Significant New Use Rule
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
- Safe Drinking Water Act
 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
 - > EPA Health Advisories
 - 0.07 ug/L- PFOA, PFOS and the sum of both
- States varies



Drinking Water Standards/Guidelines in New England

State	PFOA	PFOS	NOTES	Standard/Guidance**
RI	0.07	0.07	individual/total	Groundwater Quality Standard, GA
CT	0.07	0.07	individual/total for PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFHpA	Private well action level
MA				
ME	0.07	0.07	individual/total	Maximum Exposure Guideline
	0.13	0.56		Remedial Action Guideline-groundwater
NH	0.07	0.07	individual/total	Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard
VT	0.02	0.02	individual/total	Vermont Health Advisory

Units: micrograms per liter (or parts per billion)

**Current as of January 2018



PFAS Considerations for Assessment

 Regulatory impetus will only increase the scope of sampling and analysis of PFAS

It is important to understand and set clear sampling and analytical objectives

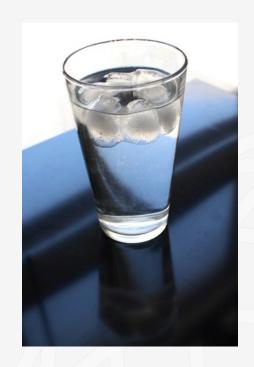
It is important to identify sampling issues in designing a sampling and analysis plan to generate reliable data set



PFAS Sampling Considerations

- Representativeness
 - > Representative environmental matrices
 - > Spatial, temporal scales

How will sample results be used?





PFAS Sampling Considerations

- Potential for cross-contamination
 - > Low analytical levels
 - Many potential sources of low-level PFAS

Qualifier	Qualifier Description		
×	LCS or LCSD is outside acceptance limits.		
×	RPD of the LCS and LCSD exceeds the control limits		
J	Result is less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value.		
В	Compound was found in the blank and sample.		



Potential PFAS Sources in the Field





PFAS Sampling Considerations

- Use blanks!
 - > Trip blanks
 - > Field blanks
 - > Equipment blanks
 - > Lab blanks





State-Specific PFAS Guidelines

- MassDEP
 - Draft Sampling/Analysis memo -14 PFAS

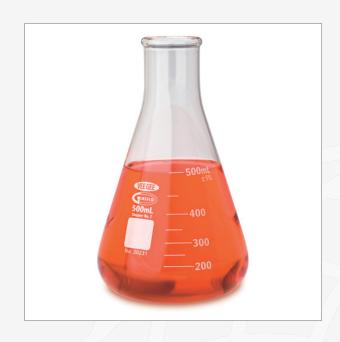
- NHDES
 - Policy requiring sampling
 - Hazardous waste sites/landfills,
 - ESAs where history suggests PFAS may be present
 - > Sampling guidance
 - Analytical guidance: linear/branched isomers of PFOA



PFAS Analytical Considerations

- Laboratory Analysis
 - > Methods available
 - EPA Method 537, Rev. 1.1 –drinking water
 - Alternative methods ASTM D7968, 7979
 - Consider matrix, use of data
- Selecting Analytes

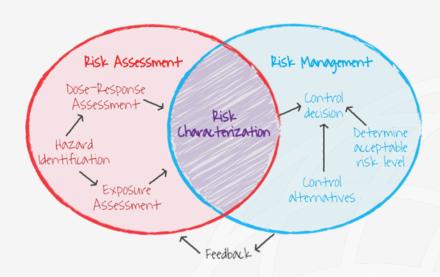
It is imperative to understand how data will be used!





Understanding your Data

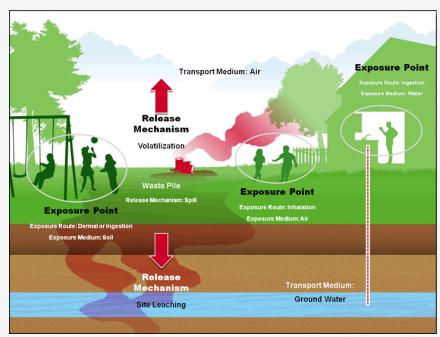
- Standards/Criteria
- Site-specific Risk Assessment
 - > Evaluates distinct exposures
 - > Receptors
 - > Exposure pathways
 - > Toxicity
- Communication of Results





Develop the Conceptual Site Model

- The CSM pulls together information about the constituent to understand its origin and ultimate fate
- Source of PFAS
- Migration pathways
- Exposure pathways
- Human and environmental receptors



Source: EPA.

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/styles/large/public/2015-04/se-exposuresetting.gif



Regulatory Status – Where's it going?

- Focus on drinking water supplies
 - Diet is primary pathway of concern
 - Need to understand prevalence in environment
- Future promulgation of standards
 - > Focus on other PFAS
 - Replacement compounds GenX, ADONA
 - Precursors
- Evaluation of other pathways (soils, fish etc.)
- Ecological receptors



"Etc."



PFAS Resources

- United States Environmental Protection Agency
 - https://www.epa.gov/pfas
 - https://clu-in.org/contaminantfocus/default.focus/sec/Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs)/cat/Policy and Guidance/
- Department of the Navy
 - http://www.secnav.navy.mil/eie/pages/pfc-pfas.aspx
- Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council
 - ➤ Six Fact Sheets all available by March 2018
 - http://pfas-1.itrcweb.org/
 - Web-based training available in 2019
- National Groundwater Association
 - > Groundwater and PFAS: State of Knowledge and Practice
 - http://www.ngwa.org/Media-Center/news/Pages/Groundwater-and-PFAS-State-of-Knowledge.aspx
- Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association
 - http://www.newmoa.org/cleanup/projects/pfas.cfm



THANK YOU!! Questions?

