



# PEOPLE ADVANCING SCIENCE

PFAS NPDWR Insights: What,  
When, and How

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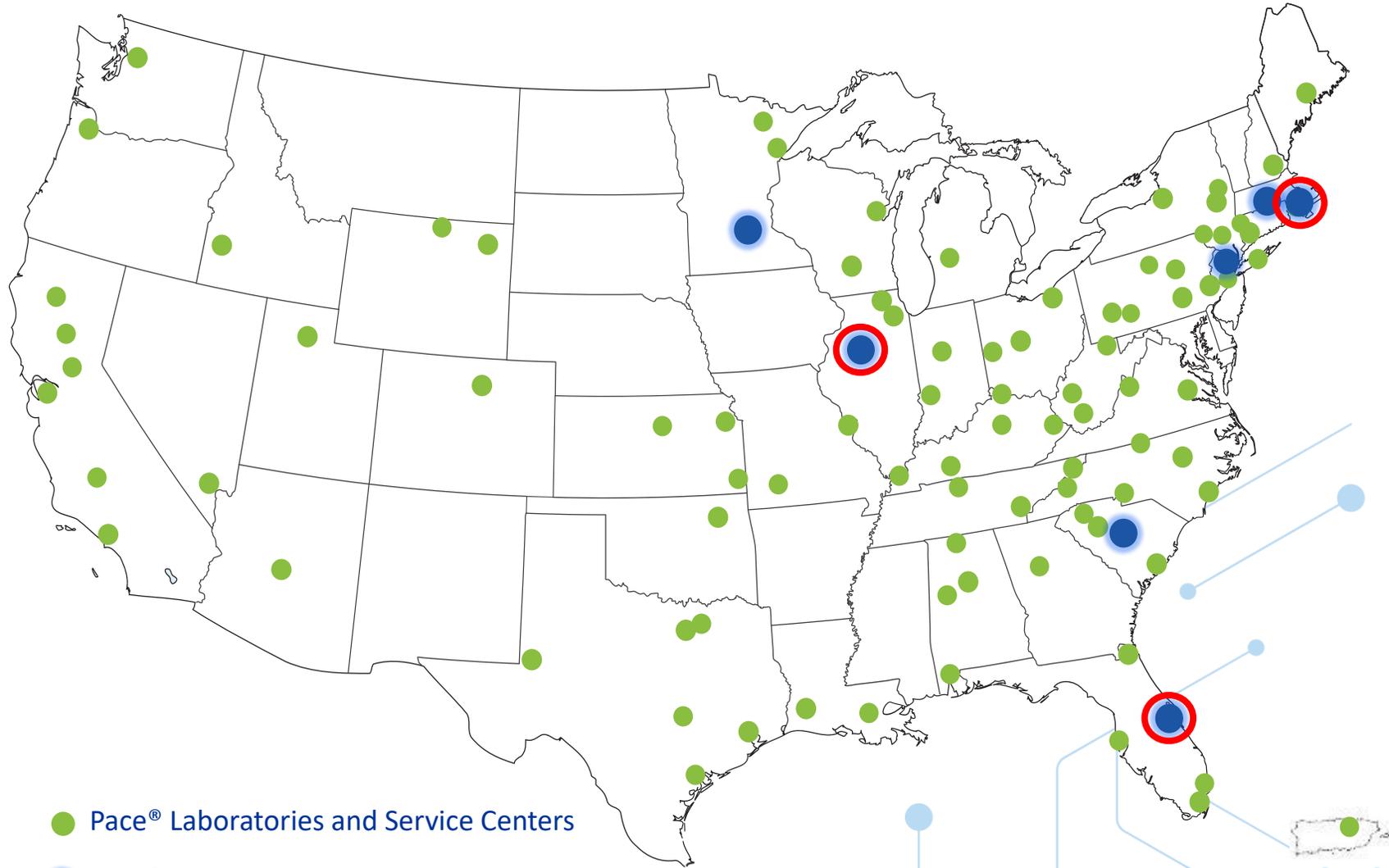


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# Pace® PFAS LABS



-  Pace® Laboratories and Service Centers
-  Pace® PFAS Laboratories
-  Pace® US EPA UCMR 5 Laboratories

# THE PFAS PUZZLE

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- Lack of federal regulation
- Non-uniformity of state regulations or test methods
- Lack of environmental test methods
- Variety of compound lists
- Thousands of PFAS compounds
- Low DLs vs. contaminated matrices
- Ultra restrictive field sampling guidance



# PFAS NPDWR MCL OVERVIEW

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- ▶ **NPDWR SUMMARY**
- ▶ **TEST METHODS**
- ▶ **HAZARD INDEX MCL**
- ▶ **COMPLIANCE MONITORING**
- ▶ **TRIGGER LEVELS FOR REDUCED MONITORING**
- ▶ **TAKEAWAYS**

# NPDWR SUMMARY

- March 2023 - US EPA proposed to add six PFAS to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (**NPDWR**) with Maximum Contaminant Levels (**MCLs**) for the nation's water systems
- April 2024 - US EPA makes the rule final
- Applicable to all Community Water Systems and Non-Transient Non-community Water Systems

| Compound   | Final MCLG                   | Final MCL (enforceable limit)        |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PFOA   | 0                            | 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt or ng/L) |
| PFOS   | 0                            | 4.0 ppt                              |
| PFHxS*   | 10 ppt                       | 10 ppt                               |
| PFNA*  | 10 ppt                       | 10 ppt                               |
| HFPO-DA (GenX)*  | 10 ppt                       | 10 ppt                               |
| Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS* | 1 (unitless)<br>Hazard Index | 1 (unitless)<br>Hazard Index         |

\*Imminently subject to change

# NPDWR SUMMARY

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- Compliance with the new MCLs is determined by calculating Running Annual Averages of Entry Point to the Distribution System sample results
- 3 years to complete Initial Monitoring (by April 2027), followed by ongoing compliance monitoring
- Public notification of PFAS levels required beginning April 2027
- 5 years (by April 2029) to implement solutions that reduce these PFAS if monitoring shows MCL exceedance\*
- Beginning in April 2029 systems must take action to reduce PFAS that exceed MCLs and must provide notification to the public of violations

\*Imminently subject to change



# NPDWR SUMMARY

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## PFAS NPDWR Initial Monitoring current requirements:

- All surface water systems and large groundwater systems that serve >10,000 consumers must sample quarterly over a 12-month period (2-4 months apart)
- All smaller groundwater systems must sample twice in a 12-month period (5-7 months apart)
- All sampling must be done at the Entry Point to Distribution System (EPTDS) where current compliance sampling is done
- UCMR 5 data may be used for Initial Monitoring, however large groundwater systems will need an additional 2 quarters of sampling
- Data from other programs such as state-wide grant programs may also be used for Initial Monitoring



# NPDWR SUMMARY

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## Imminent changes:

- In May 2025 US EPA announced its intent to rescind limits for PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (GenX), and the Hazard Index; and to extend the deadline for compliance from 2029 to 2031. **The Initial Monitoring deadline of April 2027 is not expected to be changed.**
- September 2025 - EPA expects to issue the proposal for public comment to rescind the 4 MCLs and to **finalize revised rule in February 2026.**
- October 2025 – EPA expects to issue the proposal for public comment to change the current PFAS NPDWR to extend the deadline for compliance with MCLs from 2029 to 2031 and to **finalize revised rule in April 2026.**
- Take-away: the PFAS NPDWR is likely to change, but for now it is in force as is.



# PFAS NPDWR MCL OVERVIEW

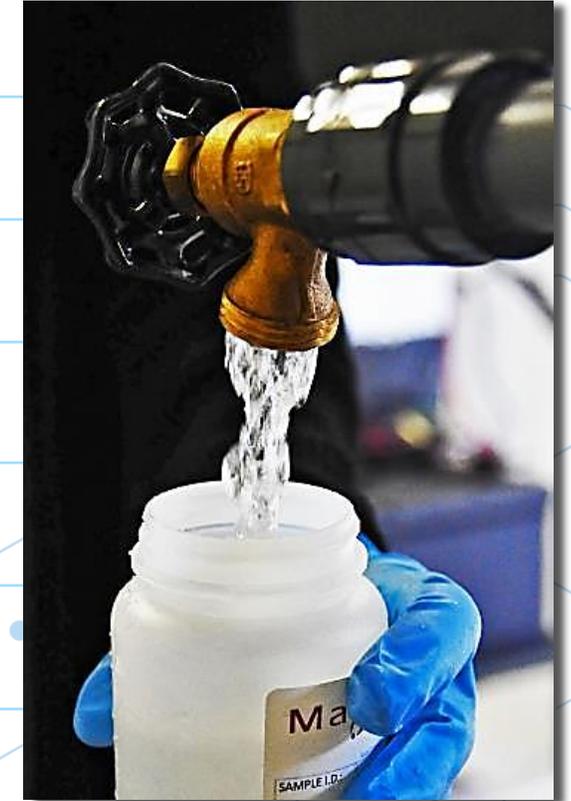
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# TEST METHODS



| METHOD              | EPA 537.1 V2.0                                    | EPA 533   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| MATRIX              | Drinking Water                                    | Drinking Water  |
| COMPOUNDS           | 18  | 25  |
| HOLDING TIMES, DAYS | 14/28   | 28/28   |
| EXTRACTION          | Solid Phase (SPE)                                 | Solid Phase (SPE)   |
| QUANTIFICATION      | Internal Standard (IS)                            | Isotope Dilution (ID)   |
| NOTES               | All 6 regulated compounds are in this test method | All 6 regulated compounds are in this test method.<br>Developed for UCMR 5 and additional PFAS. Does not replace 537.1. |



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# HAZARD INDEX

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## What is the Hazard Index (HI)?\*

- Tool the EPA uses to understand health risks in chemical mixtures
- The HI has been commonly used in Superfund programs, but this is the first time it is being applied to Drinking Water
- The HI MCL applies for PFNA, PFBS, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX) when 2 or more are detected in a sample
- Utilizing the HI allows the EPA to consider the different toxicities of each of the individual PFAS and/or a mixture
- If the  $HI > 1$  it would be in exceedance of the MCL

\*Imminently subject to change



# HAZARD INDEX

- Divide the measured individual PFAS concentrations by the Health Based Water Concentration (HBWC) - the level at which no adverse health effects are expected
- Sum the ratios to determine HI for that sampling event
- Average the HI value for each sampling event collected in the year (Running Annual Average)

| Compound       | Health Based Water Concentrations, ppt (MCLG) |
|----------------|---|
| HFPO-DA (GenX) | 10  |
| PFBS           | 2000  |
| PFNA           | 10  |
| PFHxS          | 10  |

$$\text{Hazard Index} = \left( \frac{[GenX]}{10 \text{ ppt}} \right) + \left( \frac{[PFBS]}{2000 \text{ ppt}} \right) + \left( \frac{[PFNA]}{10 \text{ ppt}} \right) + \left( \frac{[PFHxS]}{10 \text{ ppt}} \right)$$

# HAZARD INDEX

## Example Calculation:

| PFAS           | Q1 Result (ppt) | Q2 Result (ppt) | Q3 Result (ppt) | Q4 Result (ppt) | Running Annual Average |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| HFPO-DA (GenX) | 0               | 0               | 0               | 0               |                        |
| PFBS           | 5.1             | 4.8             | 6.2             | 5.2             |                        |
| PFNA           | 4.1             | 5.8             | 7.8             | 11.2            |                        |
| PFHxS          | 0               | 0               | 5.9             | 9.0             |                        |
| HI             | 0.41            | 0.58            | 1.4             | 4.2             | <b>1.6</b>             |

## Q1 Example Calculation:

$$\text{Hazard Index} = \left( \frac{[0 \text{ ppt}]}{10 \text{ ppt}} \right) + \left( \frac{[5.1 \text{ ppt}]}{2000 \text{ ppt}} \right) + \left( \frac{[4.1 \text{ ppt}]}{10 \text{ ppt}} \right) + \left( \frac{[0 \text{ ppt}]}{10 \text{ ppt}} \right) = 0.41$$

In this example the Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 average HI **1.6**  
1.6 is rounded to 2 which is  $>1 = \text{Violation}$

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# COMPLIANCE MONITORING

## Significant Figures and Rounding Requirements

| Contaminant                                 | MCL, ppt or ng/L | Significant Figure Requirement | Example   |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| PFOA  | 4.0              | 2                              | Running annual average value (RAA) of 4.04 ng/L = round to 4.0 ng/L = <b>Compliance</b><br>RAA of 4.05 ng/L = round to 4.1 ng/L = <b>Exceedance</b> |
| PFOS  | 4.0              | 2                              |   |
| PFNA*                                       | 10               | 1                              | RAA of 14.9 ng/L = round to 10 ng/L = <b>Compliance</b><br>RAA of 15.0 ng/L = round to 20 ng/L = <b>Exceedance</b>                                  |
| PFHxS*                                      | 10               | 1                              |   |
| HFPO-DA*                                    | 10               | 1                              |   |
| Hazard Index of PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, PFBS* | 1 (unitless)     | 1                              | RAA of 1.49 = round to 1 = <b>Compliance</b><br>RAA of 1.50 = round to 2 = <b>Exceedance</b>  |

\*Imminently subject to change

# COMPLIANCE MONITORING

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- Quarterly monitoring required after Initial Monitoring unless approved for reduced monitoring
- Compliance based on a running annual average (RAA)
- Results < Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) levels will be summed as zero
- These PQL levels are set in the NPDWR by EPA
- If more than one sample taken per quarter, all samples are used in the RAA calculation

\*Imminently subject to change

| Contaminant | PQL, ng/L |
|-------------|-----------|
| PFOA        | 4.0       |
| PFOS        | 4.0       |
| PFNA*       | 4.0       |
| PFHxS*      | 3.0       |
| HFPO-DA*    | 5.0       |
| PFBS*       | 3.0       |

# COMPLIANCE MONITORING

## Example 1:

- PFOA quarterly results of 2.0, 1.5, 5.0 and 1.5 ng/L
- RAA calculation:  $0.0 + 0.0 + 5.0 + 0.0 / 4 = \mathbf{1.3 \text{ ng/L}}$  (2 significant figures)
- Below MCL of 4.0 ng/L

## Example 2:

- HFPO-DA\* quarterly results of 3.2, 6.1, 5.5 and 2.7 ng/L
- RAA calculation:  $0.0 + 6.1 + 5.5 + 0.0 / 4 = 2.9$  reported as **3 ng/L** for 1 significant figure
- Below MCL of 10 ng/L

| Contaminant | PQL, ng/L |
|-------------|-----------|
| PFOA        | 4.0       |
| PFOS        | 4.0       |
| PFNA*       | 4.0       |
| PFHxS*      | 3.0       |
| HFPO-DA*    | 5.0       |
| PFBS*       | 3.0       |

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# TRIGGER LEVELS FOR REDUCED MONITORING

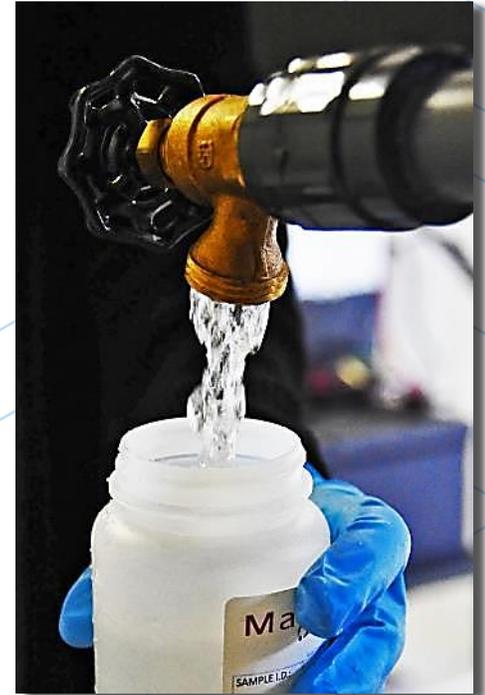
- Meeting Trigger Levels during Initial Monitoring enables the water system to go to a triennial sampling schedule
- Trigger Levels are set at half the MCLs
- Some UCMR 5 approved laboratories are unable to report PFOA and PFOS down to the Trigger Level, making that data unusable for this purpose
- Pace<sup>®</sup> Analytical UCMR 5 data meets this requirement

\*Imminently subject to change

| Contaminant                                 | Trigger Level, ppt or ng/L |
|---|----------------------------|
| PFOA  | 2.0                        |
| PFOS  | 2.0                        |
| PFNA*                                       | 5                          |
| PFHxS*                                      | 5                          |
| HFPO-DA*                                    | 5                          |
| Hazard Index of PFNA, PFHxS, HFPO-DA, PFBS* | 0.5 (unitless)             |

# TRIGGER LEVELS FOR REDUCED MONITORING

- If Running Annual Average (RAA) results fall between Trigger Levels and MCLs PWS may sample annually
- Determining the system is below the Trigger Level and reliably and consistently below the MCL requires 4 consecutive quarterly samples during Compliance Monitoring (after Initial Monitoring)
- To be collected during the quarter with the highest prior concentration identified in the most recent year
- After 3 years with results below the trigger levels, the state may allow triennial monitoring
- **A single sample exceeding the MCL requires quarterly sampling and is required to be used for 1st quarter result of RAA calculation**



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# TAKEAWAYS

- US EPA finalized the PFAS NPDWR, however EPA is revising its limits and portions of its timeline
- Your PFAS laboratory must be able to provide reporting limits (PQLs) that enable you to calculate your Trigger Levels for reduced monitoring
- UCMR 5 and other recent PFAS monitoring data may be used for your Initial Monitoring
- Pace<sup>®</sup> Analytical is your source for the most current information and full-service laboratory testing



 [About PFAS](#) [PFAS Testing](#)



## DID YOU KNOW?

PFAS are often referred to as “forever chemicals” because of their chemical structure and persistence. Even though some PFAS, like PFOA and PFOS, have been phased out, contamination remains.

[www.PFAS.com](http://www.PFAS.com)



# THANK YOU

Additional resources:

- [PFAS.com](https://www.pfas.com)
- [PACELABS.COM](https://www.pacelabs.com) | Search: PFAS

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**CONTACT ME:**

