BACKGROUND

• Proposed Numeric Limits:
  • 2 ng/L for PFOS and 35-45 ng/L for PFOA
  • These limits approach background concentrations
• Michigan: POTWs without significant industrial sources showed PFOS at levels of 3-7 ng/L in samples of effluent
• National studies have POTW PFOS at 20 ng/l or more
CONCERNS WITH PROPOSED LIMITATIONS

1. These standards are based on limited data and conservative assumptions because of the limited data.
   - Most of the toxicology data is from animal studies
   - There are different assumptions used to calculate the Acceptable Daily Exposure, the Relative Source Contribution, and the Bioaccumulation Factor
   - DNR assumptions do not track those of EPA and other states
CONCERNS WITH PROPOSED LIMITATIONS

2. POTWs cannot meet these limits by treatment
   • Compliance with these limitations would necessitate installation of RO systems or carbon filters which are cost prohibitive and create significant waste disposal concerns
   • The imposition of such limits would result in widespread variances which presents numerous regulatory challenges
   • If the goal is to have POTWs to undertake PMP/SR measures, numeric standards and variances is not the way to get there
REGULATORY OPTIONS

DNR has other regulatory structures that promote PMPs and SR measures that could be a model for PFAS regulation.

• Narrative water quality criteria in NR 102.04(1) augmented by guidance

• Stormwater quality standards in NR 216.07 that use BMP standards

• Wetland water quality standards in NR 103
CONCLUSION

• Municipal treatment plants want to work with the department to address PFAS.
• Numeric criteria however, are not the appropriate path to achieve reductions of PFAS and better surface water quality.
• DNR should use other regulatory models for PFAS regulation in surface water.