Welcome & Introductions

- Alder Grant Foster
- Amy Barrilleaux Madison Water Utility
- Joe Grande Madison Water Utility
- Jeff Lafferty Public Health Madison & Dane County
- Doug Voegeli Public Health Madison & Dane County

Meeting Ground Rules

• Be present.

Silence phones and avoid side conversations and other behaviors that can prevent others from listening.

• Share the air.

Please don't interrupt, and help us maintain a space where everyone can participate.

• Respect individual perspectives and contributions to the discussion.

Q & A Ground Rules

- **Raise your hand** to be recognized by the moderator. Once recognized, address your question to the moderator. Please only ask one question at a time.
- Please do not interrupt or engage in side conversations.
- Neighbors who have not yet asked a question will get priority over those who have.
- **Expect unfinished business**. We will be mindful of the time; however, there may be unanswered questions or in-depth discussions that are not finished when the meeting ends.



PFAS in Water

Jeff Lafferty, Doug Voegeli, Joe Grande





PFAS BACKGROUND

What Are PFAS?

- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- A group of man-made chemicals designed to repel water, oil, and grease
- Present in many consumer products









PFAS Are Widespread in the Environment



From: E.M. Sunderland et al. (2019)

PFAS Occurrence



Federal PFAS Regulations

- There are <u>none</u> for any media soil, water, or air
- Drinking Water Health Advisory (HA) US EPA
 - 2009 provisional HA for PFOA (400 ppt) and PFOS (200 ppt)
 - 2016 lifetime HA of **70 ppt PFOA + PFOS** individually or summed
 - Basis: developmental effects in pregnant & lactating woman
 - Sensitive populations: fetuses and breast-fed infants

State Drinking Water Standards

	MN	NJ	NH	VT	MN	NJ	NY	МІ
Effective	HBV 2017/2018	MCL 2018	MCL 2019	Interim MCL 2019	HBV	Interim GWS	MCL	MCL
Proposed Adopt				2/2020	4/2019	4/2019 1-year	7/2019 No timeline	10/2019 4/2020

PFAS Standard (ppt)

PFOA	35		12	20*		14	10	8
PFOS	27		15	20*	15	13	10	16
PFHxS	27		18	20*	47			51
PFNA		13	11	20*				6
PFHpA				20*				
PFBS	2000							420
PFBA	7000							
PFHxA								400,000
Gen X								370

*Regulation applies to sum of five PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA

PFAS MONITORING

PFAS Testing – Drinking Water

- 2012 Subset of wells (4) no detections of six PFAS
- 2015 All 23 wells tested two times no detections

2017 – Subset of wells (5)

- Lower detection/reporting limits
- Sample "high-risk" or vulnerable wells
- Two of five wells show low level detections

2019 – All wells using modified EPA Method 537

- Low detection/reporting limits
- Broad range of PFAS tested (24 30 PFAS)
- Fourteen of twenty-three wells show presence of at least one PFAS



Maximum PFAS Level At Each Well



WELL 9 SERVICE AREA



What's In My Tap Water

- First determine which well serves your home <u>www.MadisonWater.org/PFAS</u>
- Review water quality reports

<u>Well 9 Report</u> – includes detailed test results on a wide range of potential drinking water contaminants

• Note: most results in your home would be similar to the well; exceptions include some metals like lead, copper, iron, and manganese

Comparing PFAS In Wells 9 And 15



What Can Be Done To Lower PFAS Levels In Water?

- Change in operations Reduce the use of some wells
- Source abandonment Permanently close wells
- Add treatment
 - Granular activated carbon (GAC)
 - Ion Exchange (IX)
 - Reverse Osmosis (RO)



Knowledge Gaps

- What is an acceptable level of exposure?
- Do chemically different PFAS behave similarly in the body?
- Are there interactive effects among PFAS or other contaminants?
- What might the regulatory environment look like in five years?
- How effective are treatment technologies at removing low PFAS levels and the specific mixture observed in Madison?

PFAS & HEALTH

PFAS Exposure Routes

- Drinking water and soil from industrial areas with frequent PFAS manufacture, disposal, or use
- Indoor air or dust from consumer products treated with PFAS to resist stains
- Surface water or groundwater receiving run-off or seepage from areas where firefighting foam was often used
- Fish from contaminated bodies of water
- Grease resistant food packaging and paper products

Potential Human Health Impacts

- Scientists are still learning about the health effects that various PFAS can have on the body.
- Some, but not all, studies in humans with PFAS exposure have shown that certain PFAS may:
 - Affect growth, learning, and behavior of infants and older children
 - Lower a person's chance of getting pregnant
 - Interfere with the body's natural hormones
 - Increase cholesterol levels
 - Affect the immune system
 - Increase the risk of cancer

FISH TISSUE & SURFACE WATER



Surface Water Testing

- Starkweather Creek
 - Highest level near WI ANG
 - 3700 ppt PFOS
 - 8800 ppt total PFAS

Elevated levels downstream

- 63 260 ppt PFOS
- Lake Monona
 - 10 12 ppt PFOS
 - 35 40 ppt total PFAS

Local Fish Consumption Advisories

Starkweather Creek					
Species	Up to 1 meal/week	Up to 1 meal/month			
Bluegill	All sizes				
Largemouth bass		All sizes			
Northern pike		All sizes			
Walleye		All sizes			
Yellow perch		All sizes			

Lake Monona						
Species	Up to 1 meal/week	Up to 1 meal/month				
Bluegill	All sizes					
Common carp		All sizes				
Largemouth bass		All sizes				
Northern pike		All sizes				
Walleye		All sizes				
Yellow perch		All sizes				

Upcoming Community Meetings

- Focus: PFAS in Fish & Surface Water
- Location: East Madison Community Center
 8 Straubel Court
- Dates:
 - Saturday, February 8 from 10:30 to 11:30 am
 - Wednesday, February 12 from 6:30 to 7:30 pm

Questions?



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www.publichealthmdc.com/pfas

www.cityofmadison.com/water/water-quality/water-quality-testing/perfluorinated-compounds