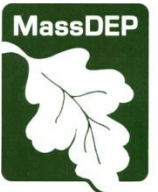


**MassDEP**  
**Final PFAS Drinking Water**  
**Regulations**  
**310 CMR 22.00**

Effective October 2, 2020



# Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

- Establishes the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water
- MCLs are set individually or for groups of contaminants
- Compliance is determined based on the results of water quality monitoring
- Violating an MCL triggers Public Notice and Remediation (often Treatment)
- Most MCLs adopted from EPA-developed standards
- PFAS MCL is a MA-developed standard (as is the Perchlorate MCL)

# Final “PFAS6” MCL

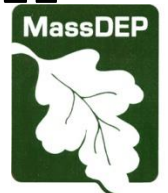
- Total PFAS MCL = 20 ng/L,

*Sum of Six PFAS:*

PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA and PFDA

- Compliance based on 3 monthly samples
- Applies to community (COM) and non-transient/non-community (NTNC) supplies
- Staggered Implementation (Population Served)

>50,000	20 PWS (pop = 4.3M)	4/1/2020
>10,000 & ≤50,000	106 PWS (pop = 2.6M)	10/1/2020
≤10,000	569 PWS (pop = 708K)	10/1/2021



# Role of MCLs in Site Cleanup

- The PFAS6 MCL = MCP Method 1 GW-1 Standard  
=> regulatory consistency
- In an MCP site-specific risk assessment (Method 3),  
an MCL is an “*applicable or suitably analogous standard*”  
(310 CMR 40.0993(3)(a)) that applies in all GW-1 areas
- Under CERCLA, Massachusetts identifies promulgated  
MCLs as “*Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate  
Requirements*” (ARARs) that apply in all GW-1 areas

