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Sent: Friday, April 19, 2024 10:02 AM
To: Michele Sadauskas
Subject: NEWS RELEASE: DNR Responds To EPA's Designation Of PFOA And PFOS As Hazardous Substances



WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: April 19, 2024

Contact: DNR Office of Communications
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DNR Responds To EPA's Designation Of PFOA And PFOS As Hazardous Substances

MADISON, Wis. – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) today announced the designation of PFOA and PFOS, including their salts and structural isomers, as hazardous substances under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, also known as "Superfund." The EPA is taking this action because significant evidence demonstrates that when released into the environment, these chemicals may present substantial danger to public health and the environment.

PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) and PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid), two PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) compounds, now become two of more than 800 contaminants regulated under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. The EPA's designation provides additional tools and resources to communities burdened by PFAS contamination.

"The vast majority of contamination sites in Wisconsin are addressed under state authority rather than this federal law," said Christine Sieger, Director of the DNR's Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment. "As such, ensuring the DNR has all the regulatory tools available to respond to contamination as well as support Wisconsin communities struggling with contamination with funding and resources

remains crucial. For the limited group of sites that are in the Superfund program, the federal program is important. Two sites in Wisconsin are in the early stages of evaluation for Superfund status based upon contamination."

This designation may facilitate this effort, provide much-needed resources, and open the door to exploring Superfund designation as a means of addressing contamination of these PFAS at other sites.

With this announcement, the EPA has also stated that it will focus on holding responsible those who significantly contributed to the release of certain PFAS into the environment. The EPA intends to exercise enforcement discretion and does not intend to pursue entities, including farmers, water utilities, public airports or local fire departments.

"The DNR is evaluating the EPA's new rule and policy in advance of its implementation this summer," said Jim Zellmer, DNR's Environmental Management Division Administrator.

PFAS are a group of human-made chemicals used for decades in numerous products, including non-stick cookware, fast food wrappers, stain-resistant sprays and certain types of firefighting foam. These contaminants have made their way into the environment in a variety of ways, including spills of PFAS-containing materials, discharges of wastewater that contain PFAS from treatment plants and use of certain types of firefighting foams.

PFAS are known to accumulate in fish and wildlife tissues and the human body, posing several risks to human health. Known sites impacted by PFAS are available to view in the [PFAS Interactive Data Viewer](#).



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: 2024-04-10

Contact: DNR Office of Communications

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DNR, DHS RESPOND TO EPA'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS FOR PFAS IN DRINKING WATER

MADISON, Wis. – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) today announced new enforceable federal standards for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. This includes a new enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) individually for PFOA and PFOS and 10 ppt individually for PFNA, PFHxS and GenX. Additionally, the EPA finalized an MCL at a hazard index of 1 when a combination of PFNA, PFHxS, GenX and PFBS are present in a mixture.

The EPA's enforceable standards acknowledge the importance of limiting exposure to PFAS in total and the role that drinking contaminated water plays in the potential for negative health impacts from PFAS.

"Overall, Wisconsin's public water systems are well positioned to comply with the EPA's enforceable standards," said Steve Elmore, Director of the DNR's Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater. "The DNR set enforceable standards for two types of PFAS in public drinking water in 2022. Over the last year, public water systems throughout Wisconsin have sampled at least once for these and other PFAS."

The current enforceable standard of 70 ppt for PFOA and PFOS in public drinking water will remain in effect until the DNR completes rulemaking to comply with the EPA's drinking water standards. This may take up to three years to complete based on Wisconsin's statutory requirements.

Additionally, the DNR will formally request that the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) update their health-based recommendations for the six PFAS included in EPA's finalized MCLs to account for new scientific findings. Wisconsin DHS anticipates their updated recommendations will be available during the second half of 2024.

"DHS is committed to protecting Wisconsinites from exposure to PFAS, including diligently reviewing the new scientific information available from EPA," said Kirsten Johnson, DHS Secretary-Designee. "The good news is there are steps people can take right now to reduce their exposure to PFAS in drinking water and other sources."

While this rulemaking process is underway, the DNR will also work with PFAS-impacted public water systems on potential actions to reduce contamination in water provided to the community.

Of Wisconsin's nearly 2,000 public water systems, approximately 95% have PFAS levels below the EPA's standards. Sampling results for municipal public drinking water systems are available to view in the [PFAS Interactive Data Viewer](#).

The specific actions taken by any public water system will depend on their circumstances and could include treating water to remove PFAS or finding a different water source. These MCLs do not apply to drinking water from private wells.

[Funding from the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law may be available to municipal public water systems to take corrective actions against PFAS.](#)

PFAS are a group of human-made chemicals used for decades in numerous products, including non-stick cookware, fast food wrappers, stain-resistant sprays and certain types of firefighting foam.

These contaminants have made their way into the environment in a variety of ways, including spills of PFAS-containing materials, discharges of wastewater that contain PFAS from treatment plants and use of certain types of firefighting foams. PFAS are known to accumulate in fish and wildlife tissues as well as in the human body, posing several risks to human health.

[You can find more information about actions to take to reduce your exposure to PFAS on the DHS website.](#)

Figure 1. Map of Wisconsin River PFAS Surface Water Sampling Sites around Rhinelander, WI. Sampled June 2023. Results shown for only PFOS and PFOA in ng/L (ppt). Current WI PFAS surface water standards are PFOS = 8.0 ng/L (ppt) and PFOA = 95 ng/L (ppt). See Table 1 for full list of compounds analyzed.

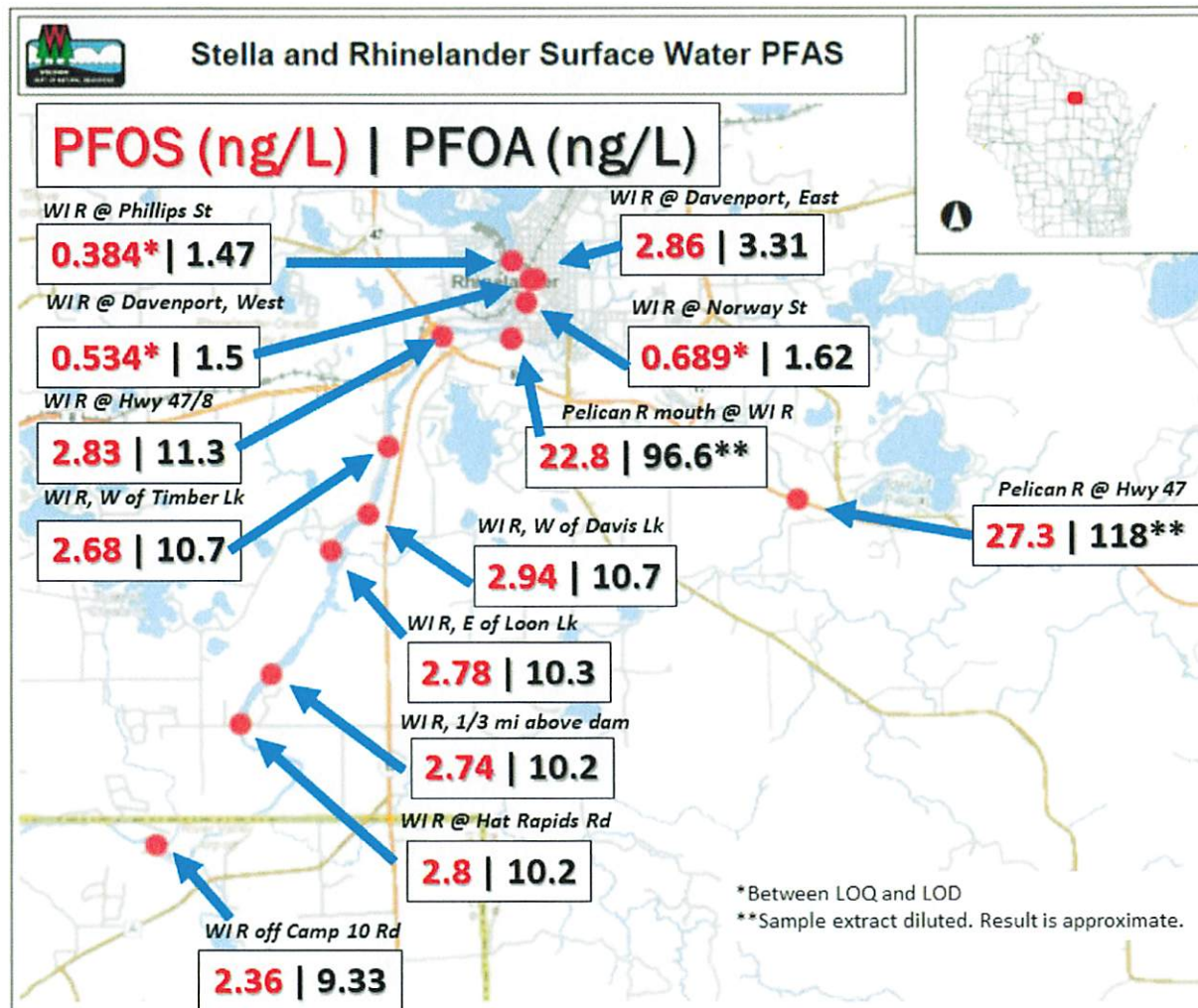


Figure 2. Map of Town of Stella Area Watershed PFAS Surface Water Sampling Sites. Sampled June and August 2023. Results shown for only PFOS and PFOA in ng/L (ppt). Current WI PFAS surface water standards are PFOS = 8.0 ng/L (ppt) and PFOA = 95 ng/L (ppt). Results highlighted in yellow are above standards. See Table 2 for full list of compounds analyzed.

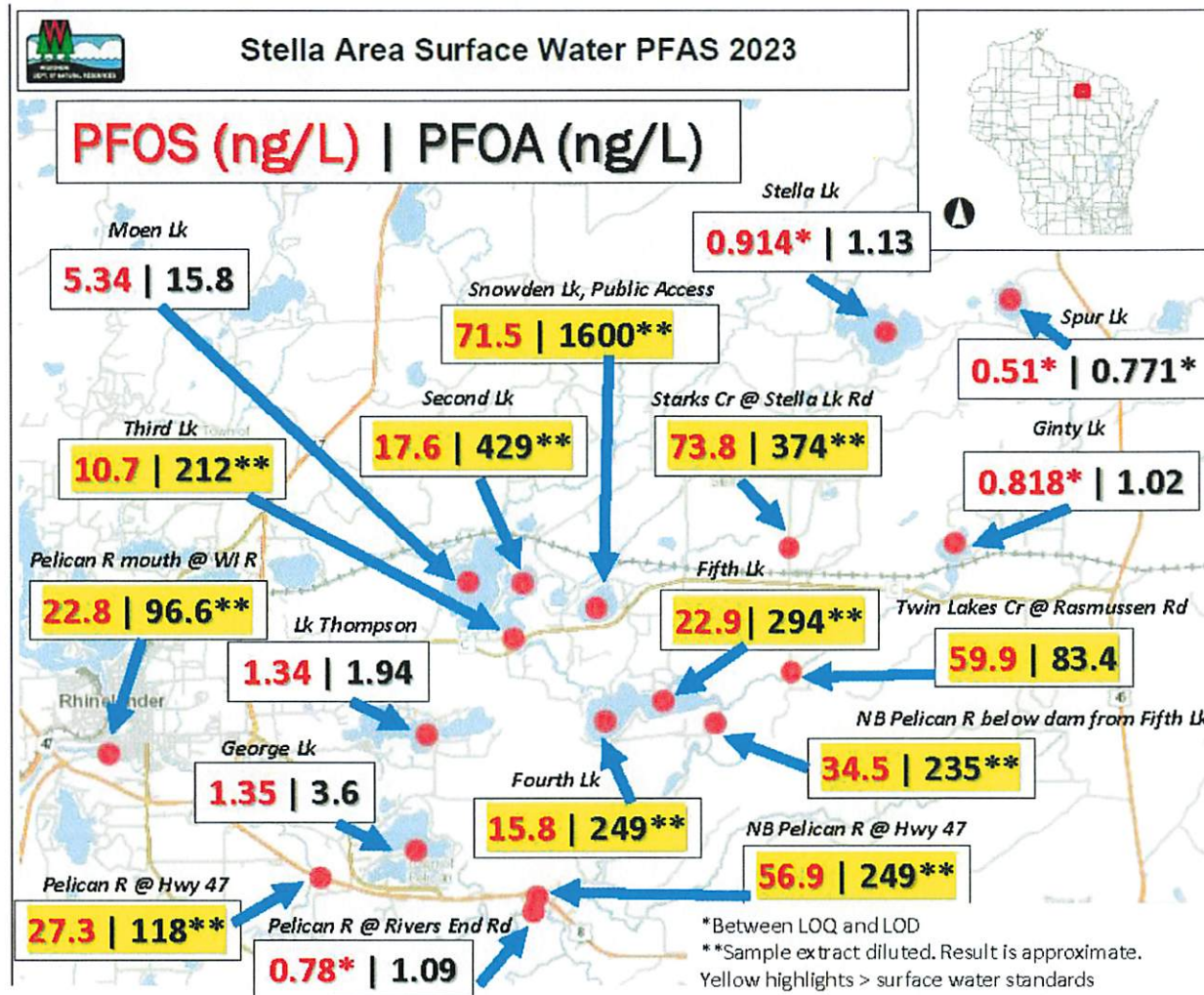


Figure 3. Map of Snowden Lake PFAS Surface Water Sampling Sites, 07/27/23. Results shown for only PFOS and PFOA in ng/L (ppt). Current WI PFAS surface water standards are PFOS = 8.0 ng/L (ppt) and PFOA = 95 ng/L (ppt). See Table 3 for full list of compounds analyzed.

