Columbia River Toxics Reduction Working Group

Per- and Polyfluoralkyl Substances (PFAS): State of Oregon Overview and Status

October 10, 2019



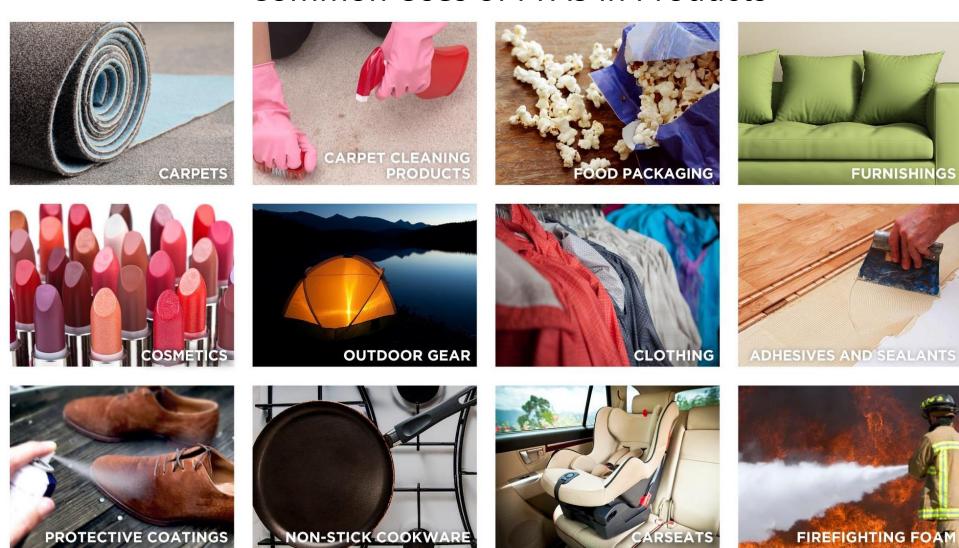
Presentation Overview

- Uses and Sources of PFAS
- Oregon PFAS Regulatory Landscape
- Status of DEQ/OHA Program Efforts
- Pollution Prevention Initiatives
- Communication and Coordination Activities





Common Uses of PFAS in Products



Used for polymerization, repellence, and surfactant properties

Source: Green Science Policy Institute

Health Effects of PFAS

- Affect growth, learning, and behavior of infants and older children
- Lower a woman's chance of pregnancy
- Interfere with body's hormones
- Increase cholesterol levels
- Affect the immune system
- Increase the risk of cancer



PFAS: Increasing concerns across U.S.

Michigan is cracking down on PFAS in wastewater plants

Updated Mar 21; Posted Mar 21 (From: www.mlive.com)



Plating surfactants a concern for MI WWTPs

The True Cost of ScotchGard: 3M to Pay Minnesota \$850 Million in Perfluorochemical Settlement

By Sarah Wightman

April 3, 2018

(From: www.martenlaw.com)

Dark Waters Trailer: Mark Ruffalo is a Crusading Attorney



TOXINS TAINT AIRPORT GROUNDWATER, SOIL

November 30, 2017

The Port of Portland recently detected contaminated soil and groundwater at Portland International Airport, traced to a special foam used in firefighter training for more than a half-century. So far, there's no evidence that the two chemical compounds, known as **PFOS and PFOA**, have spread very far.

(From: https://portlandtribune.com)

Oregon PFAS Regulations: High Level Landscape

- Oregon currently has <u>no</u> state statutes or regulations related to:
 - Drinking Water Standards
 - Cleanup Action Levels
 - Hazardous Waste Management
 - Surface Water Quality Standards
 - Air Toxics Criteria (although reporting required)
 - Solid Waste Management
- One 2011 Oregon rule does address PFAS.....





Senate Bill 737 (2007) Persistent Priority Pollutants Program

- DEQ required to develop list of priority persistent toxic pollutants for water
 - 118 on the "P3" list, including 5 PFAS
- 52 largest "major" municipal wastewater treatment plants required to monitor listed pollutants in effluent
 - Only two rounds of monitoring in 2010
- "Initiation levels" established in rule for pollutants
 - If levels exceeded, required to develop pollution plan incorporated into NPDES permit
- Additional monitoring and regulation would only apply to new "major" wastewater plants



Senate Bill 737 (2007) Persistent Priority Pollutants ("P3") Program

- Analytical Framework and Results
 - 14 PFAS were analyzed by DEQ Lab
 - 5 on P3 List and 8 others in analytical method
 - Limit of Quantitation ranged from 1000 to 5000 ng/l (ppt)
 - May have missed many detects above HAL
 - Only PFOA was detected in wastewater
 - Two detects at the same wastewater treatment facility at 2700 and 5000 ng/l (ppt)





PFAS Status in Oregon: Public Drinking Water Programs

- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
 - No detections of PFAS in wells of >10,000 population systems
 - Currently no plans for more DW monitoring
 - Some community water systems planning voluntary monitoring of PFAS
 - Springfield, Portland







PFAS Status in Oregon: Public Drinking Water Programs

- UCMR3 Results
- PFOS, PFOA, PFNA, PFhXS, PFHpA, PFBS

	MRL (ppt)	Result
PFOS	40	All below MRL (Method Reporting Limit)
PFOA	20	
PFNA	20	
PFhXS	30	
PFHpA	10	
PFBS	90	





Oregon PFAS Fish Monitoring Results

- National Rivers and Stream Assessment Program - 2008
 - EPA-DEQ monitoring partnership
 - 5 fish tissue sample detections of PFOS
 - Ranged between 5.3 and 10.4 ng/g (estimated)
 - Mostly urban streams in Western Oregon





Oregon PFAS Contamination Sites

- Sites with historical fire-fighting foam use or storage
 - Airport Facilities (PDX), Air Guard Bases (Portland & K-Falls), Fire Training Center (Portland), Army National Guard facilities (multiple)
 - Highest levels in shallow groundwater in monitoring wells
 - Also some detections in surface water (e.g.,Columbia Slough)
 & stormwater
 - Nature and extent of contamination still being assessed
 - Proactive investigations by responsible entities









Drinking Source Water Protection

- DEQ and OHA coordinating efforts
- Identifying and mapping <u>potential</u> sources
 - Sites likely using fire fighting foam (AFFF)
 - Landfills, Wastewater Treatment Plants
 - Industrial uses (e.g., chrome plating, paper mfg)
- Information will assist local water providers with source water protection







Future Ambient Environmental Monitoring of PFAS in Oregon

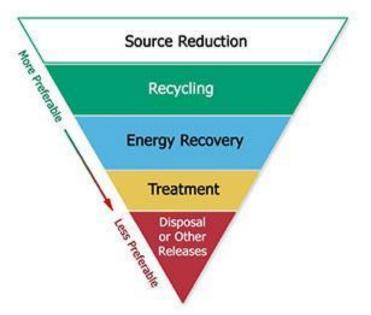
- DEQ Lab working on PFAS analytical methods
 - Both drinking water (EPA 537.1) and various non-DW methods
- Environmental monitoring needs identified include:
 - Surface water
 - Groundwater
 - Stream sediments
 - Fish Tissue
- Wastewater agencies, USGS and others planning their own monitoring





PFAS Pollution Prevention Efforts

- DEQ and other state partners advancing safer alternative assessments ...why?
 - Avoid transition to "regrettable" substitutes in market
 - Reduce PFAS in state purchasing contracts
 - Decrease future cleanup and treatment burdens







PFAS Pollution Prevention Efforts

- Food Packaging
 - Many entities pursuing different elements (e.g., WA Ecology)
 - DEQ used EPA grant funds to develop "roadmap" for assessing alternatives
 - Complex → barrier coatings <u>AND</u> packaging materials
- Flourine-Free Foam (F3) alternatives
 - Viable substitutes used outside US.
- Office Furniture Purchasing
 - Simple solution → Properties of PFAS not necessary











Coordinating with States and EPA on PFAS Policy and Technical Issues

- Oregon DEQ and OHA Participating in Multiple PFAS Coordination and Info Sharing Forums
 - EPA-Environmental Council of States working groups
 - Region 10-States' Calls
 - IC2 and Interstate Technical & Regulatory Council (ITRC)
 - West Coast States' group for safer products and chemistry
 - ATSDR coordination (Oregon Health Authority)
 - Regular Department of Defense contacts







PFAS Communications Efforts in Oregon

- Drafting on DEQ-OHA fact sheet and web content describing activities, resources and contacts
- Responding to public and media inquiries and requests for information
- Presenting information at forums and conferences, including State Environmental Justice Task Force







What Do We Need from the Federal Government (EPA & ATSDR)?

- Regulatory standards for cleanup, drinking water and other media if needed
 - Would reduce burden on states and "patchwork" of state laws/regs
- Technical guidance and information on:
 - Remediation technologies
 - Lab analytical methods and multi-parameter tools
 - Toxicity values for vast array of PFAS (high throughput screening)
- Coordination with states on Risk Communication



