

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) Class

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Preconference for 2023 Spring Wyoming Association of Rural Water Systems

April 18, 2023

Class Outline

- Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)
- UCMR5 Sample Collection Video
- Preparing for UCMR5 in the Safe Drinking Water and Accession Review System (SDWARS)
- Reporting Requirements
- Interim and Final PFAS Health Advisories
- Region 8 Support for Results
- Best Available Treatment Technologies (PFAS)
- Funding and Technical Assistance Resources
- *Individual Assistance - optional and time permitting*



What is the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)?

- Collects data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but do not yet have health-based standards
- 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments require that once every 5 years the EPA issue a list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants be monitored for by public water systems [SDWA section 1445(a)(2)]
- Requires public water systems (PWS) serving population >10,000 people, as well as a nationally representative sample of PWS serving ≤10,000 people, to monitor
- Store results in a national contaminant occurrence database
- Provide notification to customers

What is the Purpose of the UCMR Program?

- Collect nationally representative occurrence data for unregulated contaminants
- Provides results about contaminants that are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and the levels of exposure
- Provides information on the population exposed
- Data considered as part of future EPA decisions to protect public health through regulation under the SDWA
- Provide data to States, Tribes, and local governments, and to the public for their use in decisions regarding public health protection.

History of UCMR

- UCMR 1 (2001-2005)
 - Published in Federal Register (FR) on September 17, 1999
- UCMR 2 (2007-2011)
 - Published in FR on January 4, 2007
- UCMR 3 (2012-2016)
 - Published in FR on April 16, 2012
- UCMR 4 (2017-2021)
 - Published in FR on December 20, 2016
 - PWS collected samples 2018-2020
- UCMR 5 (2022-2026)
 - Published on December 27, 2021 (86 FR 73131)
 - PWS will collect samples 2023-2025

Authenticates U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

Federal Register / Vol. 86, No. 245 / Monday, December 27, 2021 / Rules and Regulations 73131

[FR Doc. 2021-27556 Filed 12-23-21; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
40 CFR Part 141
[EPA-HQ-OW-2020-0530; FRL-6791-03-OW]
RIN 2040-AF89

Revisions to the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) for Public Water Systems and Announcement of Public Meetings

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
ACTION: Final rule and notice of public meetings.

available electronically through <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda D. Bowden, Standards and Risk Management Division (SRMD), Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) (MS 140), Environmental Protection Agency, 26 West Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268; telephone number: (513) 569-7961; email address: bowden.brenda@epa.gov; or Melissa Simic, SRMD, OGWDW (MS 140), Environmental Protection Agency, 26 West Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268; telephone number: (513) 569-7864; email address: simic.melissa@epa.gov. For general information, visit the Ground Water and Drinking Water web page at: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

IV. Description of Final Rule and Summary of Responses to Public Comments

A. What contaminants must be monitored under UCMR 5?

1. This Final Rule
2. Summary of Major Comments and EPA Responses
 - a. Aggregate PFAS Measure
 - b. Legionella Pneumophila
 - c. Haloacetonitriles
 - d. 1,2,3-Trichloropropane

B. What is the UCMR 5 sampling design?

1. This Final Rule
2. Summary of Major Comments and EPA Responses

C. What is the sampling frequency and timing?

1. This Final Rule
2. Summary of Major Comments and EPA Responses

D. Where are the sampling locations and what is representative monitoring?

1. This Final Rule
2. Summary of Major Comments and EPA Responses

Each new UCMR cycle is established with a revision to the rule for the ongoing/preceding cycle

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

- UCMR5 final rule published on December 27, 2021
- Proposes monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium
- Community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems would monitor at the entry point to the distribution system
- Monitoring will occur 2023 to 2025

<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2020

- Section 7311 of the NDAA (Public Law 116-92) required EPA to include each per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) in UCMR5 for which a drinking water method has been validated by the Administrator and that are not subject to a NPDWR

What Contaminants Will Be Sampled?

EPA Method 533	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	
PFAS Analytes Unique to EPA Method 537.1	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
EPA Method 200.7 or Alternate SM 3120 B or ASTM D1976-20	
Lithium	

What is the Monitoring Design for UCMR5?

- Monitoring will be at the entry point to the distribution system

Water Source	Timeframe	Frequency
Surface water, ground water under the direct influence of surface water, or mixed sources systems	Year-Round	Systems must monitor 4 times during a consecutive 12-month monitoring period. Sample events must occur 3 months apart
Ground water systems	Year-Round	Systems must monitor 2 times during a consecutive 12-month monitoring period. Sample events must occur 5-7 months apart

- EPA pays for the sampling and analytical costs for small systems, while large systems are responsible for their own costs
- National Contaminant Occurrence Database – published data

Timeline for UCMR5 Activities

2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
<p>Pre-sampling Activity by EPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage Lab Approval Program • Finalize State Monitoring Plans • Begin PWS SDWARS registration/inventory review • Review GWRMP submittals • Conduct outreach/trainings 	<p>Sampling Period</p> <p>EPA Implementation Activities</p> <p>← Provide compliance assistance →</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement small system monitoring • Post data quarterly to NCOD <p>PWS Sample Collection; Laboratory Analysis; Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All large systems serving more than 10,000 people; • All small systems serving between 3,300 and 10,000 people; • 800 small systems serving fewer than 3,300 people 			<p>Post-sampling Activity</p> <p>PWSs, Laboratories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete resampling, as needed • Conclude data reporting <p>EPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete upload of UCMR5 data to NCOD

America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018

- SDWA was amended in 2018 by Public Law 115-270
 - AWIA section 2021, enacted October 23, 2018
- Key changes to UCMR5 (SDWA section 1445(j)):
 - Require public water systems (PWS) serving between 3,300 and 10,000 to monitor
 - Ensure that only a representative sample of PWS serving < 3,300 people monitor
- Limitations:
 - **Subject to the availability of appropriations and sufficient laboratory capacity to accommodate the analyses**
- Authorizes, but does not appropriate \$15,000,000 per fiscal year
- Under AWIA provisions, EPA continues to be responsible for all analytical costs associated with monitoring at systems serving $\leq 10,000$ people

Systems Confirmed for UCMR5 Monitoring

- All large PWSs serving more than 10,000 people
- All very small/small PWSs serving fewer than 3,300 people
- Medium systems serving between 3,300 and 10,000 people that are scheduled to monitor in 2023 and 2024

EPA will have to wait for future appropriations before confirming medium systems scheduled to monitor 2025. However, these medium systems still have reporting requirements to complete to prepare for their tentatively scheduled sampling.

Public Water Systems Subject to UCMR5

System ^{1,2} Size (# of people served)	National Sample: Assessment Monitoring Design	Total # of Systems per Size Category
<i>Small Systems</i> (25 – 3,299)	800 randomly selected systems	800
<i>Medium Systems</i> (3,300 – 10,000)	All systems	5,147
<i>Large Systems</i> (10,001 and over)	All systems	4,364
TOTAL		10,311

¹ Systems provide water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year

² CWS = community water system; NTNCWS = non-transient non-community water system

UCMR5 Monitoring in EPA Region 8

- 33 Wyoming community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems will monitor during 2023 to 2025

System Size (# of people served)	Total # of Systems per Size Category
Small and Medium Systems (25 – 10,000)	298
Large Systems (10,001 and over)	191
TOTAL	489

How Were Public Water Systems Notified?

- Notifications were sent to ALL PWS subject to UCMR5 (~10,300)
- Notifications informed PWS of their UCMR requirements and included:
 - Instructions on how to access EPA's web-based data reporting system, the Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System 5 (SDWARS5)
 - Actions that ALL PWS must take in SDWARS5 to prepare for their monitoring
- Most PWS received their notification through email from UCMR@epacdx.net during the week of January 18th, 2022. Please check your junk/spam folders. Emails were sent to multiple contacts at each PWS, if available.
- PWS without a valid email address were physically mailed notifications. The letter was addressed to the PWS, not a specific person.

What Does the Notification Letter Look Like?

RE: Large PWS Registration for U.S. EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

<PWSID; PWS NAME>

Your CRK is: <CRK#>

Dear Public Water System:

Our records indicate that your public water system (PWS) is subject to the requirements of the next [Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule \(UCMR 5\)](#), published on December 27, 2021 (86 FR 73131). UCMR 5 requires certain PWSs to collect drinking water samples for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium analysis during a 12-month period between 2023 and 2025. This notification provides you with information to access the UCMR 5 internet-based reporting system, the Safe Drinking Water Accession and Review System (SDWARS 5), so that your account will be ready to support your pre-sampling and monitoring responsibilities.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to identify contaminants to be monitored every five years. The UCMR dataset is one of the primary sources of information on occurrence and population exposure EPA uses to develop regulatory decisions for contaminants in the public drinking water supply. Under UCMR 5, large community water systems and non-transient, non-community water systems (i.e., those serving more than 10,000 people as of February 1, 2021), including those that purchase all their water, are among the PWSs required to participate. Large PWSs are responsible for collecting drinking water samples, having them analyzed by a [UCMR 5 EPA approved laboratory](#), reporting the results to SDWARS 5, and notifying the public of the results.

Those reporting or reviewing UCMR 5 data will use a secure portal, the Central Data Exchange (CDX), to access SDWARS 5. To register for your CDX/SDWARS 5 account, go to <http://cdx.epa.gov/preregistration/>, enter the customer retrieval key (CRK) listed above, and follow the directions to complete registration. You will have the option of using an existing CDX

How Were Sampling Schedules Established?

- EPA initially drafted schedules for large and small PWS
- Large PWS had opportunity to review and modify their schedule through December 31, 2022.
 - Starting in 2023, large PWS must contact EPA at UCMR_Sampling_Coordinator@epa.gov to request schedule changes and provide a reason for the request.
- Small PWS may request that EPA modify their schedule

Implementation Roles

- **EPA Headquarters (HQs):** directly implement the regulation, establishes sampling plans, conducts notification and outreach, manages inventory and schedule changes, small system sample kit distribution and tracking, provides technical and compliance assistance, supports the SDWARS reporting system, coordinates laboratory approval program, reviews data, reports to NCOD, etc.
- **EPA Region 8:** support HQs by conducting outreach and compliance assistance, assists States and water systems with requirements, conducts enforcement, coordinates State Partnership Agreements
- **Partnering States:** supports various activities based on interest, ensure high data quality



Frequently Asked Question

How does EPA determine if a public water system monitors under UCMR5?

The determination of whether a PWS is required to monitor under this rule is based on the type of system (e.g., community water system, non-transient non-community water system), and its retail population, as indicated by SDWIS/Fed on February 1, 2021, or subsequent corrections from the State.



Frequently Asked Question

I purchase 100% of my water, am I subject to UCMR5?

Yes. Purchasing 100% of your water that is supplied to customers does not exclude a public water system from UCMR 5. 40 CFR 141.40(a)(2) specifies UCMR 5 applicability. PWSs that purchase any of their water supply (i.e., 0-100%) and serve more than 10,000 people are required to monitor. Systems that serve 3,300 to 10,000 people are required to monitor if notified by EPA. Systems that have a retail population of <3,300 are only required to monitor if they are selected as part of the nationally representative sample and notified by EPA.



Frequently Asked Question

I receive water from another water system via a consecutive connection. Where should I take my entry point to the distribution system sample?

EPA advises samplers to collect from the closest location to the EPTDS that can be readily, safely, and consistently accessed. The PWS should contact the UCMR Message Center (ucmr5@glec.com) with additional questions/concerns.

Are There Any Options to Reduce Monitoring?

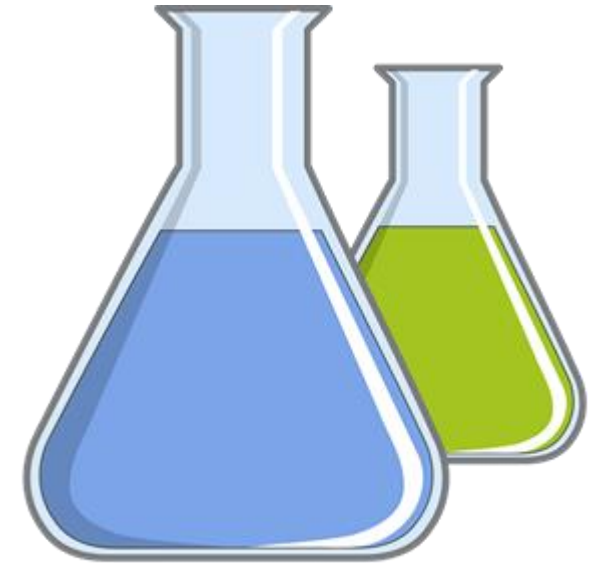
- Groundwater Representative Monitoring Plan (GWRMP) Program
 - Public water systems with multiple groundwater wells may choose a sample location that is representative of the groundwater at all the wells within the proposed area.
- Representative Sampling from Wholesaler Connections
 - Public water systems that purchase water with multiple connections from the same wholesaler may select one representative connection from that wholesaler.

What about Laboratories for UCMR5?

- Only EPA approved laboratories can be utilized for analytical services for UCMR monitoring
- EPA administers a laboratory approval program

EPA's list of approved laboratories:

<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>



List of Approved Laboratories for UCMR5

- 61 labs have attained EPA approval in one or more of the UCMR5 methods
- 6 of these labs are contracted by EPA for small system sample analysis
- If EPA revokes approval, or the lab requests to discontinue program participation, it will be removed from the list

Laboratories Approved by EPA to Support UCMR 5



EPA approved the following laboratories after they met the application requirements and Proficiency Testing (PT) criteria for the Laboratory Approval Program (LAP) supporting the fifth cycle of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). These laboratories can analyze UCMR 5 samples using those methods marked with an "X" next to their names. Any laboratory that withdraws from the LAP or subsequently fails to meet the method and program quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) requirements will be permanently removed from this list.

Laboratory Information	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)		Lithium	Commercial Services
	EPA 533	EPA 537.1 Rev 2.0	EPA 200.7	
Accurate Environmental, LLC 505 South Lowry Stillwater, OK 74074 (405) 372-5300 danny.chance@accuratelabs.com	X	X	X	X
Advanced Environmental Laboratories, Inc. 9610 Princess Palm Avenue Tampa, FL 33619 (813) 630-9616			X	X
Advanced Environmental Laboratories, Inc. 6681 Southpoint Parkway Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904) 363-9350	X	X	X	X
Alpha Analytical 320 Forbes Boulevard Mansfield, MA 02048 (508) 898-9220	X	X	X	X
ALS Environmental - Holland 3350 128th Avenue				



Frequently Asked Question

What is the approximate cost for a laboratory to analyze one UCMR5 sample set?

Method Type	Average Analysis Cost per UCMR 5 Sample ¹
25 PFAS using EPA Method 533 (Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS))	\$376
4 PFAS using EPA Method 537.1 Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS))	\$302
1 Metal using EPA Method 200.7 (Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)) or alternate SM ² or ASTM ³	\$62
Total ⁴	\$740

¹ The average analytical cost was determined by averaging estimates provided by four drinking water laboratories. Data can be found in the “Information Collection Request.”

² Standard Method (SM) 3120 B or SM 3120 B-99

³ ASTM International (ASTM) D1976-19

⁴ If a PFAS sample is positive, the Field Reagent Blank (FRB) must be analyzed, resulting in higher aggregate analytical costs per sample set. PWSs may incur a cost of up to \$1,333, if the FRB for both EPA Method 533 and 537.1 must be analyzed.

UCMR5 Sample Collection Video for Small Systems

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8cHlxUTDPgE>

UCMR5 Resources

- Homepage for Monitoring the Occurrence of Unregulated Drinking Water Contaminants: www.epa.gov/dwucmr.
- Fifth UCMR: www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule
 - Contaminants and minimum reporting levels
 - Final rule
 - UCMR5 fact sheet
 - Public stakeholder meetings (webinars)
 - Approved laboratories list
 - Future posts: occurrence data

Third UCMR (UCMR3)

- UCMR3 collected nationwide occurrence data on 6 PFAS between 2013 and 2015.
- In addition to PFOA and PFOS, UCMR3 included PFNA, PFHxS, PFHpA, and PFBS.
- Data collected under UCMR3 found:
 - 1.3% of public water systems had at least one sample with concentrations greater than EPA's health advisory of 70 ppt (0.07 ug/L) for PFOA and/or PFOS.
 - 4% of public water systems reported measurements of one or more of the 6 PFAS
- ✓ Detections in Region 8 were in Security, Widefield, and Fountain, Colorado; and the City of Pierre, South Dakota.

A high-speed photograph of a water splash, showing a large, curved splash at the top and several smaller droplets falling below. The water is clear and blue, with many highlights and reflections. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light blue.

Break Time

Actions in the Safe Drinking Water and Accession Review System (SDWARS) to Prepare for Monitoring

Jillian Toothman, EPA's Office of Water (separate slides)

Accessibility and Availability of UCMR5 Data

- Access to your results:
 - Small systems – EPA reviews results and quality control data and makes available to Region 8 and you via SDWARS5
 - Large systems – Labs upload results to SDWARS5, opportunity for approval, makes available to Region 8 and you via SDWARS5
- Public's access:
 - National Contaminant Occurrence Database:
<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>
 - Data Summary will be posted mid-2023
 - Updates posted quarterly thereafter
 - Final data in zip files for downloading

What Needs to be Reported to Your Customers?

Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) for CWS [40 CFR §141.153(d)(7)]:

- **Detected unregulated contaminants**, for which monitoring is required (except *Cryptosporidium*), the table(s) must contain the average and range at which the contaminant was detected. The report may include a brief explanation of the reasons for monitoring for unregulated contaminants.
 - **Example language:** Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
- For additional information: <https://www.epa.gov/ccr>

What Needs to be Reported to Your Customers?

Public Notification Required by §141.207 for CWS and NTNCWS:

- PWS must notify persons served of the availability of the results no later than 12-months after monitoring results are known
- Follows Tier 3 public notice §141.204(c), (d)(1) and (d)(3)
- Special requirement– notice must identify a person and the telephone number to contact for information on monitoring results
- CWS may include their public notice within their CCRs
- For additional information:
<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/public-notification-rule>

What is a Drinking Water Health Advisory (HA)?

- Drinking water health advisories:
 - provide information on contaminants that can cause health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water
 - **are non-enforceable and non-regulatory**
 - include information on analytical methods and treatment
- EPA has developed HAs for ~200 drinking water contaminants.
- An HA level or value is the concentration of a drinking water contaminant for a specific exposure duration, at or below which exposure is not anticipated to lead to adverse human health effects.
 - A **lifetime HA** protects all Americans, including sensitive populations and life stages, from adverse health effects resulting from exposure throughout their lives.

Summary of 2022 New Interim and Final PFAS Health Advisories

- Based on new scientific data.
- PFOA and PFOS interim health advisories (HAs) provide information based on ongoing health effects assessments that are in draft form.
- GenX chemicals and PFBS final lifetime health advisories are based on 2021 final agency toxicity assessments.
- Analytical methods can detect GenX chemicals and PFBS at the HA values but cannot detect PFOA and PFOS at the level of the interim HAs.

Chemical	Health Advisory (ppt)	Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) ^a (ppt)
PFOA	0.004 (Interim)	4
PFOS	0.02 (Interim)	4
GenX Chemicals	10 (Final)	5
PFBS	2,000 (Final)	3

^aMRL is the minimum quantitation level that, with 95 percent confidence, can be achieved by capable analysts at 75 percent or more of the laboratories using a specified analytical method. These MRLs are based on the UCMR 5 requirement to use EPA Analytical Method 533.

Should one be concerned even if PFOA/PFOS are not detected in drinking water?

- The lower the levels of PFOA and PFOS, the lower the risk. This means that while PFOA and PFOS may be present in drinking water in trace concentrations that cannot be measured, water supplies where PFOA and/or PFOS are not detected is of lower risk than if these chemicals are found at measurable levels.

Health Advisory Resources Available on EPA's Website

Website: <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>

- Drinking water health advisory documents and supporting scientific documents
- Questions and Answers
- Fact sheet for communities
- Fact sheet for public water systems
- Technical fact sheet
- Private wells: www.epa.gov/safewater or www.epa.gov/privatewells

What Happens When Your UCMR5 Result is Above the PFAS Health Advisories?

- EPA will receive an early notification report with levels of 29 PFAS and lithium
- If one or more of the PFAS chemicals with HAs exceeds that threshold, we will notify the state and water system then proceed with Tier II public notice
 - System should notify their customers within 30 days of notification from EPA
 - EPA will provide system with helpful templates to use for communicating with customers
- As needed, confirmation samples will be collected and analyzed by EPA's Region 8 lab to confirm detection.

What Efforts Will be Made to Assist Wyoming Operators with Risk Communication?

- Collaboration on public notice to customers
- Communication materials for PFAS and lithium chemicals that have health impacts data (templates, websites, etc.)
- Support from EPA's toxicologist(s)
- Options for treatment at the household and system levels
- Funding options for addressing contamination in public drinking water

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and PFAS

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provides \$10 billion to invest in communities impacted by PFAS and other emerging contaminants:

\$4 billion

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

\$1 billion

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

\$5 billion

Small or Disadvantaged Communities Drinking-Water Grants

June 15, 2022

- EPA announced the first \$1 billion (of \$5 billion) in grants to help small or disadvantaged communities on the front lines of PFAS contamination.
- EPA is reaching out to states and territories with information about how to submit a letter of interest to participate

What Funding is Available to Address PFAS Contamination in Wyoming Drinking Water?

- State Revolving Funds Program's Emerging Contaminant Funds (\$2.8 million in FY2024)
 - No match required; 100% loan forgiveness
 - At least 25% must go to small or disadvantaged communities
 - Primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- Grants
 - Emerging Contaminants Small and Disadvantaged Communities Grants (\$37,828,000 in FY22/23)
- Technical assistance
 - Environmental Finance Center WaterTA: no-cost direct technical assistance to evaluate their drinking water, wastewater, stormwater infrastructure, and water quality improvement needs.

What are the Best Available Treatment (BAT) Technologies for PFAS Removal?

- Granular Activated Carbon (GAC)
- Anion Exchange
- Reverse Osmosis/Nanofiltration (RO/NF)
- At home filtration options:



<https://www.nsf.org/consumer-resources/articles/pfoa-pfos-drinking-water>

Quiz Question

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule is:

- a. A voluntary national survey which serves as one of the primary sources of scientific information on occurrence and levels of exposure from unregulated contaminants in public drinking water supplies.
- b. Requires community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems to collect national occurrence data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water but do not have established health-based standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- c. Requires that no more than 50 unregulated contaminants be monitored for by public water systems every 5 years.

Quiz Question

EPA's lifetime health advisories provide technical information on chemical and microbial contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. Choose the statement that is true.

- a. Lifetime health advisories are legally enforceable and provide regulatory agencies and public water systems information about the concentration at or below which exposure is not anticipated to lead to adverse human health effects.
- b. Lifetime health advisories protect the average American and do not include sensitive populations and life stages from adverse health effects resulting from exposure throughout their lives.
- c. Lifetime health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory, and help States, Tribes, and local governments inform the public and determine whether local actions are needed to address public health impacts in affected communities.
- d. EPA does not update lifetime health advisories as new information becomes available.



Contact Information:

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Water Division

Safe Drinking Water Branch

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Who Can I Contact with Questions?

- **UCMR Message Center**
 - UCMR5@glec.com or 1-800-949-1581 → general questions about requirements, navigating SDWARS, small system schedule changes, sampling locations, and notification letters
- **Small System Sampling Hotline**
 - UCMR@glec.com or (231) 525-0521 → immediate sampling assistance (kits, shipping)
- **UCMR Sampling Coordinator**
 - [UCMR Sampling Coordinator@epa.gov](mailto:UCMR_Sampling_Coordinator@epa.gov) → large system schedule changes, merges with another water system, source water changes, sample points
- **CDX Help Desk**
 - helpdesk@epacdx.net or 1-888-890-1995 → CDX/SDWARS5 registration issues