PFAS IN THE **ENVIRONMENT**

Snapshot of regulations and the analytical methods supporting them

In the U.S., there are multiple ongoing efforts at the state and federal levels to establish proper regulations for controlling the presence of PFAS in the environment and to support analytical methods for measuring PFAS levels.

KNOWN PFAS COMPOUNDS (>9,000)

Potable Waters



Air









GOVERNING REGULATIONS

- Safe Drinking Water Act
- Clean Water Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, among others
- Clean Air Act



REGULATORY UPDATES

- through Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (2022–2026)
- Determine revised Health Advisory (draft published June 2022)
- Update National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (expected 2022-2023)

Publish new analytical

- methods (expected 2022-2024)
- program to establish discharge restrictions, monitoring guidelines, and best practices for managing PFAS in municipal and industrial wastewater and stormwater, as well as to inform the Effluent Limitation Guidelines program (from 2022) Help federal, state

Leverage NPDES permit

- and tribal agencies develop new relevant regulations for ambient water, fish tissue and biosolids (2022-2024) Designate specific PFAS
- as CERCLA hazardous substances to enhance remediation through new rulemaking (2021 - 2023)

- Identify sources and establish monitoring approaches for stack emissions and ambient air (from 2022)
- Develop information for cost-effective mitigation (from 2022)
- to inform potential regulatory and nonregulatory mitigation options (from 2022)

Collect knowledge



PUBLISHED EPA METHODS

EPA method 8327

EPA draft method 1633

EPA OTM-45



QUANTITATION WITH LC-MS/MS



discovery of unknown PFAS and the screening of other suspected contaminants.

?) LC-QTOF is used for the



*Soil samples, biosolids, fish tissue

SHIMADZU CAN HELP WITH YOUR PFAS ANALYSIS. www.OneLabOneEarth.com/pfas

