

Q&A on PFOA and PFOS

Q: What are PFOA and PFOS?

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), previously referred to as perfluorinated compounds, or PFCs, that are man-made and used in industrial and commercial applications. PFOA was used as a processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers used in non-stick cookware and other products, as well as other commercial and industrial uses, based on its resistance to harsh chemicals and high temperatures. PFOS is used in metal plating and finishing as well as in various commercial products. Both PFOA and PFOS have been used in aqueous film forming foams for firefighting and training, and both compounds are found in consumer products such as stain resistant coatings for upholstery and carpets, water resistant outdoor clothing, and grease proof food packaging. Although the use of PFOA and PFOS has decreased substantially, contamination is expected to continue indefinitely because these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are soluble and mobile in water.

Q: What action is the Department taking?

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has adopted rule amendments (i) establishing drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) and specific ground water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS, (ii) expanding testing of private wells subject to sale or lease for PFOA, PFOS, and perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) under the Private Well Testing Act (PWTA), (iii) adding PFOA and PFOS to New Jersey's List of Hazardous Substances, and (iv) expanding the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDDES) permit application testing requirements/pollutant listings and requirements for discharges to ground water to include PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA.

Q: Why is the Department regulating PFOA and PFOS?

Currently, there are no federal drinking water standards for PFOA or PFOS. These compounds have been detected in drinking water supplies in New Jersey and pose serious health threats to consumers. PFOA and PFOS accumulate in the human body, and exposure to low concentrations of the contaminants in drinking water increases concentrations in human blood serum that persist for many years after exposure ends. The rule amendments set forth monitoring requirements to ensure public community water systems and public nontransient noncommunity water systems consistently monitor water, are in compliance with the MCLs, and treat water systems to remove the contaminants, as necessary. All newly constructed drinking water wells will also be tested for PFOA and PFOS. These requirements will reduce exposure to these contaminants in drinking water, as well as have a positive social impact, by protecting consumers from the health effects associated with PFOA and PFOS.

Of an estimated State population of 8.9 million, about 1.8 million people rely on ground water from about 3,375 public water supply wells, and about 1.2 million people rely on ground water from about 385,000 private domestic potable wells. The ground water quality standards for PFOA and

PFOS will ensure that current and scientifically-based standards to protect, maintain, and restore ground water quality are in place. The ground water quality standards also establish minimum standards for the remediation of contaminated ground water.

The additions of PFOA and PFOS to the List of Hazardous Substances require owners and operators of major facilities that handle PFOA or PFOS to implement the discharge prevention and control requirements of the Spill Compensation and Control Act (Spill Act), N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.11 et seq., and the Discharge of Petroleum and Other Hazardous Substances (DPHS) rules, N.J.A.C. 7:1E. In addition, adding PFOA and PFOS to the List of Hazardous Substances make available hazardous substance-based funding sources, such as the Spill Compensation Fund (Spill Fund), for the cleanup and removal of PFOA and PFOS discharges under the Spill Act, and enable payment of eligible damage claims regarding PFOA and PFOS discharges pursuant to the Processing of Damage Claims Pursuant to the Spill Compensation and Control Act rules, N.J.A.C. 7:1J.

Adding requirements for PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA to the NJPDES Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:14A, require ground water discharge permittees to monitor for these pollutants and, if the contaminants are detected above the applicable ground water quality standard(s), the permittee will be required to remove the pollutant(s) from its waste stream or provide treatment to meet the ground water quality standard(s).

Q: What rules are being amended? What are the changes?

- 1. Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:10)** - The SDWA Rules incorporate the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (National Regulations) by reference, including all siting requirements, filtration and disinfection requirements, maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), monitoring and analytical requirements, reporting requirements, public notification requirements, and recordkeeping requirements for public water systems. As allowed by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (National Regulations), the SDWA Rules establish New Jersey-specific requirements in certain respects, including the establishment of State-specific MCLs and monitoring requirements.
 - The Department has adopted MCLs of 0.014 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$, or 14 parts per trillion, ppt) for PFOA and 0.013 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ (13 ppt) for PFOS.
 - The Department is requiring that public community water systems' annual consumer confidence reports (CCRs) include information on PFOA and PFOS. The CCRs inform customers about the quality of their drinking water.
- 2. Discharges of Petroleum and Other Hazardous Substances (DPHS) Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:1E, Appendix A)** - Appendix A of the DPHS Rules lists all substances that, in addition to petroleum and petroleum products, are considered hazardous substances under the Spill Act. The Spill Act establishes a comprehensive scheme to control the transfer and storage of hazardous substances and provides strict liability for cleanup and removal costs (including the costs of remediation and natural resource damages) resulting from any discharge of a

hazardous substance. Under a related statute, the Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10B-1 et seq., any person liable under the Spill Act, including the discharger of a hazardous substance or a person in any way responsible for a hazardous substance that is discharged, is required to remediate the discharge of the hazardous substance. The Spill Act also provides a fund for compensating businesses and other persons damaged by a discharge of a hazardous substance, provided the person meets certain criteria.

- The addition of PFOA and PFOS to the List of Hazardous Substances designate these compounds as hazardous substances and give the Department additional authority under the Spill Act to respond to a discharge or threat of a discharge of these substances and compel a person in any way responsible to do so.
 - The addition of PFOA and PFOS to the List of Hazardous Substances provide an affirmative obligation under the Industrial Site Recovery Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1K-6 et seq., for owners and operators of industrial establishments to report, investigate, and remediate these substances.
3. **Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS) (N.J.A.C. 7:9C)** - The GWQS establish the designated uses for all ground waters of the State, classify the ground waters based on their designated uses, and specify the ground water quality criteria that must be met to support the designated uses. Ground water quality standards serve as the minimum standards for the remediation of contaminated ground water, in accordance with the Remediation Standards, N.J.A.C. 7:26D, and are used to set effluent limits for discharges to ground water under the NJPDES Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:14A.
- The Department is establishing specific ground water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS of 0.014 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$, or 14 parts per trillion, ppt) and 0.013 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (13 ppt), respectively.
 - The specific ground water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS replace the interim specific ground water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS of 0.01 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (10 ppt) each, which were established by the Department on March 13, 2019.
4. **Private Well Testing Act (PWTA) Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:9E)** - The PWTA Rules establish testing requirements for individual private wells prior to sale or lease of real property to ensure that purchasers and tenants of properties are aware of the quality of their drinking water.
- Under the adopted rule amendments, private wells subject to sale or lease will be required to be tested for PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA starting December 1, 2021.
5. **New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:14A)** - The NJPDES Rules establish the requirements for a permit or approval from the Department and

set limits. The rules also establish the monitoring requirements for NJPDES permits, which are organized by industrial category, pollutant type, and testing method.

- The Department is adding PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA to the Permit Application Testing Requirements/Pollutant Listings and the Requirements for Discharges to Ground Water.
- Affected dischargers to ground water are subject to monitoring for PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA.
- Applicable clean-up activities are subject to limits established through the ground water quality standards.

Q. What are the health risks of PFOA and PFOS?

There is considerable information on health effects of PFOA and PFOS in humans and animals. In laboratory animals, PFOA and PFOS caused toxicity to the liver and immune system, neurological and behavioral effects, changes in hormone levels, and effects on metabolism. These contaminants also caused decreased growth and development of the fetus and newborn animal. Both PFOA and PFOS caused tumors in animal studies.

From human health studies, the most consistent findings for PFOA and PFOS are increased cholesterol and uric acid levels, as well as increases in some liver enzymes for PFOA. Both contaminants are associated with decreased antibody response to vaccinations, and PFOS is also associated with an increased risk of childhood infections. In a large study of communities with drinking water exposure, PFOA was associated with clinically-defined high cholesterol, kidney and testicular cancer, thyroid disease, ulcerative colitis, and pregnancy-induced hypertension.

A New Jersey Department of Health fact sheet on PFAS in drinking water is available at https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/pfas_drinking%20water.pdf.

Q: What are Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and to whom do they apply?

An MCL is the highest allowable concentration of a contaminant in water delivered to a user of a public drinking water supply. MCLs apply to public water systems, including public community and public noncommunity water systems. Public community and public noncommunity water systems are required to routinely monitor for contaminants for which MCLs have been established and to take any action necessary to bring the water into compliance with an MCL. Public community water systems are systems that have at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents, or regularly serve at least 25 year-round residents. Public noncommunity water systems include public nontransient noncommunity and public transient noncommunity water systems. Public nontransient noncommunity water systems do not serve year-round residents, but do serve at least 25 of the same individuals for more than six months of any calendar year. Examples include schools and office parks that have their own water source (i.e., their own well) and are not part of a public

community water system. Transient noncommunity water systems include locations where people do not remain for long periods of time (i.e., campgrounds, gas stations).

Q. What is the scientific basis of the new Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)?

The adopted MCLs are intended to be protective for lifetime exposure to PFOA or PFOS from consuming drinking water. The MCLs are primarily based on toxicology studies of PFOA and PFOS in laboratory animals. For PFOA, the MCL of 0.014 µg/l/14 ppt is based on liver toxicity, with consideration of more sensitive effects on the developing fetus. For PFOS, the MCL of 0.013 µg/l/13 ppt is based on immune system toxicity – decreased immune system response to a foreign antibody, analogous to decreased vaccine response in humans.

The new MCLs also consider the increase in blood serum PFOA or PFOS levels that will result from exposure to these levels in drinking water over time. They are intended to minimize increases in exposure and blood serum levels due to drinking water. See next question and response.

Q. Why are the New Jersey PFOA and PFOS Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) lower than the USEPA Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS?

Scientists from the Department and the New Jersey Drinking Water Quality Institute (DWQI), New Jersey's drinking water advisory body, thoroughly reviewed the basis of the USEPA Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS. These scientists concluded that the USEPA Health Advisories are not sufficiently protective of human health for two main reasons. First, USEPA did not consider the most sensitive health endpoints from animal studies when developing the Health Advisories. Additionally, the increases in blood serum PFOA and PFOS levels that would occur from exposure to drinking water at the Health Advisory level is excessive – they are well above the range of exposures associated with multiple human health effects.

Q. Since everyone is exposed to PFOA and PFOS, why is there such a focus on controlling exposure through drinking water?

Ongoing exposures from even low levels (e.g., less than 40 ppt) of PFOA or PFOS in drinking water are greater than typical exposures in the general population from sources such as food and consumer products. Since human health effects are associated with even low-level exposures to PFOA and PFOS, it is important to minimize increases in exposure from drinking water.

Q. Are infants and children at higher risk than adults?

Based on currently available human and animal studies, infants and children likely are more sensitive to the effects of PFOA and PFOS than adults. Additionally, infants and children consume more water on a body weight basis than adults, so they likely receive higher exposures than adults using the same drinking water.

The New Jersey Department of Health advises that infant formula and other beverages for infants, such as juice, should be prepared with bottled water when PFOA or PFOS are elevated in drinking water.

Q. Should a woman who has been exposed to PFOA or PFOS in drinking water breastfeed her infant?

Research studies show that PFOA and PFOS are present in breast milk at levels comparable or somewhat higher than the levels in the mother's drinking water. Although PFAS are present in breast milk, the New Jersey Department of Health advises that breast feeding should continue, even if the mother has been exposed to contaminated drinking water, since the benefits of breast feeding are well established (see https://www.nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/pfas_drinking%20water.pdf).

Women who are pregnant, nursing, or considering having children may choose to use home water filters or bottled water to reduce exposure. However, exposure to the fetus and nursing infants is influenced by past exposure to the mother. It will continue after the mother's drinking water exposure ends due to the slow excretion of PFOA and PFOS from the body.

Q: What is the relationship between Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and ground water quality standards?

The GWQS require that, where an MCL has been promulgated by the Department, the health-based level for the MCL is the specific ground water quality criterion for the same constituent.

Q: Why are there sometimes inconsistencies between ground water quality standards and Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for the same constituents?

The health-based level is only one of the factors considered in deriving each standard; therefore, the MCL and the ground water quality standard for the same constituent may not always be identical. MCLs and ground water quality standards are promulgated under different regulatory and statutory authority and mandates. While the Department is required to consider risk to human health in deriving both standards, consideration must also be given to analytical capabilities of laboratories, treatment capabilities, and costs of treatment in developing an MCL. Only human health risk (ground water quality criteria) and analytic capabilities (measured as practical quantitation levels, or PQLs) are considered in deriving the ground water quality standards.

Q: Why are the interim specific ground water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS different from the specific ground water quality standards and Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)?

The interim specific ground water quality standards are rounded to one significant figure and the specific ground water quality standards and MCLs are not. Since the interim specific ground water quality standards were established prior to promulgation of MCLs for PFOA and PFOS, the interim specific ground water quality criteria were derived using the formulas and factors required in the GWQS, which also require that derived criteria must be rounded to one significant figure. However, the GWQS also require that, where the Department is promulgating MCLs for the same constituent, the ground water quality criterion must be the same as the health-based level used to establish the MCL. Since the specific ground water quality standards and the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are being promulgated at the same time, the specific ground water quality criteria for PFOA and PFOS are the health-based MCLs for those two constituents, which are rounded to two significant figures.

Q: What is the relationship between the ground water quality standards and the remediation standards for PFOA and PFOS?

Most of the ground water quality standards at N.J.A.C. 7:9C are adopted by reference as part of the Remediation Standards at N.J.A.C. 7:26D-2.2. Ground water quality standards serve as the minimum standards for remediation of contaminated ground water. The interim specific ground water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS are already being implemented as remediation standards. The specific ground water quality standards for PFOA and PFOS replace the interim specific ground water quality standards as the remediation standards for PFOA and PFOS.

Q&A on PFOA and PFOS - Water System Specific Questions

Q: What does our public drinking water system need to do?

Public community and public noncommunity water systems will be required to comply with new monitoring requirements for PFOA and PFOS (beginning first quarter 2021) and take steps to eliminate PFOA and PFOS from the water delivered to customers if PFOA or PFOS is found at levels exceeding the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

Q: What are the monitoring requirements for PFOA and PFOS?

The new monitoring requirements for PFOA and PFOS follow those set for PFNA and the existing federal volatile organic compound (VOC) monitoring framework under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (National Regulations). The new requirements are as follows:

- Water systems must initially perform four consecutive quarters of sampling for a contaminant at each point of entry (POE) from which they deliver water into their distribution systems, unless data have been grandfathered by the Department. See question below on grandfathered data.
- If a water system detects the analyte in the initial four quarterly samples, and the results are reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level (MCL), the system may reduce its sampling frequency to an annual basis. The annual sample must be taken during the quarter in which the highest sample concentration was previously detected.
 - Once on annual sampling, if the system collects three annual samples with no detections, it can be placed on triennial sampling.
- If a water system has a sample result that is reliably and consistently above the MCL, the water system must continue sampling quarterly.

- If a water system is treating for PFOA or PFOS, it must continue to monitor quarterly to ensure that the treatment is properly removing the contaminant(s).
- MCL violations are determined by the running annual average of four consecutive quarters of results.
- Monitoring schedules will be posted on the Department's Drinking Water Watch web page, located at https://www9.state.nj.us/DEP_WaterWatch_public/index.jsp.

Q: On behalf of a water system, I submitted PFOA and PFOS data prior to start of monitoring in 2021. Can these data be “grandfathered?”

The new rule amendments include a “grandfathering” provision that allows water systems to submit monitoring data for PFOA and PFOS prior to the start of monitoring in 2021. The Department will use these data to determine whether monitoring frequency can be reduced to an annual basis. The monitoring data must be collected after January 1, 2019, and reported to the Department on or before the effective date of the rule amendments. Monitoring schedules will be posted on the Department's Drinking Water Watch web page, located at https://www9.state.nj.us/DEP_WaterWatch_public/index.jsp.

Q: What will this cost my municipality?

The implementation of the rule amendments will, in some cases, result in treatment for public community water systems and public nontransient noncommunity water systems. Treatment costs will vary widely depending on factors such as system size, the number of wells or sources that require treatment, water chemistry, ambient organic matter, and the degree of contamination.

Q: Will monitoring be phased in like PFNA?

No. Under the new requirements, monitoring for all affected water systems will begin in the first quarter of 2021.

Q: How is the Department letting people know about PFOA or PFOS in the water?

Through media outreach and web resources, the Department is informing the citizens of New Jersey about the new stringent MCLs for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. Water systems and laboratories have been notified through separate letters and email notifications, as well as technical training on the new rule requirements. Information on water quality will be available through the Department's Drinking Water Watch web page (https://www9.state.nj.us/DEP_WaterWatch_public/index.jsp) and through each public community water system's Consumer Confidence Report, a Federal reporting requirement that must be sent to customers every year by June 30 for the preceding year. When there is an MCL violation, the water system is required to provide public notification within 30 days of the Department issuing a Notice of Noncompliance.

Q: How should I let my customers know if PFOA or PFOS has been detected in the water system?

Water systems will be required to notify customers of detections through the Consumer Confidence Report. Customers should also be referred to the Drinking Water Watch web page (https://www9.state.nj.us/DEP_WaterWatch_public/index.jsp) for the latest test results. When an MCL violation is issued by the Department, water systems are required to provide public notification within 30 days regarding the levels of the contaminant found in the drinking water and how the water system is addressing the contaminant. The water system must take steps to eliminate PFOA and PFOS from the water delivered to customers and has one year from the MCL violation to come into compliance with the MCL.

Q: How can I protect the customers of my water system from PFOA or PFOS?

There are several ways to reduce PFOA and PFOS concentrations in the drinking water supply. Some water systems have stopped using the contaminated source (well water), and instead rely on their other sources to provide water to customers or have purchased water from a neighboring water system that does not have PFOA or PFOS above the relevant MCL. Some systems, however, will need to install treatment for the removal of PFOA and/or PFOS. The DWQI recommended granular activated carbon, or an equally efficient technology be considered for the treatment of PFAS. Granular activated carbon has successfully been used to reduce PFAS below the MCL; however, the design and construction of a new treatment facility takes time. Therefore, the New Jersey Safe Drinking Water Act, N.J.S.A. 58:12A-1 et seq., allows water systems up to a year from the Department issuing a Notice of Noncompliance to design and build a treatment facility.

Q: Will enforcement actions be taken against the water system for exceedances of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for PFOA or PFOS?

The Department will issue a Notice of Noncompliance to a water system if there is a violation of the final PFOA or PFOS MCL. The Department issues violations for any drinking water standard that is exceeded, based on the average of four consecutive quarterly samples.

Q: When would enforcement begin?

A water system has one year from a maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation to come into compliance with the MCL. If the water system cannot meet this deadline, it may request more time and a determination that extending the deadline will not result in an imminent threat to public health.

Q: What timeline do water systems have to comply with the new requirements?

Public community water systems and nontransient noncommunity water systems (e.g., a school with its own well) are required to begin in the first calendar quarter of 2021. An MCL violation determination will be based on the average of four consecutive quarterly results. If the average of the four results is reliably and consistently less than the MCL, the monitoring schedule can be reduced to one sample a year, and further reduced to once every three years if PFOA and PFOS is non-detectable. If the average of the four quarterly results are greater than the MCLs, the Department will issue a Notice of Noncompliance and the one-year clock for compliance begins (see

above). Many water systems voluntarily take sources out of service prior to being issued a Notice of Noncompliance.

Q: What resources does the Department provide for testing?

The Department does not provide resources for testing. It is the responsibility of the water system to test its system water using a NJ certified drinking water laboratory.

Q: What treatment can be used to remove PFAS?

Granular activated carbon or an equally efficient technology was recommended by the Drinking Water Quality Institute (DWQI). Granular activated carbon has been shown to be effective at reducing PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA to below the MCLs in drinking water.

Q: Will our water system have to remediate?

Public community or nontransient noncommunity water systems with exceedances of the MCLs will have to take steps to eliminate or reduce levels of PFOA and PFOS to below the MCLs. This can include treatment or use of alternative water sources.

Q: What financial resources are available to public water systems with detections above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)?

Financial resources are available to community water systems and nonprofit noncommunity water systems with PFOA or PFOS through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) loan program. In general, the base package consists of a 50% Department interest-free loan and 50% NJ I Bank (formerly NJ Environmental Infrastructure Trust) market rate financing for allowable costs for eligible publicly-owned water systems, and a 25% Department interest-free loan and 75% NJ I Bank market-rate loan for eligible privately-owned water systems. Eligible small systems serving 10,000 people or fewer may apply for a loan for up to \$1 million allocated as follows: 50% project costs as principal forgiveness, 25% Department zero interest loan, and 25% NJ I Bank market rate loan. For more information on the Water Bank loan program, see https://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/mface_njeifp.htm.

In addition to funding resources through the DWSRF loan program, public water systems that document that they have been damaged by discharges of PFOA or PFOS may be eligible for funding by filing a claim with the Spill Compensation Fund. Please see the following questions and responses.

Q: Can I file a Spill Compensation Fund claim for PFOA and PFOS?

Because both PFOA and PFOS are included on the list of hazardous substances, a public water system may be eligible to file a claim under the Spill Compensation and Control Act for costs associated with mitigating a violation of the PFOA or PFOS MCL. Please see the Processing of Damage Claims Pursuant to the Spill Compensation and Control Act rules, N.J.A.C. 7:1J (http://www.nj.gov/dep/rules/rules/njac7_1j.pdf) for eligibility requirements. Simply submitting a claim does not guarantee payment. There are many factors that the claimant must satisfy before

the Spill Compensation Fund will approve a claim. Claims are also subject to the availability of funds. The Spill Compensation Fund provides reimbursement on eligible claims for only those damages that were incurred after the date of adoption of the MCLs and the inclusion of the compounds on the List of Hazardous Substances. Reimbursement will not be made for any treatment that occurred prior to promulgation of the MCLs and listing as hazardous substances. As with all Spill Compensation Fund claims, the one-year statute of limitations will begin to run after the date of discovery of the damages. A claim may be submitted before all damages are quantified.

Q&A on PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA - Private Well Owners

Q: What is required under the new amendments to the Private Well Testing Act?

Starting December 1, 2021, the amendments to the PWTA Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:9E, require all wells that are sampled as part of a real estate transaction, and all wells sampled in order to comply with the lessor requirements of the PWTA, to be analyzed for PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA. The PWTA Rules require the testing of untreated water, even if the treatment is installed.

Q: I am selling my house. How much is it going to cost me to sample for these new compounds?

The Department estimates the cost of the analysis (EPA Method 537) for the group of PFAS that includes PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA is approximately \$300.00 total per water sample. The Department expects the cost for sample analysis to decrease, as more laboratories become certified by the Department for analysis of these contaminants and as market competition increases.

Q: Will the lab tell me my water test results?

The laboratory is required to report any test results to the person who requested the test, on a New Jersey Private Well Water Test Reporting Form (<https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/pdf/pwta-reporting-form-fill.pdf>) provided by the Department. The reporting form will show how the well water results compare with State and federal drinking water standards. For PWTA parameter standards, visit https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/pwta/pwta_list.htm. For all drinking water standards, visit <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/pdf/dw-standards.pdf>.

Q: If the well water does not meet one or more of the drinking water standards, can the property sale be completed? Does the water have to be treated before the property is sold or rented?

The PWTA does not prohibit the sale of property if the water fails one or more drinking water standards. The PWTA mainly ensures that all parties to the real estate transaction know the facts about the well water so that they can make well-informed decisions. It is possible that mortgage companies, local health departments, or purchasers may require treatment of the water in some cases.

Q: If a well fails to meet one or more of the standards, will the Department make that information public?

No. The laboratory is required to provide a copy of the test results on the New Jersey Private Well Test Reporting Form to the person who requested the testing. In addition, the laboratory is required to report the water test results to the Department electronically. The Department in turn notifies the local health authority of test results that exceed the standards. Both the Department and the local health authority are required to keep the address of tested wells confidential. In some situations, the local health authority has the discretion to notify nearby well owners of the reported presence of a PWTA parameter in a private well so the nearby well owner can test for the parameter of concern if desired. Lastly, the Department may provide general compilations of water test results data collected from private well owners that may be identified by county and municipality or other appropriate areas of delineation.

Q: What are the types of home drinking water treatment devices available, and which are generally effective for PFAS contaminants?

If you learn that PFOA or PFOS is present in your water and wish to avoid exposure, home water treatment devices are available that can reduce levels of these contaminants. Granular activated carbon (GAC) filters have been shown to be effective for the reduction of PFAS.

For more specific information regarding the effectiveness of these treatment devices, the Department recommends visiting the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) International website, <http://www.nsf.org/>. NSF International is a non-profit organization that provides information to consumers and ranks drinking water treatment devices for their inherent effectiveness for specific contaminants.

Q: If the well water does not meet one or more of the drinking water standards, what type of assistance from the State is available for treatment?

Generally, homeowners are responsible for installation and maintenance costs that are incurred concerning their potable private well water. However, there are two State programs that may be available to homeowners for financial assistance if specific eligibility requirements are met.

The Spill Compensation Fund administered by Environmental Claims Administration within the Department offers help to innocent parties suffering from direct or indirect damages resulting from the human-caused discharge of a hazardous substance. A property owner may file a claim for reimbursement for most of the expenses incurred to install a treatment system for a potable well or to connect to a public water supply due to the well water being impacted by a discharge of a hazardous substance. Claimants have one year from the date they learn they are damaged to file a claim. If the claim involves contamination in a private well, the contaminant must have a ground water quality standard or MCL and be listed on the List of Hazardous Substances. Anyone who purchases a property with known human-caused contamination in the water supply is not eligible for filing for a Spill Compensation Fund claim. There are specific eligibility requirements and guidelines for filing claims with the Spill Compensation Fund. For more information, please contact the NJDEP-Environmental Claims Administration at 609-984-2076 or visit its website at <https://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/finance/eca.htm>. You may write to the ECA: NJDEP-ECA/Spill Fund, Mail Code 401-06J, P.O. Box 420, 401 E. State Street, Trenton, N.J. 08625-0420.

The New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (NJHMFA) has a Potable Water Loan Program that is available to owners of single-family residences whose source of potable water from a private well exceeds an MCL. In addition, the loan program covers iron and manganese although these contaminants do not have Primary Drinking Water Standards. This resource is available for PFOA and PFOS with the adoption of MCLs for these contaminants. This resource is also available for PFNA, for which an MCL was adopted in 2018. For further information, please contact the NJHMFA Hotline at 1-800-NJHOUSE (1-800-654-6873) or it may be reached at: P.O. Box 18550, 637 South Clinton Avenue, Trenton, N.J. 08650-2085 or on the web at: <https://www.nj.gov/dca/hmfa>.
