



**The amended Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations establish a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 0.000020 milligrams per liter (mg/l) or 20 ng/l (also called parts per trillion or ppt) for the sum of six PFAS compounds (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA and PFDA), known as PFAS6.**

The regulations detail the sampling requirements and corrective actions that a Public Water Supply (PWS) must take when the PFAS6 20ppt MCL is exceeded, as well as the provisions for public education and notice of exceedances so that communities can be educated and proactive in protecting their drinking water quality.

Implementation of the PFAS regulations will result in:

- Monitoring for and identifying any elevated PFAS levels in public drinking water; **PFAS6 above 20ppt.**
- Corrective actions that reduce drinking water exposures of PFAS6 to below 20ppt. **PFAS6 levels above 20ppt may cause a variety of health effects to sensitive subgroups**, including developmental effects in fetuses and infants, effects on the liver, blood, immune system, thyroid, and may elevate the risk of certain cancers.

The regulatory PFAS6 test results for January 2021 are listed below:

PFAS Analyte	Result
PFAS6 (regulated)	ng/L (ppt)
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	Trace*
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	6.9
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	2.1
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	Not Detected
Perfluorohepatanoic Acid (PFHpA)	3.2
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Not Detected
<b>Sum of PFAS6 - compare to MassDEP MCL of 20 ng/L</b>	<b>12.2</b>

\*Trace amounts are present, but below the minimum concentration that can be reported as a quantified value.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

ng/L = nanogram per liter

ppt = parts per trillion

PFAS = Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances