



# Release of the Updated PFOA & PFOS Health-Based Values

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# Update on MDH health-based guidance values (HBVs)

- The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) has released updated health-based values (HBVs) for PFOA and PFOS
- An HBV reflects the level of a contaminant that can be present in water and pose little or no health risk to a person drinking that water, including sensitive populations and those who are highly exposed

# Update on MDH health-based guidance values (HBVs)

- MDH lowered the noncancer HBVs for PFOA and PFOS
  - New HBVs are based on new human data from epidemiology studies, whereas previous HBVs only had animal data available.
- MDH derived cancer HBVs for PFOA and PFOS
  - MDH is classifying PFOA and PFOS as likely to be carcinogenic based on new studies and new data analysis.
  - PFOA: Kidney (basis of cancer guidance), testicular cancer in human studies
  - PFOS: Liver in animal studies

# PFAS Drinking water guidance updates over time

Year	Bioaccumulative (µg/L, ppb)			Non-bioaccumulative (µg/L, ppb)		
	PFOA	PFOS	PFHxS	PFHxA	PFBA	PFBS
2002	7	1	--	--	--	--
2006	1	0.6	--	--	1	--
2007	0.5	0.3	--	--	7	--
2009	0.3		--	--		
2013			0.3	--		7
2016	0.07	0.07	0.07	--		7
2017	0.035	0.027	0.027	--		
2019		0.015	--	--		
2022			--	--		
2024	0.00024 (noncancer)	0.0023 (noncancer)	0.047	0.2	7	0.1
	0.0000079 (cancer)	0.0076 (cancer)				

- Cancer HBVs are calculated with a different method than noncancer values
  - Limit excess cancer risk to 1/100,000
  - Contain an adjustment to account for early life exposures
  - It is a risk-based value
    - To reduce risk of developing cancer there are many things you can do beyond reducing PFAS in water: exercise, drink in moderation, quit smoking, eat less red meat, etc.

# How to reduce PFAS exposures

- Residents in the East Metro have been exposed to PFAS in their drinking water
- There are also many other sources for PFAS exposures:
  - Consumer products
  - Fish
  - Household dust
- People can learn more about actions they can take to reduce their exposure to PFAS at [Reducing Exposures: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances \(PFAS\)](#)
- People can also reach out to MDH's Health Risk Assessment Unit with health-related questions: call 651-201-4899 or email [health.risk@state.mn.us](mailto:health.risk@state.mn.us)

# Impact to public and private drinking water

- MDH is considering how the updated guidance values for PFOS and PFOA will be used for evaluating PFAS in public water systems
  - No timeline yet for issuing new advisories
- MDH currently uses a quarterly running annual average (four quarters of sampling data) to determine if the HRI is over 1; if it is over 1, MDH issues a health risk advisory.
- Use of the HRI may change with the new values
  - HRI not relevant for new PFOA value
  - New PFOS value has different health endpoints than old value

# U.S. EPA Draft MCLs - refresher

- EPA plans to finalize the draft MCL rule for PFOA and PFOS in early 2024
- MCLs – national primary regulations for public water systems
  - Factor in costs and benefits, feasibility, laboratory detection limitations, etc.
  - Enforceable
- Although the rule will be final then, the water system operators will have additional time to meet the regulatory requirements of the MCLs



# U.S. EPA Draft MCLs

PFAS Compound	MDH drinking water criteria (ppt) Noncancer / cancer	EPA MCLs (ppt)	EPA Hazard Index (unitless)	Practical Quantification Level (PQL)** (ppt)
PFOA	0.24 / 0.0079	4	-	4
PFOS	2.3 / 7.6	4	-	4
PFBA	7,000	-	-	-
PFHxA	200	-	-	-
PFBS	100	-	2,000*	3
PFHxS	47	-	9*	3
PFNA	-	-	10*	4
GenX	-	-	10*	5

\*EPA Hazard index equation uses the numbers displayed on the table; these numbers are not used for evaluation of individual compounds

\*\*Practical Quantification Level (PQL) is the lowest analyte concentration that can be reliably measured within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions

# Thank you!

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