



What exposure duration, cancer risk level, and other factors are used by NJDEP?

- NJDEP standards and guidance values for drinking water and ground water are intended to protect for chronic (lifetime) exposure.
- Goals are:
 - No adverse effects from lifetime exposure for non-cancer effects.
 - Risk level from lifetime exposure of 10^{-6} for cancer.
- Other factors considered:
 - Analytical quantitation levels (drinking water and ground water standards)
 - Treatment removal technology (drinking water standards)

What is the basis of NJDEP PFOA Drinking Water Guidance (40 ng/L)? Based on toxicological endpoints identified in USEPA (2005) Draft PFOA risk assessment. Considered non-cancer and cancer endpoints Most sensitive endpoints were ↓ body weight and hematological changes in female rats in chronic study. Many additional health effects studies have since become available.

- Epidemiology studies from general population and communities with contaminated drinking water.
- Toxicology studies, particularly developmental effects in mice.

What is the basis of NJDEP PFNA Interim Specific Ground Water Standard (10 ng/L)?

- Based on increased liver weight in pregnant mice.
- More toxic and bioaccumulative than PFOA.
- No information on carcinogenicity is available.

Is NJDEP considering development of additional PFAS standards?

- New Jersey Drinking Water Quality Institute (DWQI), a legislatively-established advisory body to NJDEP:
 - PFNA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 13 ng/L recommended in 2015:
 - Basis posted at: <u>http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/g_boards_dwqi.html</u>
 - Development of MCL recommendations for PFOA and PFOS currently in progress.
- NJDEP is currently developing Interim Specific Ground Water Quality Standards for PFOA and PFOS.
- Draft basis for DWQI MCL recommendations and NJDEP Interim Ground Water Quality Standards will be posted for public input.

Thank you!

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