PFAS Reduction Solution: CampbellUltrafiltration.com

Campbell® ULTRAFILTRATION

On April 10, 2024, EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS (forever chemicals). Campbell Ultrafiltration POE systems are certified by IAPMO to NSF/ANSI Standard 53, 2022 (20 ppt).

Comparison: EPA NPDWR to Ultrafiltration Certified Product Test Results

EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulation, ruling April 10, 2024			Campbell Ultrafiltration IAPMO CERTIFIED POE Products	
NSF/ANSI standard for testing to EPA MCL levels not yet established			Certified product tested to NSF/ANSI Standard 53, 2022 (20 ppt level)	
Compound	**Final MCLG**	**Final MCL (enforceable levels)**	**2.5" x 10" POE Model #: ULTFILTR10PLUS Rated Capacity: 6,000 gals IAPMO certified lab ACTUAL TEST DATA VALUES**	**2.5" x 20" POE Model #: ULTFILTR20PLUS Rated Capacity: 12,000 gals IAPMO certified lab ACTUAL TEST DATA VALUES**
PFOA	Zero	4.0 ppt	< 10 ppt	< 10 ppt
PFOS	Zero	4.0 ppt	< 10 ppt	< 10 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt	< 10 ppt	< 10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt	< 5 ppt	< 5 ppt
HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt	HFPO-DA not listed in Std 53, 2022 (therefore not tested)	HFPO-DA not listed in Std 53, 2022 (therefore not tested)
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	Hazard Index calculation is the sum of fractions of the 4 chemicals. Hazard Index = 1.505* *Note: HFPO-DA not included in calculation. This chemical is not listed/ tested NSF/ANSI Std 53, v 2022.	Hazard Index calculation is the sum of fractions of the 4 chemicals. Hazard Index = 1.505* *Note: HFPO-DA not included in calculation. This chemical is not listed/ tested NSF/ANSI Std 53, v 2022.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, which is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water that is not expected to cause health issues. The EPA sets MCLGs after reviewing health data, and they are non-enforceable public health goals. **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as possible using the best available treatment technology. Parts per trillion (**ppt**) is a measurement of the amount of a substance in water. One part per trillion is equal to 0.0000000001 or 10^{12} or one nanogram per liter (ng/L). A part per trillion is approximately one droplet from an eyedropper in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

Information gathered from: https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas#Webinars - accessed 4/15/2023; https://pld.iapmo.org/file_info.asp?file_no=0014184

EPA National Primary Drinking Water Regulation & Campbell UltraFiltration+ IAPMO Certified POE Products

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What are PFAS? PFAS are a category of chemicals that can cause serious health problems if you are exposed to them over a long period of time, or at certain critical life stages like pregnancy and early childhood. Some of the most harmful PFAS have been largely phased out due to health and environmental concerns. But there are thousands of PFAS, and they are still found in use. PFAS tend to break down extremely slowly in the environment and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time.

What is the new rule? With this rule, EPA is establishing legally enforceable levels for six PFAS known to occur individually and/or as mixtures in drinking water. EPA will regulate five PFAS individually. They are PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA. EPA will regulate four PFAS as a mixture: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. PFAS can often be found together and in varying combinations as mixtures. Decades of research show mixtures of different chemicals can have additive health effects, even if the individual chemicals are each present at lower levels. With this rule, EPA has set limits for these chemicals individually and as mixtures.

What does this rule apply to? Public water systems will have three years to complete the initial monitoring requirements. They must inform the public of the level of PFAS measured in their drinking water and they must implement solutions to reduce PFAS in their drinking water to levels below the standards within five years.

What does this mean for private wells? The quality and safety of drinking water from wells that service fewer than 25 persons, such as most household wells, are not regulated by the Federal Government under the Safe Drinking Water Act nor by many state governments and laws. To ensure that safe drinking water is provided to their households, EPA recommends that you test your household well annually for total coliform bacteria, nitrates, total dissolved solids, and pH levels. If you are located near a suspect PFAS region (examples: airport, waste site, military base, shipyard, manufacturing, etc.), it is suggested you also test your water for PFAS. Always use a state-certified laboratory that utilizes EPA developed testing methods.

How can I reduce levels of PFAS in my water? ***The more you reduce your exposure to PFAS, the more you reduce your risk.***
NSF/ANSI 53, v. 2022 is the current certification standard for PFAS reduction. Current filters on the market will not yet be certified to the new EPA regulation levels, but the added filtration they provide can help reduce your exposure. Per the reverse side, the certified testing the Campbell Ultrafiltration POE underwent meets or exceeds the EPA regulation on some compounds, and is lower than the 2022 standard at 20ppt for all compounds. The Campbell team is actively working to enhance PFAS reduction capabilities in order to provide the best possible solution to meet the EPA regulation limits.

Learn more:
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https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas accessed 4/15/2024

BAKER® WATER SYSTEMS DIVISION

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