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## CNMI PUBLIC LAW NO. 22-06

- To protect the people of the Commonwealth of the NMI from Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) contamination.
- Referred from health and welfare committee.
- Became Law No. 22-06 on 08/20/2021. Based on Senate bill (S.B.) No 22-40 dated 3/23/2021
- https://www.cnmilaw.org/pdf/public\_laws/22/pl22-06.pdf

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## PL NO 22-08 DETAILS

- In 2016, EPA created a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 ppt for combined PFOA and PFOS in drinking water.
- New CNMI law requires BECQ to create an MCL no less stringent that 70 ppt combined of PFOA, PFOS, and PFNA.
- BECQ required to assess MCL(s) based on EPA (or other sources) guidance annually on PFAS.
- BECQ required to set up monitoring requirements for all Public Water Systems.
- PFAS shall be considered a toxic pollutant for purposes of the Bureau's water quality standard regulations.

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## **BECQ UPDATES ON MCL**

- BECQ has created a new MCL for certain PFAS contaminants based on research and guidance from EPA and Hawaii Department of Health.
- We created 2 MCL's: 70 ppt combined PFAS of PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid), PFOS (Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid) and PFNA (Perfluorononanoic Acid); Also a separate MCL of 4.4 ppt for PFNA (toxicity)
- Regulations changes had a public comment period and had to be published in the CNMI registrar
- Effective date is April 7<sup>th</sup> 2022

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## **WHAT NOW**

- All Public Water Systems will be given a memo very soon describing the new MCL.
- The MCL Adoption and Regulations update will be attached to letter.
- All PWS will be required to do certain PFAS monitoring based on new regulations.
- Consecutive Systems do not need to do monitoring at this time.
- All systems will need to do quarterly monitoring starting in the 1st qtr after the effective date of regulations - meaning July-September.
- 2 qtrs of data required then waivers can be requested by the PWS to SDW branch for reduced monitoring to annual or tri-annual.

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