Commonwealth of Virginia
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
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David L. Bulova
Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources

Michael S. Rolband, PE, PWD, PWS Emeritus
Director

PFAS Expert Advisory Committee (PEAC) Meeting Minutes from June 1, 2026, Meeting

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), in consultation with the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), held the fifth PFAS Expert Advisory Committee (PEAC) meeting beginning at 10:00 AM on June 1, 2026, at 1111 E. Main Street, Bank of America Building, 3rd Floor conference room, Richmond, VA 23219. The PEAC was created by Chapters 316 and 343 of the 2024 Acts of Assembly. The committee's purpose is to assist the VDH and DEQ in identifying PFAS sources through PFAS assessments and associated monitoring and reporting, public and private lab testing capacity issues, and options for reducing PFAS in source waters causing exceedances of PFAS maximum contaminant limits (MCLs) established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for drinking water. The committee's meeting was advertised on the Virginia Regulatory Town Hall and open to the public. Sandra Mueller opened the meeting at 10:00 AM.

PEAC members and alternates in attendance:

Steve Barten	Scott Dewhirst	Michael McEvoy	Ashley Pierce
Jen Cobb	Joe DiNardo	Dr. Samuel Miller	Erik Rosenfeldt
Bailey Davis	Dr. Leigh-Anne Krometis	Jamie Mitchell	Ben Shoemaker
Allison Deines	Dr. Andrew Maizel	Chris Peot	Brian Stieglitz

PEAC Members Absent:

John J. Aulbach	Mark Romers	Rock Vitale
Lynn Gayle	JP Verheul	

Welcome and Overview

DEQ facilitated the PEAC meeting with Sandra Mueller, Water Quality Standards, Monitoring and Assessment Program Manager in the Office of Ecology at DEQ, opening the meeting by providing an overview of the agenda. Ms. Mueller's opening included a review of Virginia Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requirements for public meetings, an overview of the purpose of the PEAC, and updates on committee membership. The slides presented at the

meeting are included as Attachment 1. Copies of the proposed Electronic Meetings Policy (Policy) were distributed to members of the PEAC and are included in the minutes as Attachment 2. Brandon Bull, DEQ Director of Policy, explained that FOIA allows public bodies, such as the PEAC, that have adopted the appropriate policy to hold up to half of their meetings in a calendar year as all-virtual public meetings, subject to the limitation that back-to-back all-virtual public meetings are not allowed. Before utilizing this option, a public body must adopt a policy that is consistent with the requirements of FOIA by a recorded vote at a public meeting with a quorum present. Mr. Bull explained that the PEAC adopted a policy last year but needs to readopt the policy for the current year. The distributed Policy was the same as the one adopted last year and was drafted by DEQ based on a template from the Office of the Attorney General to meet the statutory requirements. Mr. Bull asked if members of the PEAC had any questions about the Policy, and there were no questions asked.

> Allison Deines moved the adoption of the Policy. Multiple members of the PEAC, including Leigh-Anne Krometis, seconded the motion. The motion carried by a vote of 16-0 and the Policy was adopted. The vote was as follows: Ayes: Steve Barten, Jen Cobb, Bailey Davis, Allison Deines, Scott Dewhirst, Joe Dinardo, Dr. Andrew Maizel, Dr. Leigh-Anne Krometis, Michael McEvoy, Dr. Samuel Miller, Jamie Mitchell, Chris Peot, Ashley Pierce, Erik Rosenfeldt, Ben Shoemaker, and Brian Stieglitz; Nays: None; Abstentions: None. The Electronic Meetings Policy adopted at the meeting is included as Attachment 2.

PFAS Legislative Updates

Mr. Bull presented an overview of legislation related to PFAS that passed during the 2026 General Assembly Session:

- HB938/SB138 require Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) to require certain industrial users to monitor for PFAS and POTWs will report the data quarterly to DEQ.
- HB1443/SB386 require sewage treatment works to test sewage sludge intended to be land applied, marketed, or distributed for PFAS, including PFOS and PFOA, set limits for land application of sewage sludge based on the PFOS and PFOA concentration, and require reporting by the sewage treatment works to DEQ and land appliers and by land appliers to landowners where the sewage sludge will be land applied. DEQ will update the Virginia Pollutant Abatement and Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits as part of the implementation of this legislation. Mr. Bull explained DEQ will use the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee or a work group to develop the recommendations required by the bills' enactment clause.
- HB1072 authorizes a locality with an ordinance to test and monitor land application of sewage sludge to also test for PFAS. However, testing for PFAS is not eligible for reimbursement from DEQ's Sludge Management Fund.

VDH Office of Drinking Water Updates*

Bailey Davis, Chief of Field Operations for the VDH Office of Drinking Water (ODW), provided an overview of PFAS updates from ODW. Mr. Davis described two rules proposed by the EPA on May 20, 2026, as partially rolling back the 2024 National Primary Drinking Water Regulation. The first of the proposed rules would rescind all associated MCLs, MCLGs, and provisions for PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (GenX), and the PFAS mixture. Mr. Davis explained the action eliminates monitoring and treatment requirements for these four PFAS but leaves the 4 ppt MCLs for PFOA and PFOS unchanged. The second rule allows qualifying public water systems to apply for a two-year compliance extension on meeting the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS, pushing the deadline from 2029 to 2031. Under this proposal, drinking water systems with a PFOA or PFOS sample result at or above 12 ppt would be required to implement short-term mitigation actions to reduce exposure to their consumers during the exemption period.(https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/proposed-pfoa-and-pfos-compliance-extension-rule) Mr. Davis described the six interim control measures that are available to meet the mitigation requirement (see Slide 16), with two caveats: 1) that the control measures are available to all customers and 2) at least two measures must be implemented however the measures cannot be both education and outreach. Mr. Davis explained that despite the uncertainty due to the proposed changes and pending litigation around PFAS MCLs drinking water systems should prepare for the rules. Mr. Davis then detailed the partnership ODW initiated with TruePani, Inc for what ODW terms "Phase 4" testing which is an opportunity for small groundwater systems, serving 10,000 people or fewer, to meet federal PFAS testing requirements at no cost. Mr. Davis presented the progress of enrollment: out of 1,186 total eligible waterworks, 829 are enrolled, 49 are unresponsive, and of the remaining 308 waterworks, 56 are already in compliance, 36 independently sampled, and 216 declined to participate. Mr. Davis highlighted that PFAS monitoring sample results are available on ODW's PFAS Sampling Web Map, which can be found on their website a at www.vdh.virginia.gov/drinking-water/pfas/ Mr. Davis concluded by discussing the next steps for VDH, including details of compliance monitoring and complying with MCLs.

* *Please note there is a formatting error on slides 13-25 in Attachment 1. Slides 13-25 display the DEQ logo in the footer but should display the VDH logo.*

DEQ Updates

Dr. Robert "Max" Wheeler, PFAS Program Coordinator, reviewed the "upcoming activities" presented at the summer 2025 PEAC meeting. Afterwards he presented on the 2026 PFAS Prioritization Plan which ranks facilities as high, medium, and low priority based on population and the Cumulative Risk Index (CRI), a metric based on EPA's Hazard Index that measures the

degree of exceedance. Dr. Wheeler discussed new systems added to the High Priority and Moderate Priority categories of the 2026 PFAS Prioritization Plan resulting from recent data.

Dr. Wheeler discussed drinking water systems with PFAS exceedances and compared July 2025 with April 2026. Dr. Wheeler discussed data obtained in the October data transfer, the January 2026 data transfer, and the April 2026 data transfer highlighting newly identified systems.

Dr. Wheeler provided an update on the 2025 notifications to facilities. Forty-six facilities received notifications to monitor for PFAS. One facility was removed due to the outfall not being in a watershed. Four facilities were removed due to the facility providing evidence showing they were unlikely to be impacting groundwater. Of the remaining 41 facilities, 8 were required to self-report PFAS use or manufacture and all 8 reported no PFAS use or manufacturing. As of May 19, five facilities have submitted monitoring data.

Dr. Wheeler discussed ambient PFAS monitoring from 2021-2025 and reviewed the change in approach to water column monitoring in 2025 to get temporal rather than spatial coverage. Dr. Wheeler showed the sampling locations in 2025 and highlighted data from the Hyco River. Two points were sampled in 2023-2024 with high PFOS concentrations with apparent increase in concentration downstream with the caveat the samples were taken three weeks apart. Monthly sampling at the upstream site and two nearby tributaries showed that there were generally high levels of PFOS in the watershed and neither of the nearby tributaries were the likely source. Dr. Wheeler also highlighted an outlying point in the Hyco River data set which could be attributed to a large precipitation event two weeks before the sample was taken. A committee member asked for clarification on whether the samples included sediment or were only water. Dr. Wheeler indicated the samples collected water only. Another committee member asked if samples included stream flow data. Dr. Wheeler referred the question to Ms. Mueller who responded that DEQ is not taking flow data at the same time that the sample is collected, but there are stream gages nearby. Dr. Wheeler described planned water column monitoring in 2026 following the 2025 model of increasing temporal coverage and noted that there would be follow up sampling in the Hyco River.

Lastly, Dr. Wheeler reviewed data for fish tissue monitoring in the Occoquan River from 2024-2025, noting that the data was used by VDH Office of Toxicology to issue fish consumption advisories. Dr. Wheeler then detailed an update to the PFAS fish tissue data due to a systematic computational error at the lab that performed the analysis. In August of 2025 while reviewing the previous year's data, DEQ staff identified a discrepancy in the data collected in the Chickahominy River. After changing testing labs between the 2023 and 2024 field season the concentration of PFAS in fish tissue samples decreased by an amount that suggested an inconsistency in testing or analysis. Upon noticing the discrepancy and confirming the difference was not due to sample collection or preparation, DEQ contacted the current testing lab to see if

they had any insight. The lab decided to perform a proficiency test and identified an error in their dilution calculation that caused the original results to be underestimated by roughly a factor of six (range of 5.5-6.3). When DEQ was notified, there was in fact an error, DEQ pulled all its PFAS data from the agency website. As the error was systematic and computational, lab staff were able to correct the data and provide it to DEQ. After performing quality assurance and control checks, DEQ published the corrected data in December of 2025 with the correction noted. An interested member of the public during the break asked if water column data was affected and Dr. Wheeler responded, not that DEQ has identified.

PFAS Data Management and Analysis

Following a break, Gouri Mahadwar, a data scientist at DEQ, led a discussion on the data received thus far and issues with data submitted. She detailed the work DEQ staff do to reformat or convert the data into a standardized format. Ms. Mahadwar explained the current processes of data flow and the steps required to make the data workable when it is received in an incorrect format or form. Ms. Mahadwar discussed the next steps for reaching workable data with the end goal being analysis and visualization of the data.

Ms. Mahadwar presented a selection of the effluent monitoring data received thus far, specifically results received between July 15, 2025, and May 19, 2026, for facilities subject to § 62.1-44.34:34 of the Code of Virginia (the Occoquan Reservoir PFAS Reduction Program). Committee members asked questions and a discussion followed about priority sample sites, due dates, and how reporting limits were handled.

HB1443/SB386 Implementation Update

Neil Zahradka, Manager, DEQ Office of Land Application Programs, presented on the implementation of HB1443/SB386, with initial discussion focused on whether development of the eight (8) recommendations required by the bills' enactment clause (see slide 11 in the attached presentation) would be addressed by the PEAC or a separate working group. DEQ staff noted that many of the existing PEAC members possess biosolids production expertise, and Mr. Zahradka noted that DEQ planned to invite additional members to expand the biosolids land application and research expertise on the committee. DEQ staff also explained the plan to increase PEAC meeting frequency, and a goal of targeting preliminary recommendations to be developed by the spring for committee reflection and response at the summer 2027 meeting. Mr. Zahradka noted that three (3) of the topics requiring recommendations were broader in scope than just biosolids, and invited input from the PEAC on these topics, including a source reduction strategy, PFAS remediation and disposal guidance, and a PFAS sampling program for groundwater and surface water.

Committee discussion raised several points: one member noted existing data that could inform the source reduction strategy; another expressed concern about meeting the statutory timeline, though staff clarified the General Assembly language requires recommendations rather than solutions. DEQ indicated plans to expand the committee for biosolids expertise and to increase the PEAC's meeting frequency, with a potential virtual meeting in August planned. Members discussed potential use of subcommittees or workgroups, referring to the Eastern Virginia Groundwater Management Committee as an example. As far as funding resources for this work everything is contingent on the state budget, which is not yet finalized. On the sampling program recommendation, staff noted that land application is a non-point source, limiting the ability to correlate PFAS sources in biosolids. Staff conveyed they expect the August PEAC meeting will serve as an information session, with members asked to identify data or questions which need answers to advance the committee's work.

Reader-Friendly Format Requirement

Dr. Wheeler led a discussion on the HB1443/SB386 enactment clause requiring the PEAC to recommend a reader-friendly format for presenting PFOS and PFOA compliance data to landowners. Dr. Wheeler opened discussion with the committee on potential structure, suggesting a background statement with results as a starting framework.
Committee discussion raised several considerations. Members debated the appropriate level of detail, with one recommending broad framing and another noting that from a toxicology perspective all amounts would be included regardless of size. Members noted that while the public recognizes the term "forever chemicals," PFAS as a term is less familiar, and suggested finding ways to bridge that gap. On format, staff confirmed that the data can be provided to landowners by either mail or email.

The PEAC's discussion on biosolids-specific communications addressed owner and farmer notification requirements. Committee members noted that land appliers are required to obtain written agreements from landowners, and that landowners could decline land application based on PFAS information received. A member noted that banks are using PFAS data for risk assessment. Committee members recommended the notification identify the biosolids source and include contact information of the sewage treatment works to increase transparency. Additional suggestions included potentially contextualizing PFAS amounts relative to product levels and incorporating EPA statements on acceptable limits. Committee members requested staff provide draft language to review prior to the August meeting.

On data presentation, members discussed options for presenting compliance data in a reader-friendly format. Members discouraged the use of figures to show data. Members recommended displaying a clear, single number alongside a range showing minimum, average, and maximum values, and including information on landowner options. A performance dashboard was

suggested as a model. A committee member noted that ADA compliance requirements make merged cells and headers challenging. Dr. Wheeler invited additional feedback from the committee after the meeting to be submitted to him or the PFAS mailbox.

Public Forum: There were no public comments or speakers.

Wrap up

The next meeting of the committee is tentatively planned for August 2026. The meeting concluded at 12:47 PM.

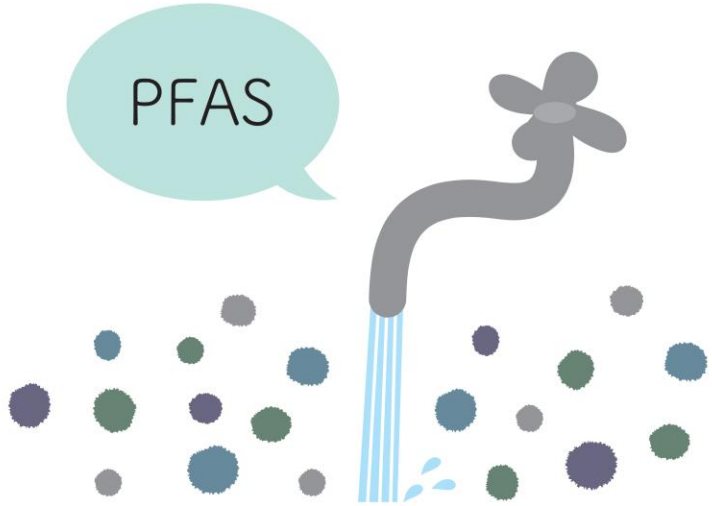
PFAS Expert Advisory Committee

Summer 2026 Meeting

Sandra Mueller
Office of Ecology
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
June 1, 2026

Agenda

- Welcome and overview
- General Assembly updates
- VDH Office of Drinking Water updates
- DEQ updates
- Break
- Data review
- Biosolid Legislation Enactment Clause overview and initial discussion
- Public input (not to exceed 30 minutes, 3 minutes per speaker)
- Wrap up



DEQ

Purpose of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee

- 2024 legislation – HB 1085 and SB 243 established a PFAS Expert Advisory Committee to assist DEQ and VDH in identifying:
  - PFAS sources through PFAS assessments, associated monitoring, and reporting
  - Public and private lab testing capacity issues
  - Options for reducing PFAS in surface waters causing PFAS MCL exceedances

DEQ

Committee Members

Name	Organization	Name	Organization
Michael McEvoy	Western Virginia Water Authority	JP Verheul	Enthalpy Analytical
Jen Cobb	Newport News Waterworks	Dr. Samuel Miller	US Geologic Survey
Scott Dewhirst	**Fairfax Water**	Dr. Kirin Emlet Furst	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Jamie Mitchell	Hampton Roads Sanitation District	Dr. Leigh-Anne Krometis	Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Brian Stieglitz	Upper Occoquan Service Authority	Bailey Davis	Virginia Department of Health
Ben Shoemaker	Fauquier County Water & Sanitation Authority	Chris Peot	D.C. Water
John J. Aulbach	Aqua Virginia	Alex Mitchum	C&M Industries, Inc.
Erik Rosenfeldt	Hazen and Sawyer	Mark Romers	Industries Turn-Around Corporation
Steve Barten	**WM Atlantic Landfill**	Rock Vitale	Environmental Standards
Ashley Pierce	Virginia Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services	Lynn Gayle	Accomack County Farm Bureau
Allison Deines	AlexRenew	Joe DiNardo	Rockbridge Conservation

DEQ

FOIA

- The PFAS Expert Advisory Committee is a public body subject to the Freedom of Information of Act. As such, all business of the group must be conducted in a public forum that has been duly noticed in accordance with the Act and minutes must be prepared.
- Emails may be considered the conduct of business, so individual members of the committee should not use "reply all" when receiving emails from DEQ, and any member of the committee that wants to provide information to the PEAC should send it to the staff contact (Max Wheeler - Robert.M.Wheeler@deq.virginia.gov) for distribution.
- As a public body, committee members should not discuss matters of the group outside of the meetings. This applies to conversations of more than two members as well as emails among more than two members.

DEQ

Virtual Meeting Policy

- The Virginia Freedom of Information Act allows public bodies, such as the PEAC, to hold all-virtual public meetings in certain circumstances:
  - The public body must have adopted an appropriate Policy
  - No more than 50% of the meetings in a calendar year may be all-virtual public meetings
  - Cannot have two all-virtual public meetings in a row
  - No more than two members of the public body may be in the same physical location during an all-virtual public meeting
  - The Policy must be readopted annually

DEQ

PFAS Legislative Updates

Brandon Bull
Director of Policy
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
June 1, 2026

PFAS

- **HB 938 (Del. Clark) / SB 138 (Sen. McPike)**
  - Requires Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) to require certain industrial users to monitor for PFAS, including any:
    - Facility manufacturing PFAS, electroplating or metal finishing facility using PFAS, semiconductor or circuit board facility using PFAS, paper or packaging manufacturing facility using PFAS, and textile mill, tannery, or leather, fabric, or carpet treater using PFAS
    - Centralized waste treatment industrial facility
    - Industrial launderer defined by NAICS 812332
    - Airport, air base, air station, fire training facility, landfill, or other facility or site that the publicly owned treatment works has a reasonable basis to believe is a source of PFAS
  - POTWs to report the monitoring data received to DEQ on a quarterly basis

DEQ

PFAS and Biosolids

- **HB 1443 (Del. Lopez) / SB 386 (Sen. Stuart)**
  - Requires sewage treatment works to test sewage sludge intended to be land applied, marketed, or distributed
    - Monthly from January 1 through December 31, 2027
    - Afterwards may be reduced to quarterly
  - From July 1, 2027 to June 30, 2029, if the annual average on a rolling 12-month basis shows a PFOS or PFOA concentration:
    - Greater than 50 micrograms per kilogram then cannot land-apply, market, or distribute
    - Greater than or equal to 25 but less than 50 micrograms per kilogram then must reduce the application rate to 3 dry tons per acre
    - Less than 25 micrograms per kilogram then can land apply, market, or distribute in accordance with the permit with no additional requirements

DEQ

PFAS and Biosolids

- **HB 1443 (Del. Lopez) / SB 386 (Sen. Stuart) continued**
  - After July 1, 2029, if the annual average on a rolling 12-month basis shows a PFOS and PFOA concentration:
    - Greater than 50 micrograms per kilogram then cannot land-apply, market, or distribute
    - Greater than or equal to 25 but less than 50 micrograms per kilogram then must reduce the application rate to 3 dry tons per acre
    - Less than 25 micrograms per kilogram then can land apply, market, or distribute in accordance with the permit with no additional requirements
  - Must provide the test results to the landowner where land application will occur
  - DEQ to update Virginia Pollutant Abatement and Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits

PFAS and Biosolids

- **HB 1443 (Del. Lopez) / SB 386 (Sen. Stuart) continued**
  - DEQ to use the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee or a work group to develop recommendations for a:
    - PFAS sampling program for land applied industrial residuals and byproducts
    - PFAS sampling program for fields where land application occurs
    - Source reduction strategy
    - PFAS remediation and disposal options
    - Additional studies of PFAS in soils
    - Revisions to the tiers
    - Additional studies or sampling for routine storage facilities
    - PFAS sampling program for groundwater and surface water

PFAS and Biosolids

- **HB 1072 (Del. Laufer)**
  - Authorizes a locality with an ordinance to test and monitor land application of sewage sludge to test for PFAS
  - However, testing for PFAS is not eligible for reimbursement from DEQ's Sludge Management Fund

VDH PFAS Updates

June 1, 2026

Bailey Davis
Chief of Field Operations

Office of Drinking Water
Safe Drinking Water for a Healthy Virginia

DEQ

Proposed Rules published 5/20/26

- Proposed Rule 1 – Recission of Regulatory Determinations & 4 PFAS MCLs
- EPA proposes to rescind its prior regulatory determinations and remove all associated MCLs, MCLGs, and provisions for PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (GenX), and the PFAS mixture, citing legal errors in how the 2024 PFAS drinking water rule was issued.
- This action eliminates monitoring and treatment requirements for these four PFAS but leaves PFOA and PFOS standards unchanged.

DEQ

Proposed Rules published 5/20/26

- Proposed Rule 2 – Extending the Compliance Deadline for PFOA & PFOS MCLs
- EPA proposes extending the PFOA and PFOS MCL compliance deadline from April 26, 2029 to April 26, 2031 for systems that request an exemption.
- Eligible systems must apply for the extension and, if PFAS levels are ≥12 ppt, implement **interim control measures** during the two-year period to avoid unreasonable health risk.

Interim Control Measures for Systems ≥12 ppt

•Must implement at least two measures. Available to all Customers. Cannot be education and outreach alone.

- Provide alternative water supplies (e.g., bottled water).
- Install, maintain, and operate point-of-use (POU) or point-of-entry (POE) devices.
- Provide certified pitcher filters (with two years of replacement filters).
- Develop source water controls (actions to reduce PFAS at the source).
- Provide public education (written materials meeting EPA content requirements).
- Conduct community outreach activities (meetings, events, customer notifications, etc.).

DEQ

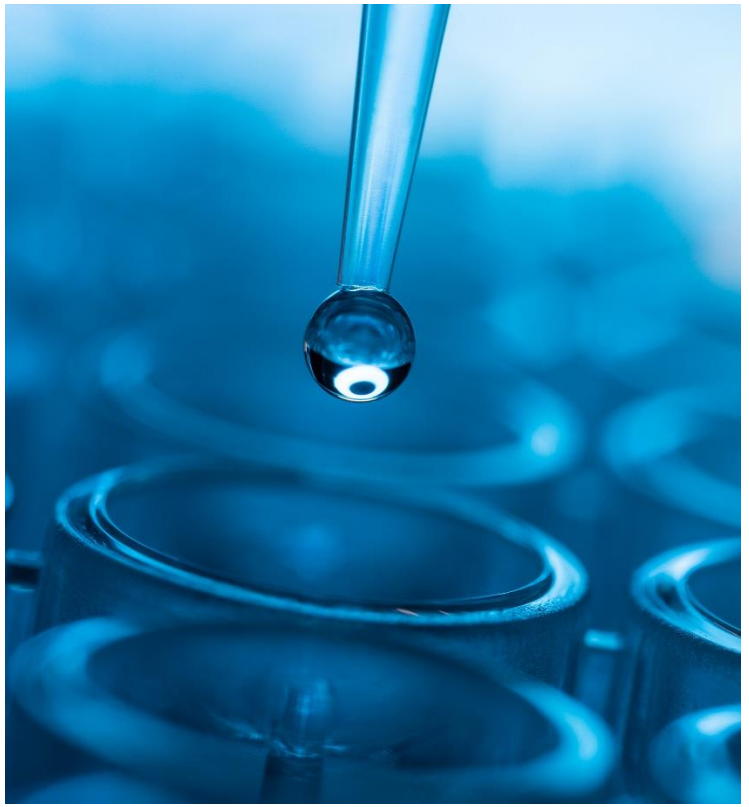
Impact of PFAS Litigation Uncertainty

- Waterworks owners – “In denial” – Hope that PFAS Rule will “Go away”
  - Initial monitoring
  - Compliance monitoring
  - Work to meet MCLs
- Data collection and tracking tool development - Delayed

DEQ

PFAS Monitoring for Small Systems at No Cost

- Contractor, TruePani, will collect samples
- Pace Analytical will analyze samples
- Groundwater sources
- Systems serving ≤10,000 persons
- Data can be used for initial monitoring compliance
- EPA Method 533
- VDH is reaching out to systems



PFAS MONITORING

DUE SOON

FREE SAMPLING & LAB ANALYSIS AVAILABLE

VDH Office of Drinking Water has partnered with TruePani Inc. to help groundwater systems serving 10,000 persons or fewer meet federal PFAS monitoring requirements — **at no cost to you.**

SCAN HERE TO SIGN UP:

truepani.com/vapfas

VDH VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TRUEPANI

Questions: (804) 522-0173

PFAS Monitoring for Small Systems at No Cost

Program Stats

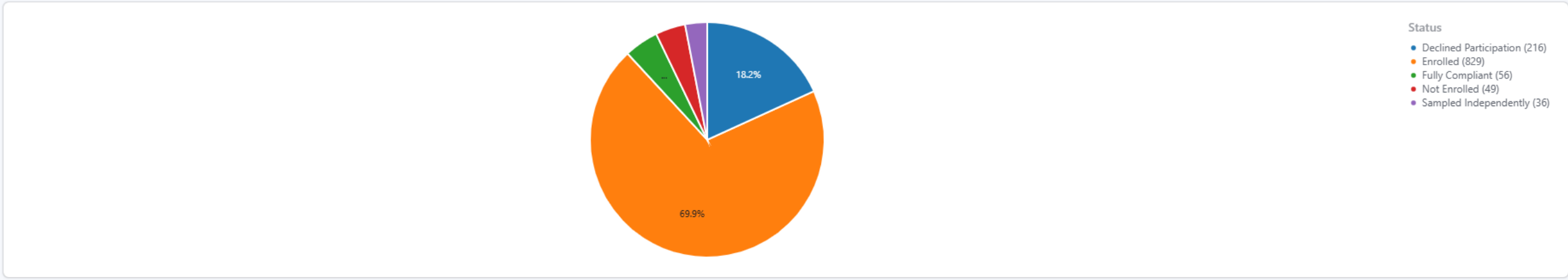
Total Eligible Waterworks	Systems in Compliance	Enrolled Waterworks
1186	56	829

Enrollment Progress

Export to CSV

The chart below provides an overview of enrollment progress to date.

To export a list of the enrollment information submitted by waterworks, click the "Export to CSV" button above. Under the title of the page that opens, click the three dots (...) then select "Download CSV."



Data as of 5/28/26

DEQ

PFAS Monitoring Sample Result Table

Sample Results

Filter

This section lists out all sample results collected under Phase 4 of the program. MS/MSDs are either 1 per 20 entry points sampled or one per batch analyzed, whichever is more frequent. TruePani will provide additional sample volume to Pace for MS/MSD. Lab has confirmed one MS/MSD per batch analyzed.

EP Samples Analyzed
107

FRBs Analyzed
Must be over 20% per QAPP
38

Field Dups Analyzed
Must be over 5% per QAPP
9

Samples Above MCL
7

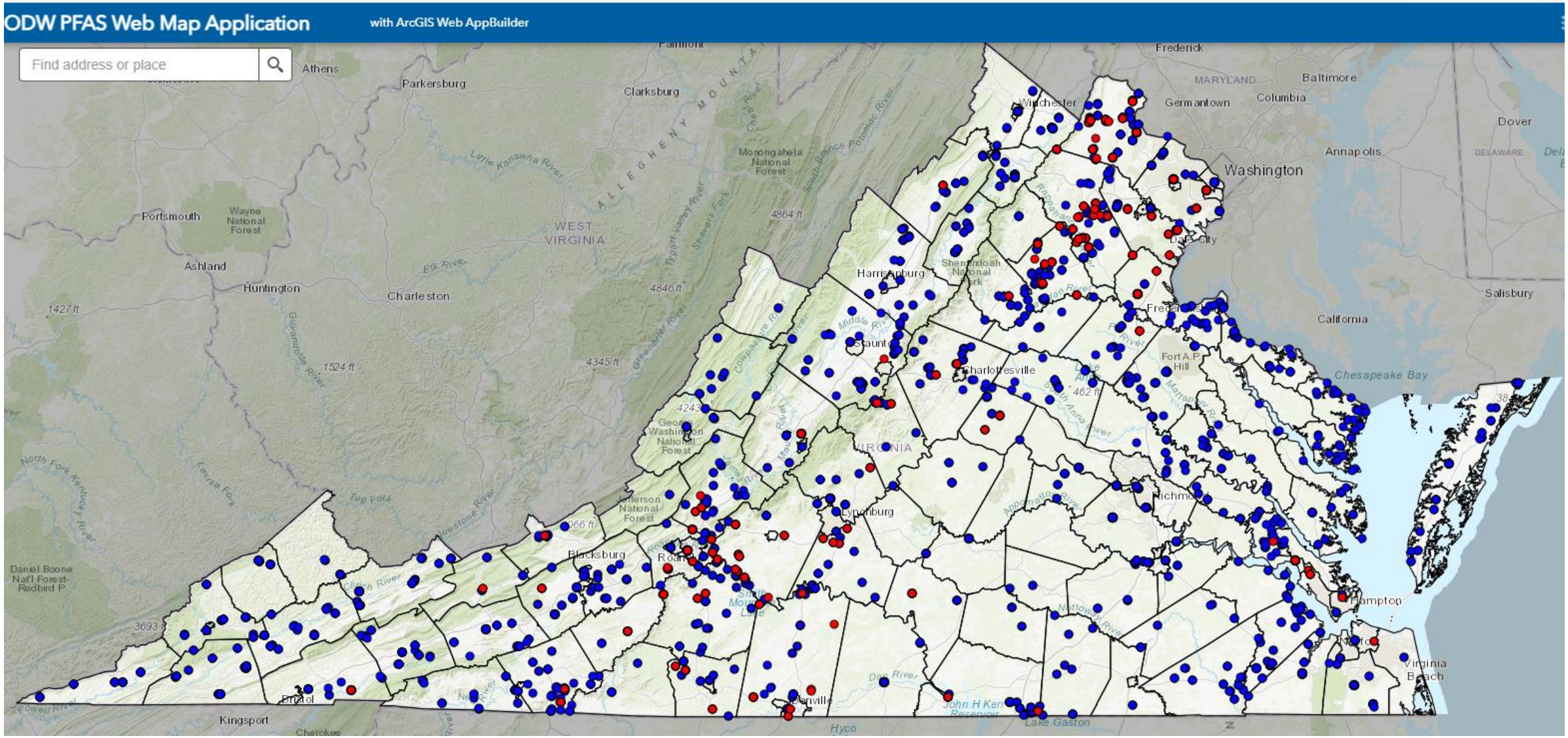
Samples Above Trigger Level
32

Sample ID	PWSID	PFOA Result (ppt)	PFOA MDL	PFOA MRL	PFOS Result (ppt)	PFOS MDL	PFOS MRL	HFPO-DA Result (ppt)	PFBS Result (ppt)	PF
282-1	VA3149280	<0.7	0.7	2	<0.4	0.4	2	<0.4	<0.4	<
282-2	VA3149280	<0.7	0.7	2.2	<0.5	0.5	2.2	<0.5	<0.4	<
390-1	VA4127885	<0.7	0.7	2	<0.4	0.4	2	<0.4	<0.4	<
1055-1	VA4127025	<0.7	0.7	2.1	<0.5	0.5	2.1	<0.5	<0.4	<
1116-1	VA4115705	<0.7	0.7	2.2	<0.5	0.5	2.2	<0.5	<0.4	<
393-1	VA4127570	<0.7	0.7	2.1	<0.5	0.5	2.1	<0.5	<0.4	<
393-2	VA4127570	<0.8	0.8	2.5	<0.5	0.5	2.5	<0.5	<0.5	<
1150-1	VA4101060	<0.7	0.7	2	<0.4	0.4	2	<0.4	<0.4	<

Data as of 5/28/26

DEQ

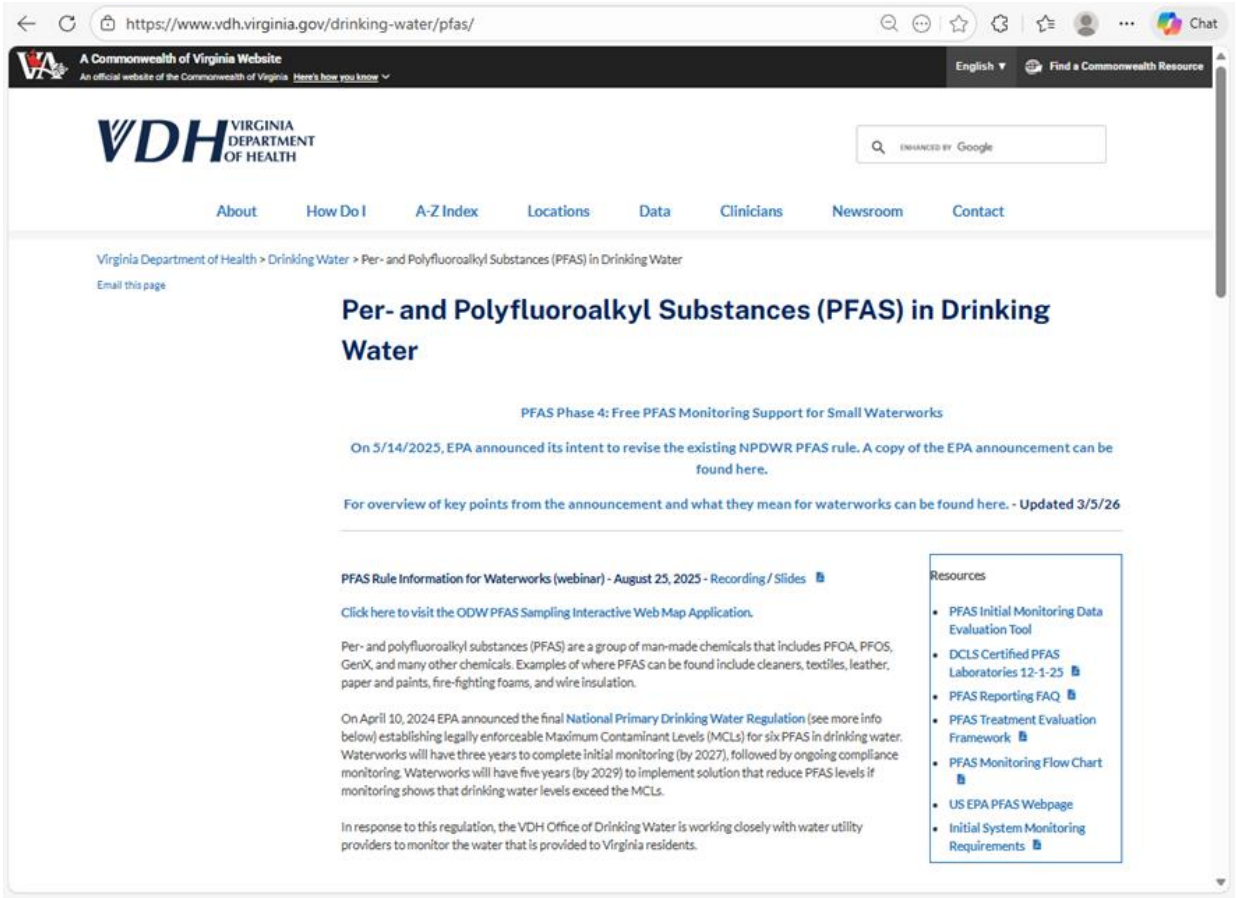
PFAS Data at www.vdh.virginia.gov/drinking-water/pfas



DEQ

PFAS Resources

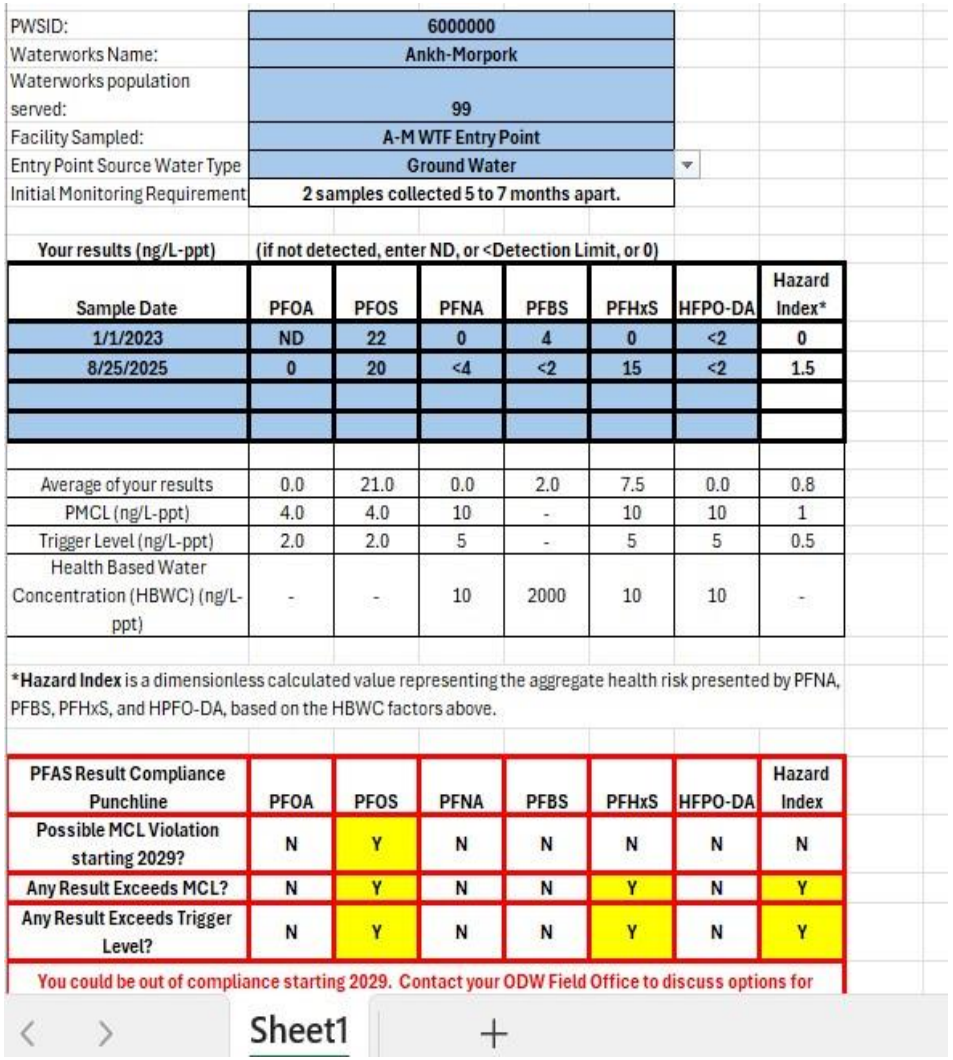
ODW PFAS website www.vdh.virginia.gov/drinking-water/pfas/



- Initial and Compliance Monitoring Timeline and Requirements
- PFAS Rule Updates
- Sampling Protocols
- List of Certified Labs
- Link to Webinars
- Financial Resources
- Treatment Evaluation Framework
- Sampling Results
- And many more

DEQ

PFAS Initial Monitoring Data Tool



PWSID:	6000000
Waterworks Name:	Ankh-Morpork
Waterworks population served:	99
Facility Sampled:	A-M WTF Entry Point
Entry Point Source Water Type	Ground Water
Initial Monitoring Requirement	2 samples collected 5 to 7 months apart.

Your results (ng/L-ppt) (if not detected, enter ND, or <Detection Limit, or 0)

Sample Date	PFOA	PFOS	PFNA	PFBS	PFHxS	HFPO-DA	Hazard Index*
1/1/2023	ND	22	0	4	0	<2	0
8/25/2025	0	20	<4	<2	15	<2	1.5
Average of your results	0.0	21.0	0.0	2.0	7.5	0.0	0.8
PMCL (ng/L-ppt)	4.0	4.0	10	-	10	10	1
Trigger Level (ng/L-ppt)	2.0	2.0	5	-	5	5	0.5
Health Based Water Concentration (HBWC) (ng/L-ppt)	-	-	10	2000	10	10	-

***Hazard Index** is a dimensionless calculated value representing the aggregate health risk presented by PFNA, PFBS, PFHxS, and HPFO-DA, based on the HBWC factors above.

PFAS Result Compliance Punchline	PFOA	PFOS	PFNA	PFBS	PFHxS	HFPO-DA	Hazard Index
Possible MCL Violation starting 2029?	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Any Result Exceeds MCL?	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Any Result Exceeds Trigger Level?	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y

You could be out of compliance starting 2029. Contact your ODW Field Office to discuss options for

Sheet1 +

- Tool for waterworks to self-evaluate initial monitoring data
- Tool is posted on the ODW PFAS webpage

DEQ

Planning for next steps

- **Compliance Monitoring**
  - Schedule/Frequency
  - Locations
  - Budget

- **Comply with PMCLs**
  - Calculate RAA
  - Compare against PMCLs
  - Exceedance?
  - Additional sampling
  - Identify compliance strategy
    - Treatment
    - New source
    - Regionalization
    - Blending

DEQ Updates

Max Wheeler
PFAS Program Coordinator
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
June 1, 2026

Anticipated DEQ Activities for Fall and Winter

- Fall 2025
  - ✓Submit General Assembly Report (Oct. 1)
  - ✓Self-reporting and monitoring notifications for 2025 high priority drinking water systems
- Winter 2025 - 2026
  - ✓Finalize 2026 Prioritization Plan
- Spring 2026
  - ❑Self-reporting and monitoring notifications for 2026 Prioritization Plan systems

2026 Prioritization Plan

- High – meets 1 of the following factors:
  - Cumulative Risk Index (CRI) > 90th percentile of systems with exceedances
  - Population served > 100k

- Medium – meets 1 of the following factors
  - CRI > 50% percentile of systems with exceedances
  - Population served > 10K

- Low – all others

- $$CRI = \frac{[PFOA_{ppt}]}{4.0\ ppt} + \frac{[PFOS_{ppt}]}{4.0\ ppt} + \frac{[HFPO\text{-}DA_{ppt}]}{10\ ppt} + \frac{[PFNA_{ppt}]}{10\ ppt} + \frac{[PFHxS_{ppt}]}{10\ ppt} + \frac{[PFBS_{ppt}]}{2000\ ppt}$$

DEQ

2026 PFAS Prioritization Plan

Systems Ranked High Priority CRI >= 8.1 (90th percentile) OR >100,000 customers served			
Marshall Waterworks	Waterloo Estates	Vint Hill	Bealeton Regional
Vista Pointe Landing	North Rivanna WTP	Botha Subdivision	WVWA*: Spring Hollow TF
FCWA*: Occoquan Reservoir	Newport News: Harwoods Mill	Newport News: Lee Hall	Stafford County Utilities: Smith Lake WTP
Norfolk: Moores Bridges WTP			
Systems Ranked Moderate Priority CRI >= 2.7 (50th percentile) OR >10,000 customers served			
Beacon Hill LCSA	Bethel Academy Subdivision	NCSA Wintergreen	Kavanaugh Meads
Town of Round Hill	New Baltimore Regional	Town of Middleburg	Norman Acres Subdivision
Floyd Co PSA	Clairmont Manor	Jones Estates Lynchburg Va LLC	Teel Brooke Estates
Lambert s Mobile Villa	Mountain View Elementary School	Aldie Water Company	Hardy Road Trailer Park Section 2
One Stop Trailer Park	Drysdale Subdivision	Hazel River	Skyline Court Apartments
Bellavista Estates	Town of Purcellville	Woodland Mobile Home Park	Town of Hamilton
Washington County Service Authority			

2026 Prioritization Ranking for PFAS Source Assessments. Systems that meet the CRI threshold are bold; systems that meet the customer threshold are in italics.
Notes: WVWA is short for Western Virginia Water Authority; FCWA is short for Fairfax County Water Authority.

DEQ

2026 PFAS Prioritization Plan

Systems Ranked High Priority CRI >= 8.1 (90th percentile) OR >100,000 customers served			
Marshall Waterworks	**Waterloo Estates**	**Vint Hill**	**Bealeton Regional**
Vista Pointe Landing	North Rivanna WTP	Botha Subdivision	WVWA*: Spring Hollow TF
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Norfolk: Moores Bridges WTP			
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Lambert's Mobile Villa	Mountain View Elementary School	Aldie Water Company	Hardy Road Trailer Park Section 2
One Stop Trailer Park	Drysdale Subdivision	Hazel River	Skyline Court Apartments
Bellavista Estates	Town of Purcellville	Woodland Mobile Home Park	Town of Hamilton
Washington County Service Authority			

2026 Prioritization Ranking for PFAS Source Assessments. Systems that meet the CRI threshold are bold; systems that meet the customer threshold are in italics. Outlined table cells indicate facilities that are new to the ranking. Notes: WVWA is short for Western Virginia Water Authority; FCWA is short for Fairfax County Water Authority.

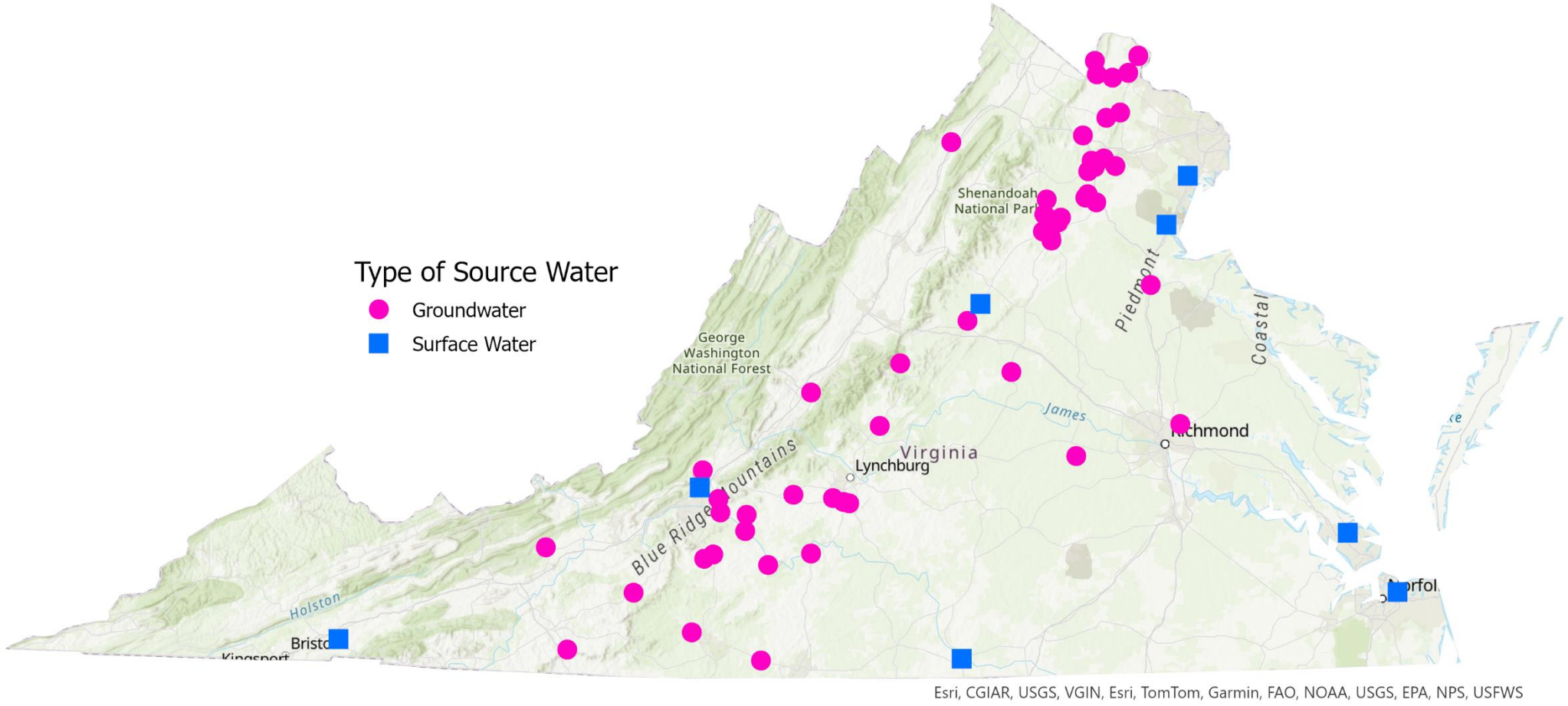
DEQ

2026 PFAS Prioritization Plan

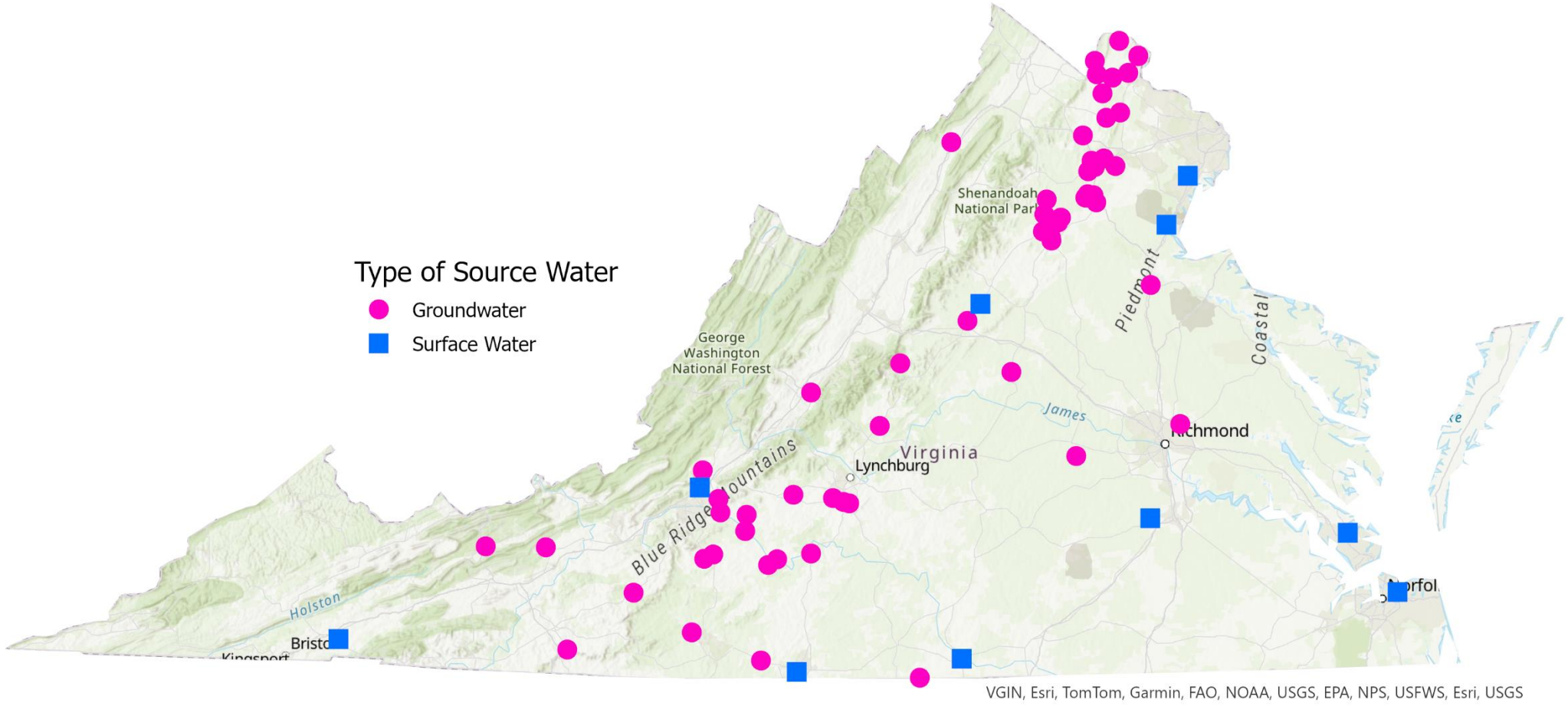
Systems Ranked Low Priority			
Heritage Estates	Harbor Ridge Homeowners Association Inc	Glenwood Mobile Home Park	Timber Ridge Subdivision
Twin Oaks Mobile Home Park	Dal Nita Hills	ABB Power TD Company Inc	Cascade Mountain Resort
Mountain View Trailer Park	Pine Hill	WVWA: Craig Avenue Well	Palmyra
Woodroam Subdivision	Lakeside Mobile Home Park	Hiway MHC LLC	Fairview Acres
Locust Gardens MHP	Harris Trailer Court	Town of Clarksville	Cascade Mobile Estates
Brown's Mobile Home Village	WVWA: Bush #1 Well	Mill Quarter Plantation	WVWA: Muse Spring TP
WVWA: North Lakes 6 Well	Town of Warrenton	Spring Meadows Meadow Gate	WVWA: Melissa Well

DEQ

Drinking Water Systems with PFAS Exceedances through July 2025



Drinking Water Systems with PFAS Exceedances through April 2026



DEQ

October 2025 Data Transfer

System Name	City/County	Water Source	PFOA	PFOS	PFBS	PFHxS	HFPO-DA	PFNA	Service Connections	Population
ABB Power T & D Company, Inc.	Bland County	GW	2	5.5	0	4	0	0	2	430
Bealeton Regional	Fauquier County	GU	20.3	13.7	11.5	3.8	0	0	1500	4250
Stafford County Utilities	Stafford County	SW	0	5.2	0	3	0	0	40289	123684
Washington County Service Authority	Washington County	SW	22	0	0	0	NA	0	20866	47574

DEQ

January 2026 Data Transfer

System Name	City/County	Water Source	PFOA	PFOS	PFBS	PFHxS	HFPO-DA	PFNA	Service Connections	Population
Bealeton Regional	Fauquier County	GU	44.6	31.1	18.8	7.5	0	5	1500	4250
Philomont Community Center	Loudoun County	GW	9.3	14	4.2	6.5	0	0	1	40
Purcellville, Town Of	Loudoun County	SW	10.8	0	10.4	3.1	0	0	3026	8929
Sheetz 221	Fauquier County	GW	0	4.4	4.2	0	0	0	1	3038
Stafford County Utilities	Stafford County	SW	2.7	5.7	2.1	3	0	0.58	40289	123684

DEQ

April 2026 Data Transfer

System Name	City/County	Water Source	PFOA	PFOS	PFBS	PFHxS	HFPO-DA	PFNA	Service Connections	Population
Appomattox River Water Authority	Chesterfield County	SW	<3.8	<9.5	<9.5	<9.5	<9.5	<3.8	13	0
Bealeton Regional	Fauquier County	GU	17.3	8.5	8.9	3.3	0	0	1500	4250
Danville, City of	Danville City	SW	9.1	2.1	1.5	1	0	0.97	18127	43055
Hamilton, Town of	Loudoun County	GW	3.2	5.4	1.9	2.5	0	0	700	2240
Lovettsville, Town of	Loudoun County	GW	6.74	3.88	5.48	2.4	0	0	972	2964
Mountain View Shores	Bedford County	GW	16.1	1.4	1.2	0.91	0	1	205	490
Norman Acres Subdivision	Culpeper County	GW	0	8.58	0	7.83	0	0	20	50
Virgilina, Town of	Halifax County	GW	4.6	100	24	110	0	0	110	300

DEQ

Data Transfers Summary – April 2026

	July 2024	October 2024	January 2025	April 2025	July 2025	October 2025	January 2026	April 2026
Number of Systems with Exceedances	27	11	27	5	4	4	5	8
Newly Identified	27	6	23	2	1	1	2	5
Previously Identified	0	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
Uniquely Identified Systems	27	33	56	58	59	60	62	67
By Water Source								
Surface Water Systems	7	2	1	2	3	2	2	2
Groundwater Systems	19	9	26	3	1	1	2	5
GUDI* Systems	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

*GUDI – Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water

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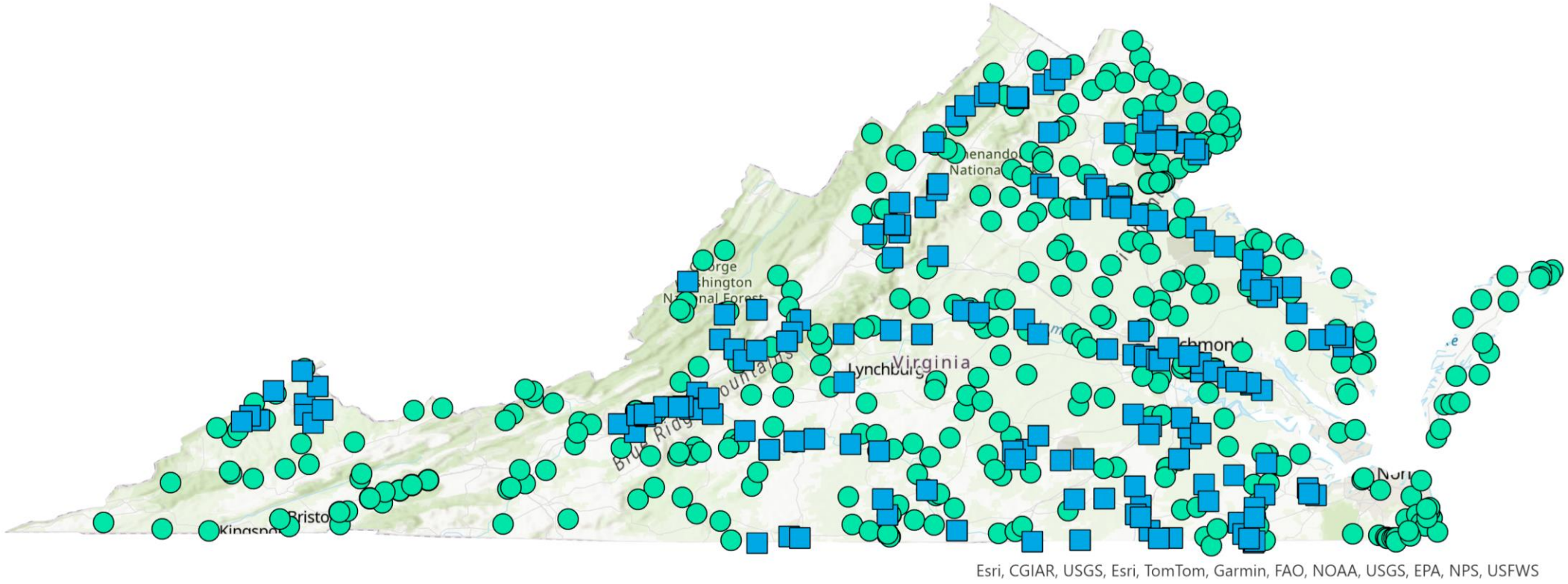
2025 Notification Update

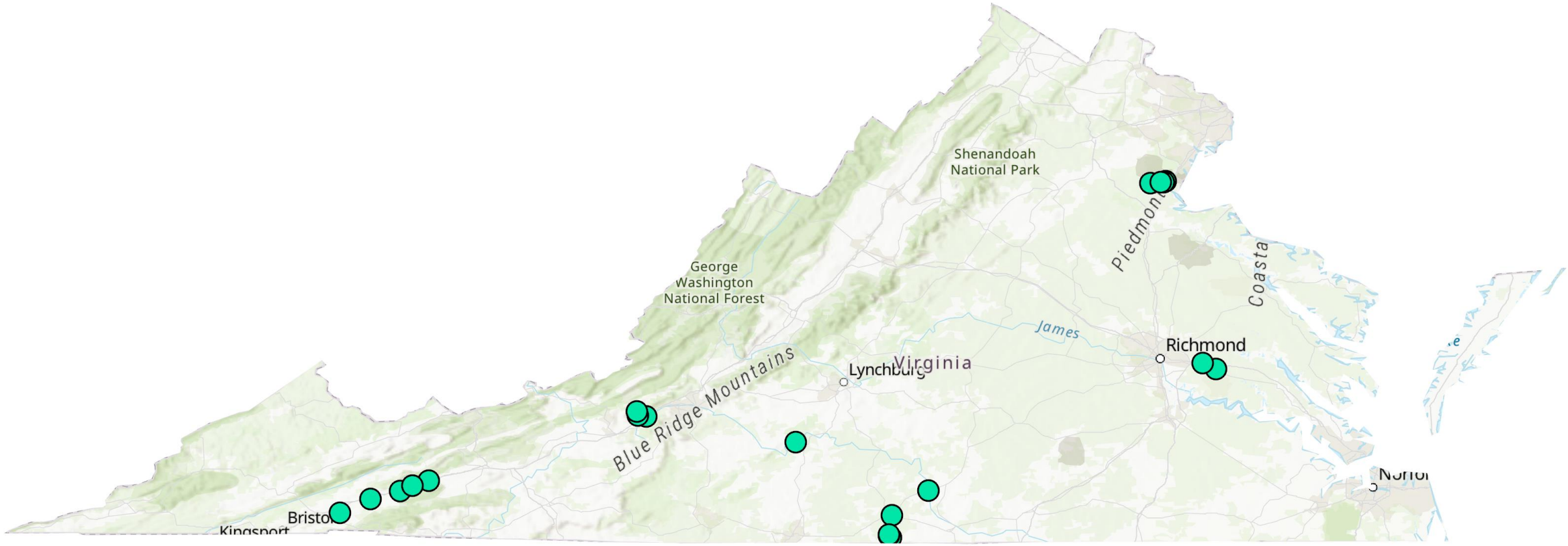
- 46 facilities received notification to monitor for PFAS
  - 1 facility was removed due to outfall not being in watershed
  - 4 facilities removed due to evidence showing they were unlikely to be impacting groundwater
- Of the remaining 41 facilities
  - 8 Facilities required to self-report PFAS use or manufacture
    - All data received
    - All 8 facilities reported no PFAS use or manufacture
  - 5 facilities have returned monitoring data – as of 5/19

Ambient PFAS Monitoring 2021 – 2025



DEQ

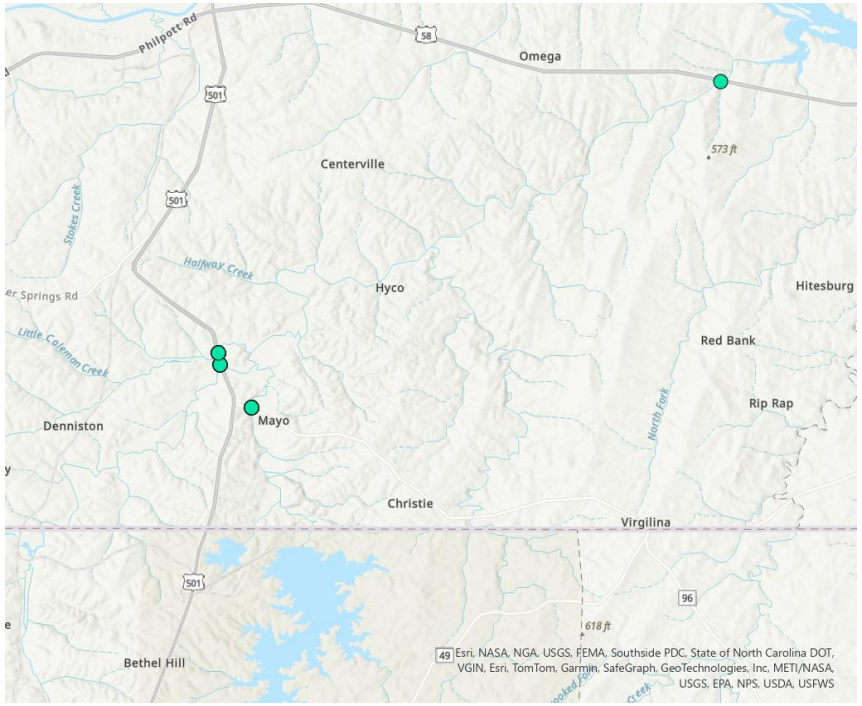
Water Column Monitoring 2025

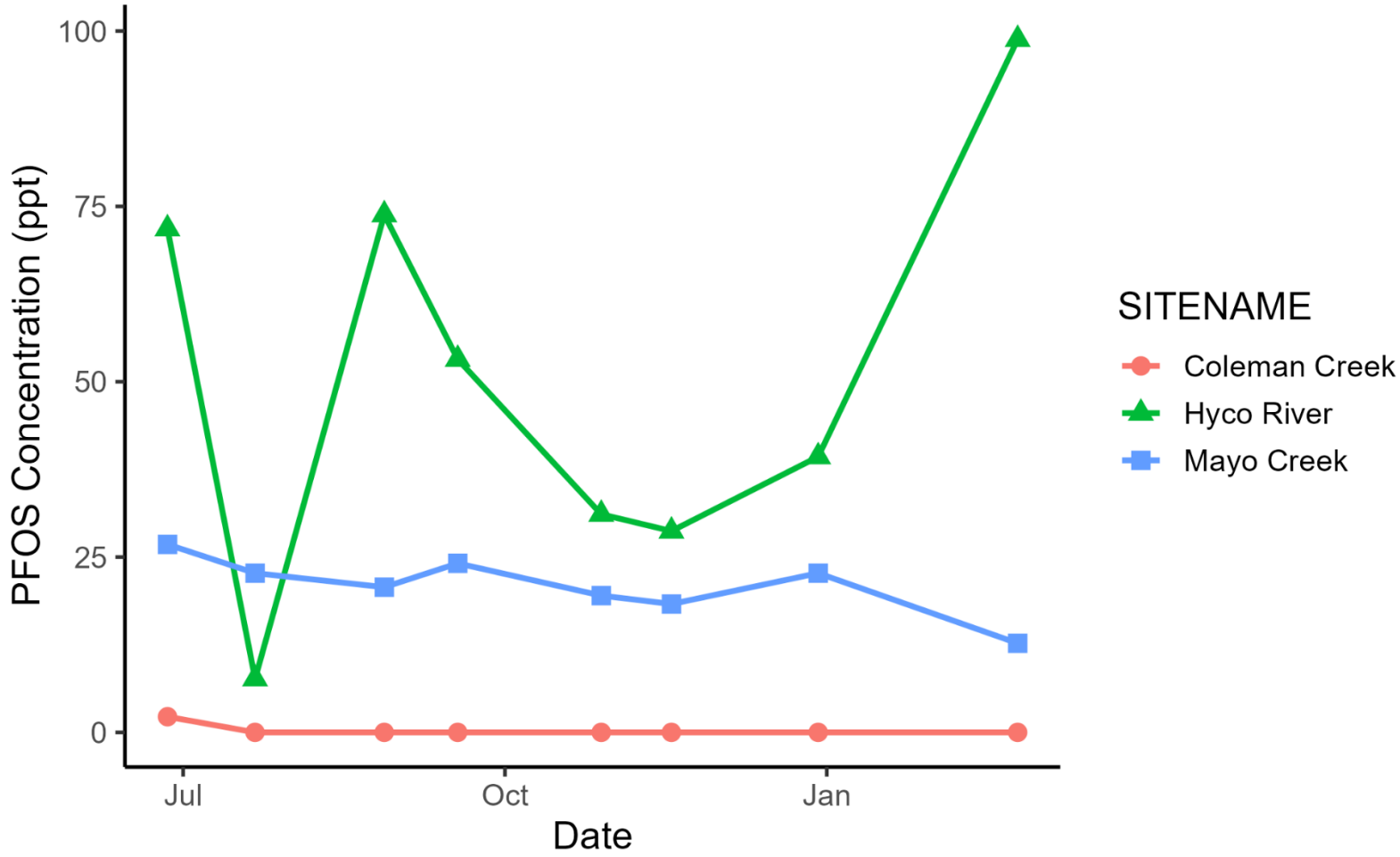


Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

DEQ

Water Column Monitoring 2025





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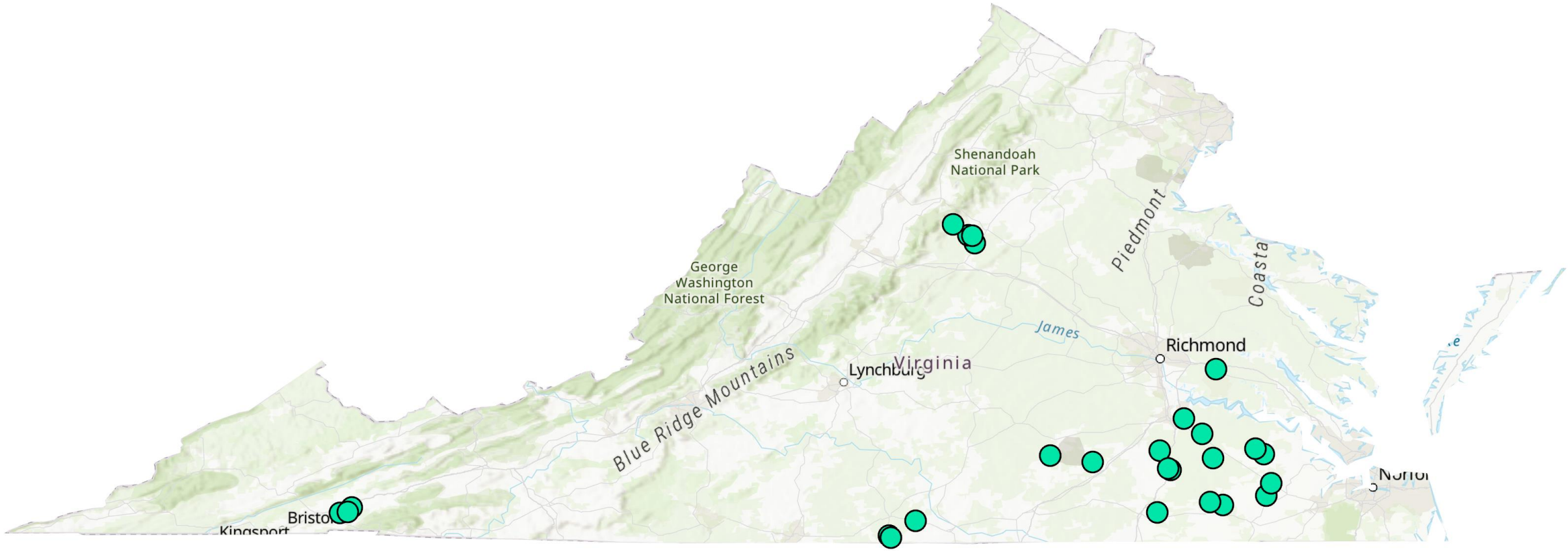
Planned Water Column Monitoring 2026



Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USFWS

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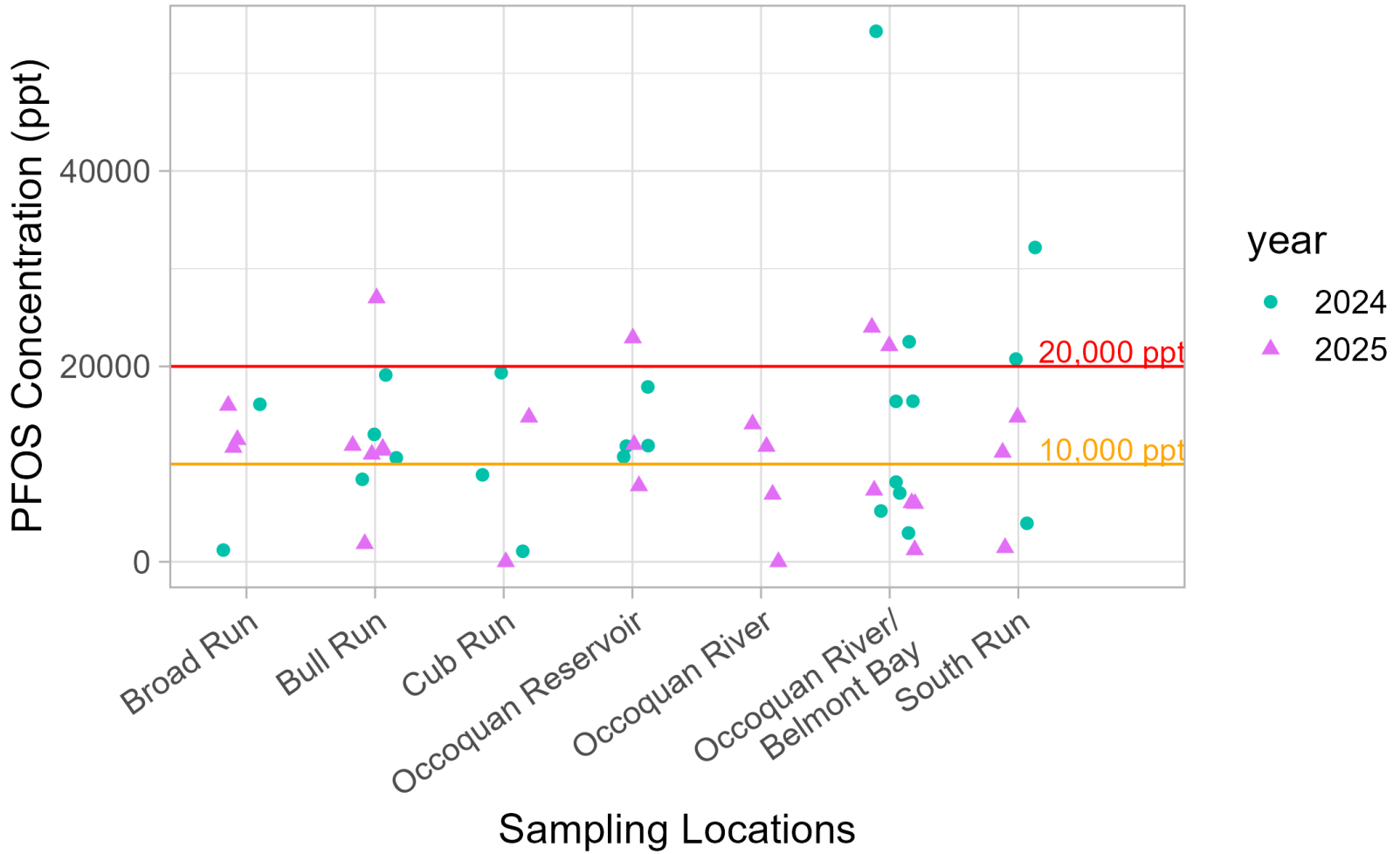
Occoquan Fish Tissue Monitoring (2024-2025)



PFOS concentrations across the Occoquan Watershed, each point represents a composite fish sample where PFOS was measured by Method 1633. For reference VDH's fish consumption guidelines are shown, at 20,000 ppt where VDH recommends no fish be consumed at 10,000 ppt where VDH recommends limiting consumption to 2 meals per month.

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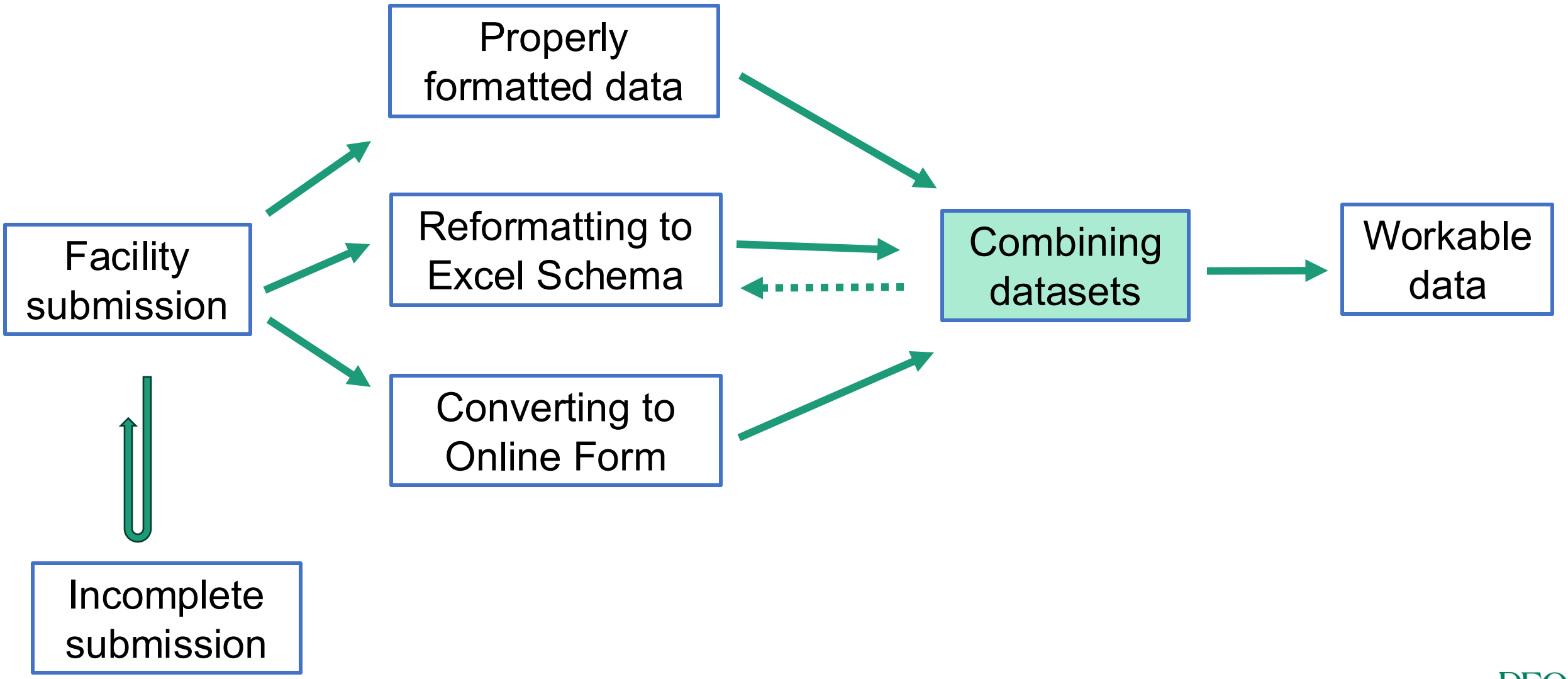
PFAS Data Management and Analysis

Gouri Mahadwar
PFAS Data Analyst
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
June 1, 2026

Data Received

- Around 315 submissions through the prior excel schema email method
  - Data continues to arrive outside of requested formats requiring submissions to be reformatted, or converted
  - This number does not include converted submissions
- Around 100 entries in the online PFAS reporting form
  - Online form rolled out in December 2025
  - Standardizes data formatting

Current Steps



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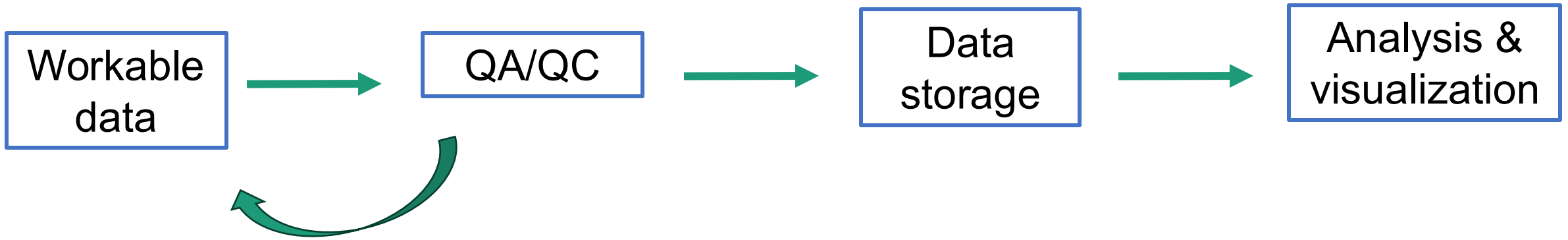
Data Next Steps



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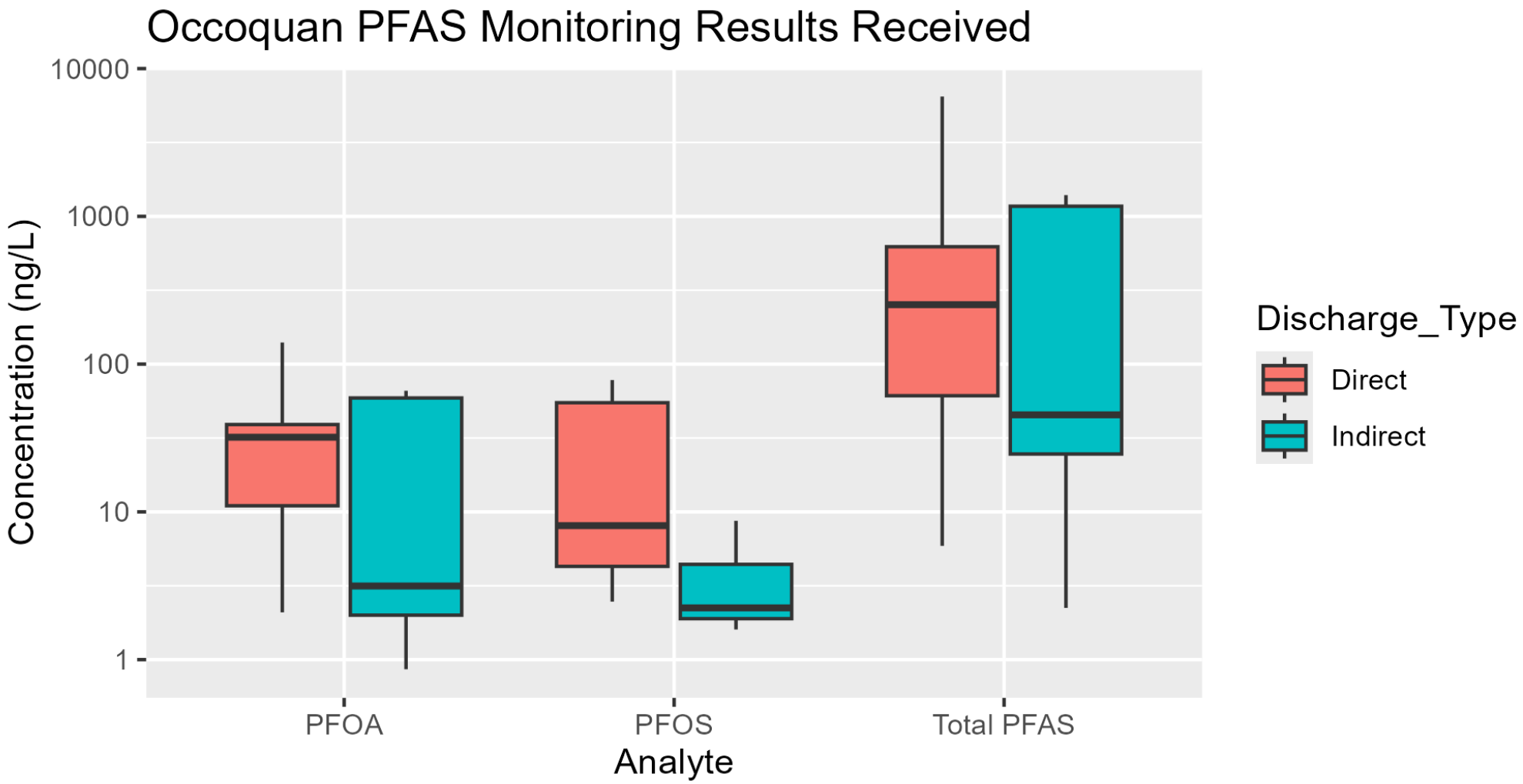
HB2050 Data summary

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HB1443/SB386 Implementation Update

Neil Zahradka
Manager, Office of Land Application Programs
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
June 1, 2026

The PEAC or work group shall develop recommendations for…

- (i) a PFAS sampling program for industrial residuals and industrial by-products that are land applied;
- (ii) a PFAS sampling program for fields where land application of sewage sludge, industrial residuals, and industrial by-products occurs;
- (iii) a source reduction strategy for when sewage sludge is found to contain elevated levels of PFAS;
- (iv) opportunities to expand PFAS remediation and disposal options in the Commonwealth;
- (v) additional studies regarding PFAS in soils;
- (vi) any appropriate revisions to the concentration-based biosolids management tiers established by this act;
- (vii) additional studies or appropriate PFAS sampling programs for sewage sludge from routine storage facilities with a Virginia Pollution Abatement permit; and
- (viii) a PFAS sampling program for groundwater and surface water.

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Approaching Recommendations

- Expanding PEAC to complement existing membership and add expertise.
- More frequent meetings
  - To balance biosolids with the existing PFAS in drinking water focus
  - Provide time to gather information, reflect, and discuss
- Aiming for preliminary recommendations at Spring 2027 meeting and finalize at Summer 2027 meeting.

The PEAC or work group shall develop recommendations for… [Subset specific to Land Application]

- (i) a PFAS sampling program for industrial residuals and industrial by-products that are land applied;
- (ii) a PFAS sampling program for fields where land application of sewage sludge, industrial residuals, and industrial by-products occurs;
- (v) additional studies regarding PFAS in soils;
- (vi) any appropriate revisions to the concentration-based biosolids management tiers established by this act;
- (vii) additional studies or appropriate PFAS sampling programs for sewage sludge from routine storage facilities with a Virginia Pollution Abatement permit;

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The PEAC or work group shall develop recommendations for… [Subset of broader PFAS topics]

- (iii) a source reduction strategy for when sewage sludge is found to contain elevated levels of PFAS;
- (iv) opportunities to expand PFAS remediation and disposal options in the Commonwealth;
- (viii) a PFAS sampling program for groundwater and surface water

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The PEAC or work group shall also…

- Recommend a reader-friendly format for presenting the compliance data for PFOS and PFOA … and other target analyte concentrations to landowners. The Department shall publish such recommendation by Oct. 1, 2026.

Reader Friendly Format

- "…The permit holder shall send the concentrations for PFOS and PFOA demonstrating compliance with this subdivision **and** *the concentrations for all other target analytes* required under subsection T in a reader-friendly format by email or mail to the landowner at every property at which the permit holder intends to land apply…"

- Known Challenges
  - PFOS and PFOA concentrations demonstrating compliance
  - 40 PFAS tested for reporting concentration with potential non-detects
  - Handling non-detects for average
  - Multiple WWTPs in a given land application event and
  - Which WWTP will be applied at a given site is uncertain two weeks out

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Reader Friendly Format – Structure

- Background
  - What are PFAS?
  - Information about the legislation and thresholds
- Results
  - Summary Paragraph
  - Plot Showing Compliance
  - Table of Additional PFAS results

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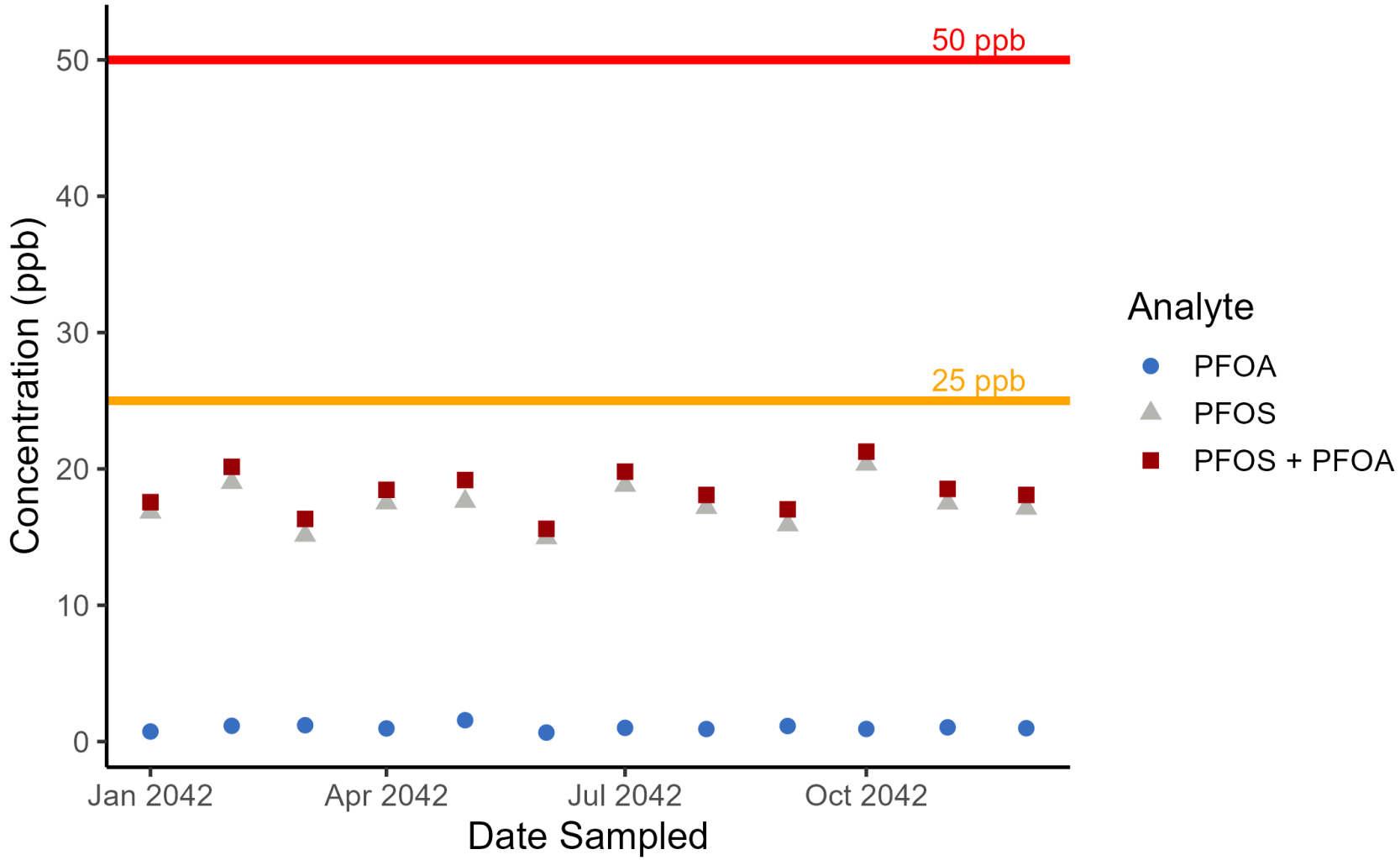
Reader Friendly Format – Background

- What are PFAS paragraph
  - What ideas/concepts should be included?
  - What should not be included?

- Data
  - What information should be included in text form?

DEQ

Reader Friendly Format – Compliance Data



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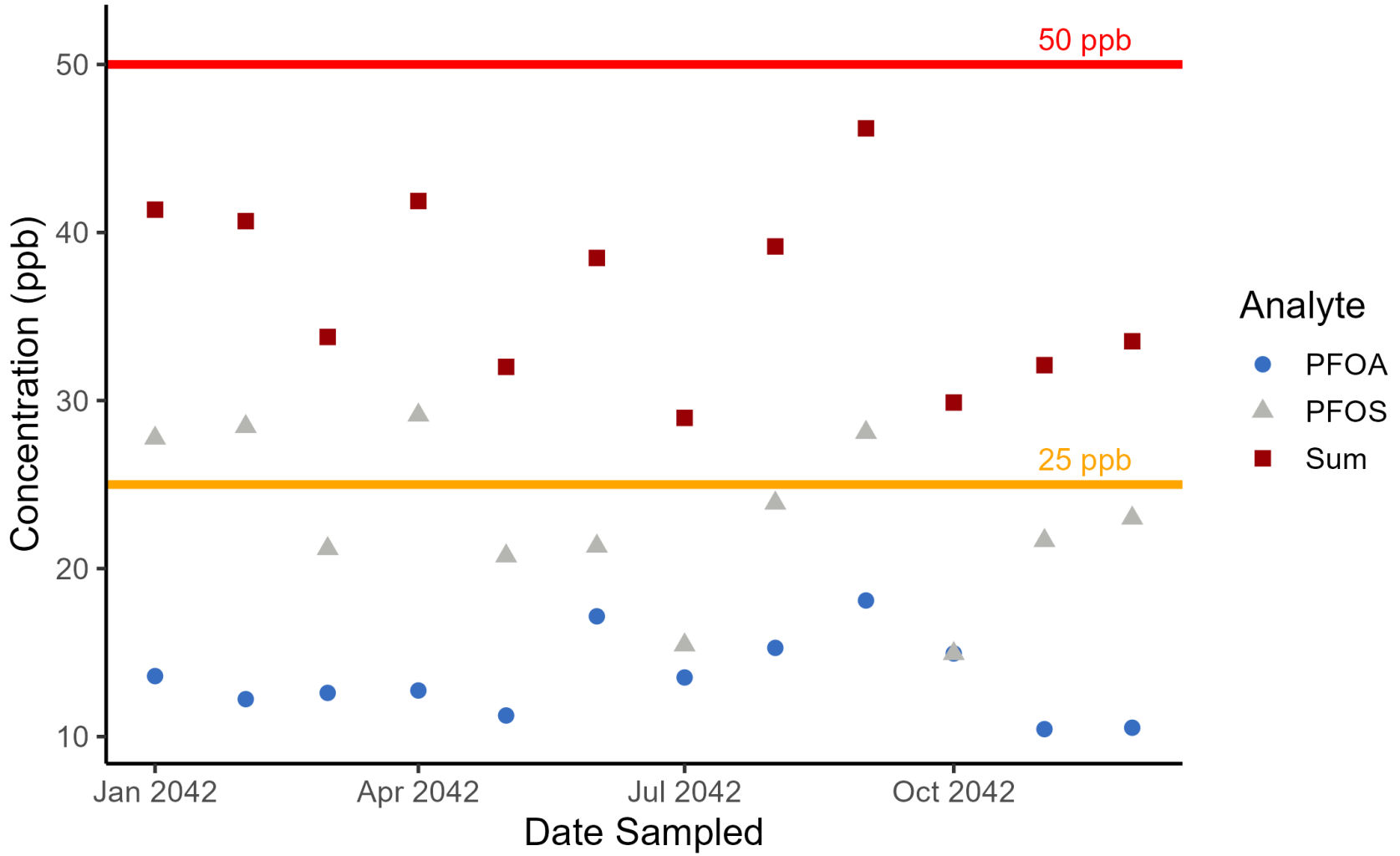
Reader Friendly Format – Compliance Data



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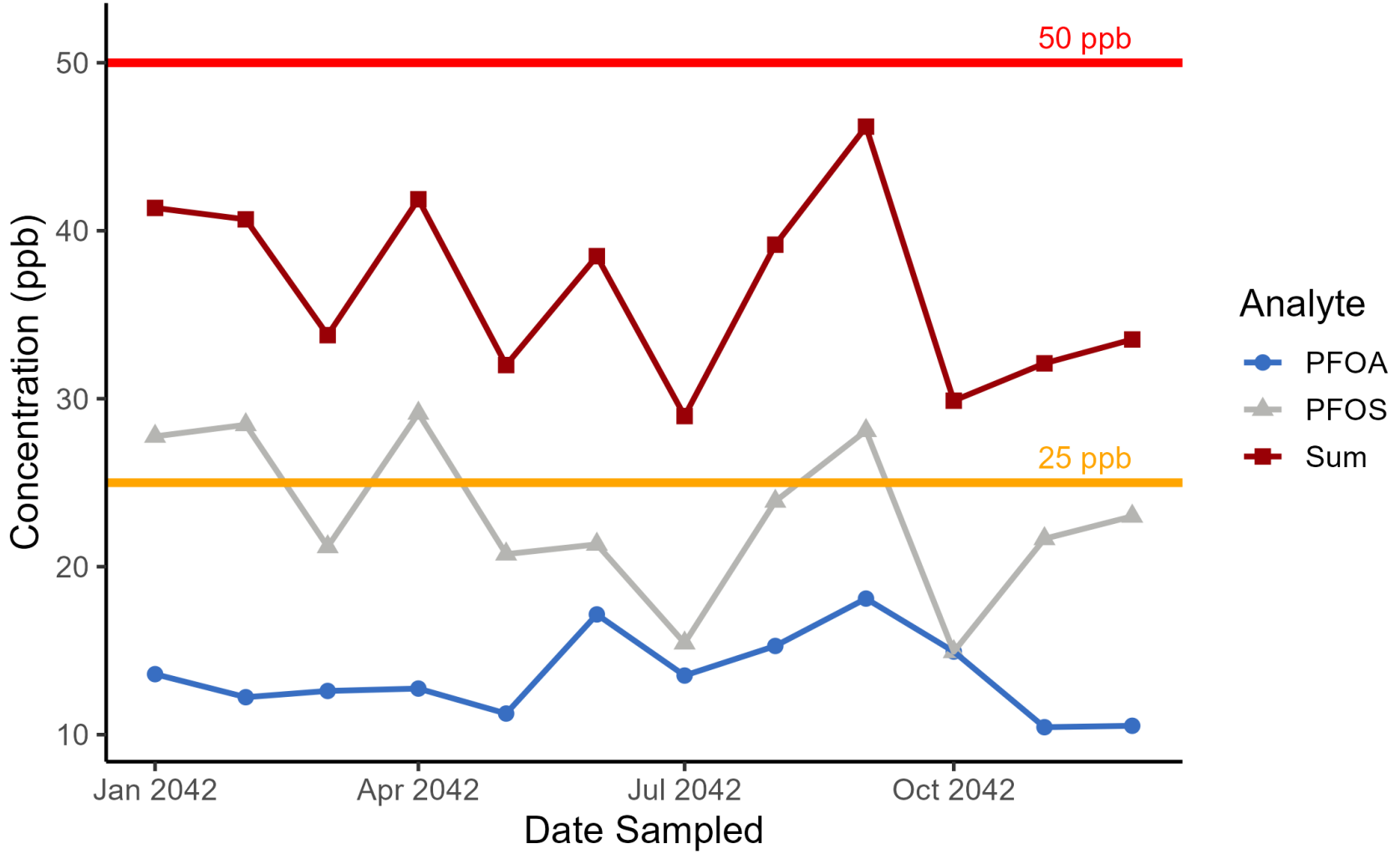
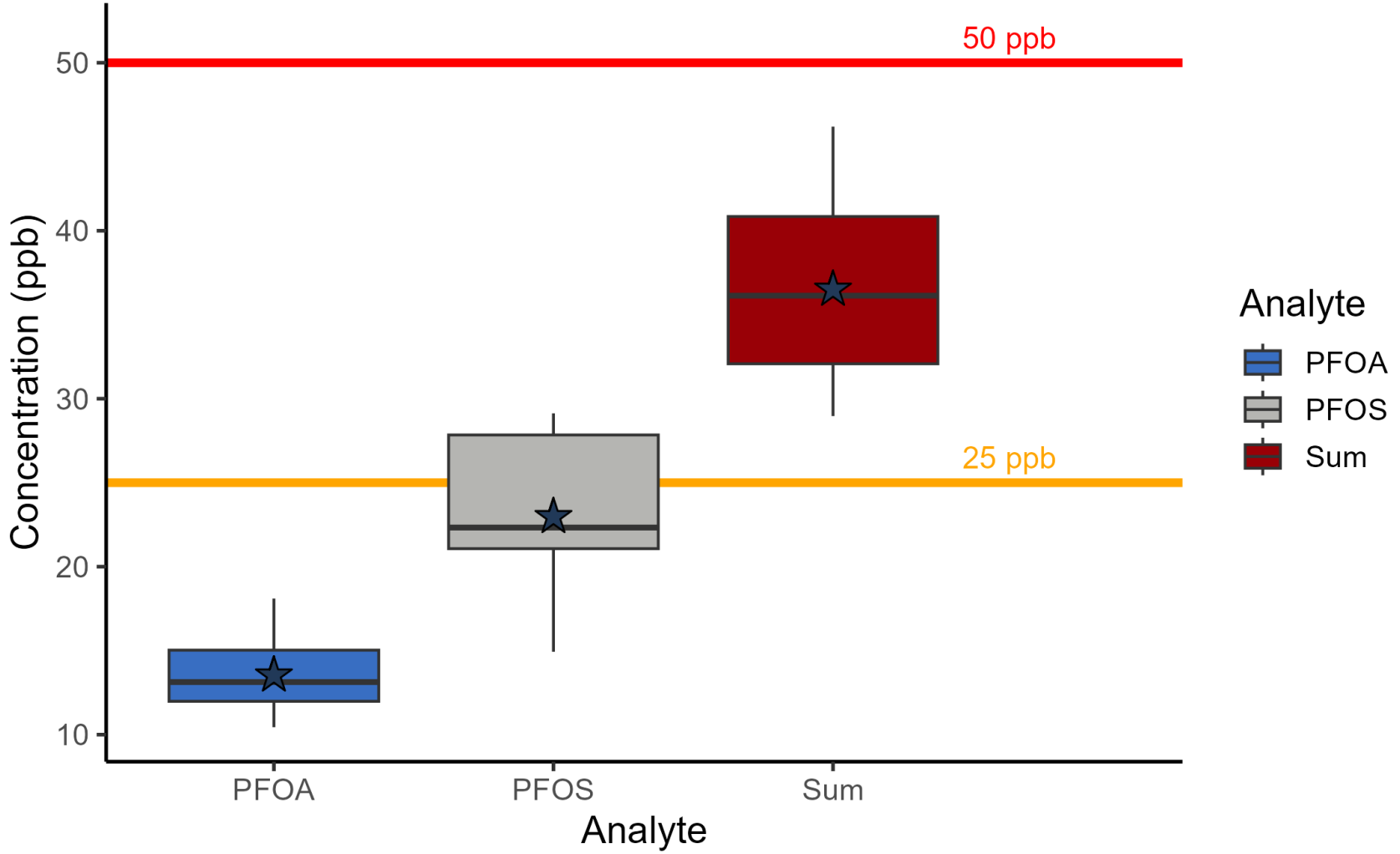
Reader Friendly Format – Compliance Data



DEQ

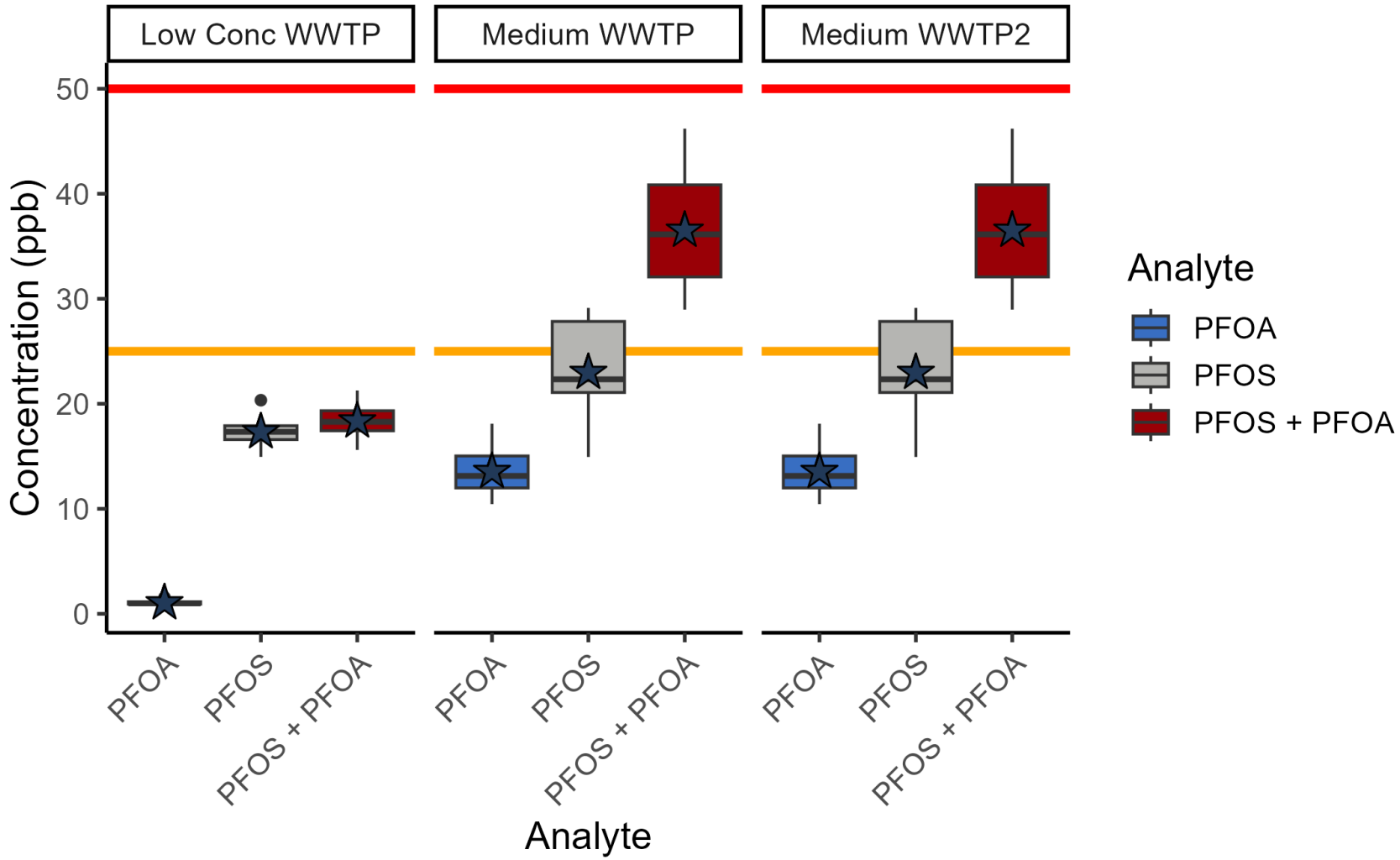
Reader Friendly Format – Compliance Data



Star indicates the average concentration.

DEQ

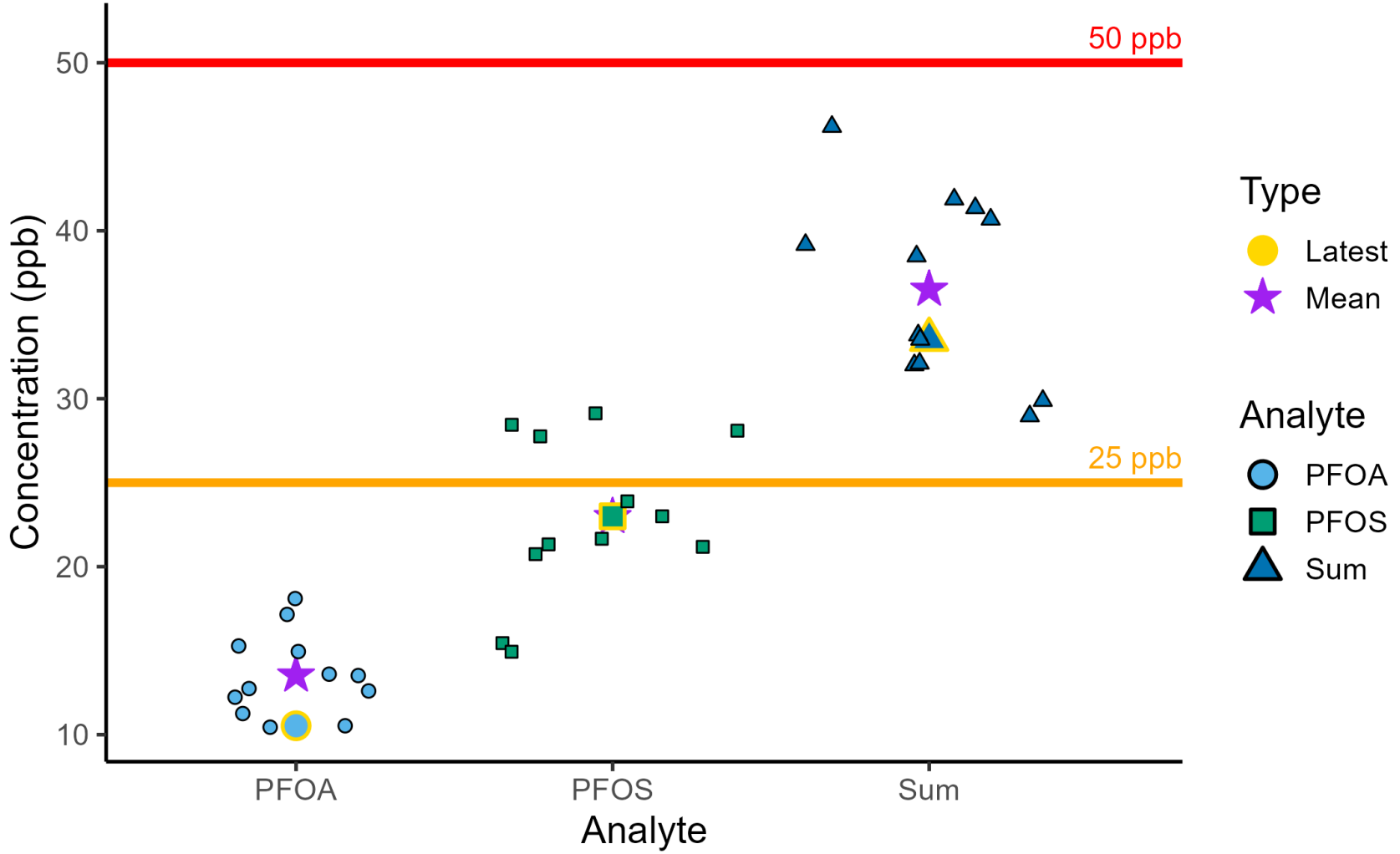
Reader Friendly Format – Compliance Data



Star indicates the average concentration.

DEQ

Reader Friendly Format – Compliance Data



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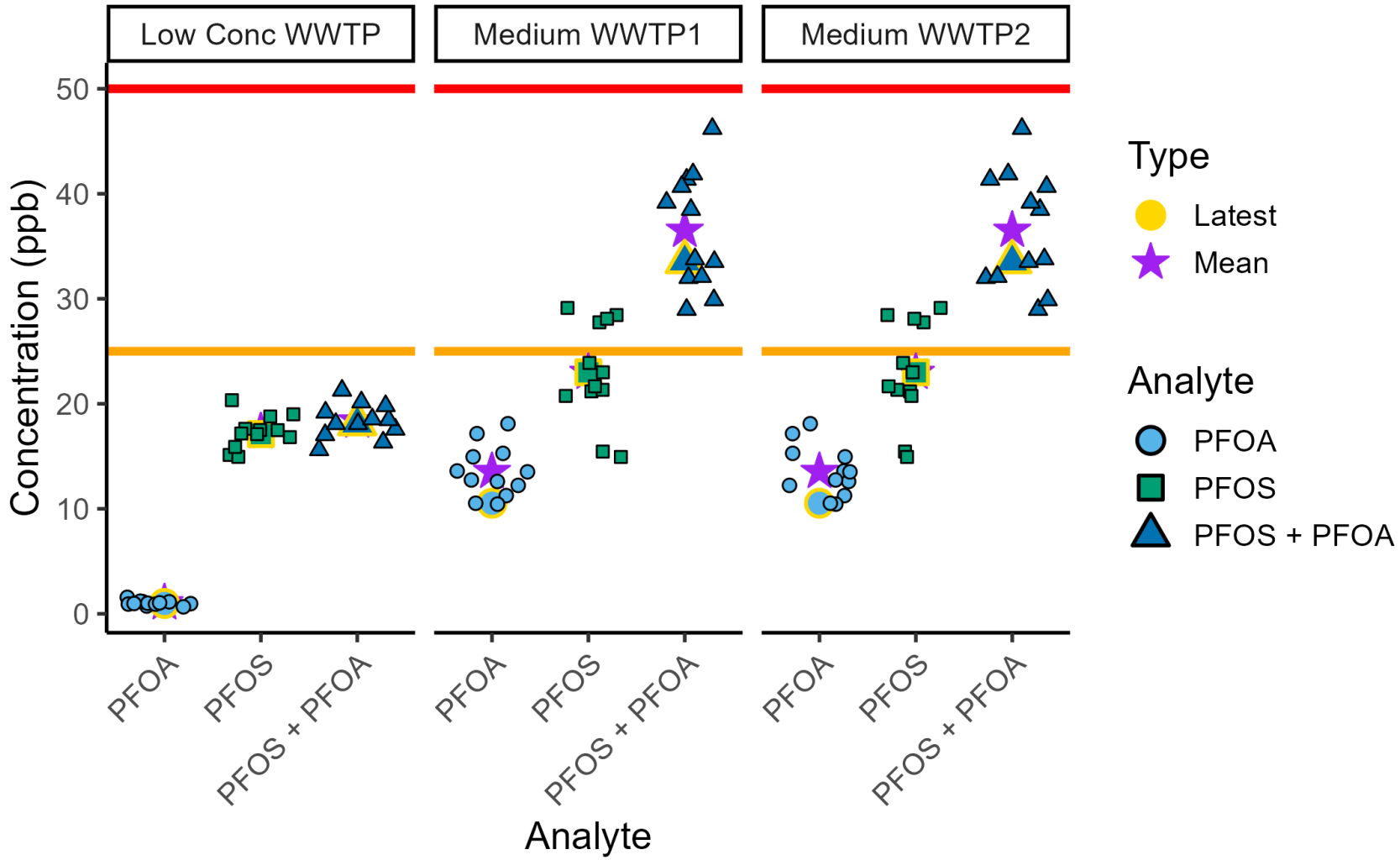
Reader Friendly Format – Compliance Data



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Public Input

Meeting Wrap-Up

DEQ

ELECTRONIC MEETINGS POLICY

ARTICLE I. ELECTRONIC MEETINGS POLICY – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Authority and Scope

A. Authority. This Electronic Meetings Policy (the "Policy") consisting of Articles I through II is adopted pursuant to the authorization of Va. Code § 2.2-3708.3 and is to be strictly construed in conformance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, Va. Code §§ 2.2-3700—3715. This Policy supersedes any prior policy of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee on electronic meetings.

B. Distinction from States of Emergency. This Policy shall not govern an electronic meeting conducted to address a state of emergency. Any meeting conducted by electronic communication means under such circumstances shall be governed by the provisions of Va. Code § 2.2-3708.2.

C. Readoption. This Policy shall be readopted at least once annually.

Section 2. Definitions.

As used in the two articles comprising the Policy, unless the context requires a different meaning:

"All-virtual public meeting" means a public meeting conducted by the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee using electronic communication means during which all members of the public body who participate do so remotely rather than being assembled in one physical location, and to which public access is provided through electronic communication means, as defined by Va. Code § 2.2-3701.

"Committee" includes any group of members of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee, however labeled or designated, created to perform delegated functions of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee or to advise the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee, regardless of where or how the committee meets, whether or not votes are cast in any meeting of the committee, or how many PFAS Expert Advisory Committee members are part of the committee. The term "committee" includes subcommittees.

"Meeting" means a meeting as defined by Va. Code § 2.2-3701.

Section 3. Committees

A. Committee Meetings to Be Public. Committees of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee (however labeled or designated) are public bodies under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act; and therefore, committee meetings (like meetings of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee itself) must be publicly noticed, publicly accessible, and memorialized by the taking

of minutes, as required by § 2.2-3707 of the Code of Virginia.

B. Quorum. The quorum for a committee meeting (like meetings of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee itself), whether held in-person or otherwise, shall be a majority of the committee members, or three members of the committee, whichever is more.

Section 4. Strict and Uniform Application of this Policy

This Policy shall be applied strictly and uniformly, without exception, to the entire membership, and without regard to the matters that will be considered or voted on at the meeting, and without regard to the identity of any member.

Section 5. Recording of Minutes

As with all meetings, minutes shall be taken for every all-virtual public meeting. Meeting minutes for all-virtual public meetings must clearly state that the meeting was held by electronic communication means and the type of electronic communication means.

ARTICLE II. ALL-VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETINGS

Section 1. When an all-virtual public meeting may be authorized

An all-virtual public meeting may be held only when:

(a) The PFAS Expert Advisory Committee has not had more than two all-virtual public meetings, or more than 50 percent of its meetings rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater, during the calendar year; and
(b) The PFAS Expert Advisory Committee's last meeting was not an all-virtual public meeting.

Section 2. All-Virtual Public Meeting Requirements

The following applies to any all-virtual public meeting of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee that is scheduled in conformance with this Policy:

(a) The meeting notice shall indicate that the public meeting will be all-virtual and that the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee will not change the method by which the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee chooses to meet without providing a new meeting notice that comports with § 2.2-3707 of the Code of Virginia.

(b) The PFAS Expert Advisory Committee shall provide public access by electronic communication means that allows the public to hear all participating members of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee.

(c) Audio-visual technology, if available, shall be used to allow the public to see the members of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee. When audio-visual technology is available, a member of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee shall, for purposes of a quorum, be considered

absent from any portion of the meeting during which visual communication with the member is voluntarily disconnected or otherwise fails or during which audio communication involuntarily fails.

(d) A phone number, email address, or other live contact information shall be provided to the public to alert the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee if electronic transmission of the meeting fails for the public, and if such transmission fails, the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee takes a recess until public access is restored;

(e) A copy of the proposed agenda and all agenda packets (unless exempt) shall be made available to the public electronically at the same time such materials are provided to the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee.

(f) The public shall be afforded the opportunity to comment through electronic means, including written comments, at meetings where public comment is customarily received.

(g) There shall be no more than two members of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee together in one physical location.

Section 3. Closed Session

If the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee goes into closed session, transmission of the meeting to the public will be suspended until the public body resumes to certify the closed meeting in open session.