State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

Sent via email: mpudoffice@sti.net

March 12, 2025

Susan Wages
General Manager
CA2210001 Mariposa Public Utility District
P.O. Box 494
Mariposa, CA 95338

NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW FOR MONITORING OF Mariposa Public Utility District (PWS NO. CA2210001) – PER-AND-POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

There is increasing statewide concern regarding the possible contamination of drinking water supplies by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). In response, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) initiated a comprehensive effort to investigate the nature and scope of the issue. As part of this effort, the State Water Board adopted General Order DW 2022-0001-DDW requiring select water systems to test for PFAS in accordance with the terms of the order. The order provides for additional water systems not listed in Exhibit A to be added upon receiving a Notice of Applicability.

You are receiving this Notice of Applicability because one or more water sources for your public water system is required to test under Order DW 2022-0001-DDW. Please review the attached Order carefully to determine the applicable requirements.

Exhibit A-amended (attached) lists your public water system sources that require testing under this Order. Exhibit B (attached) lists the PFAS chemicals targeted for monitoring, aligning with the EPA analytical method 533, and provides minimum detection levels. Effective April 1, 2025, your water system must begin monitoring the identified sources listed in Exhibit A for PFAS chemicals listed in Exhibit B and report all findings to the State Water Board – unless otherwise specified. Monitoring shall consist of quarterly samples beginning with the first calendar quarter after the issue date of this Notice of Applicability and continue until further notice. If the listed source(s) are no longer in

service, please notify your respective Division of Drinking Water (DDW) District office immediately.

In 2018, the Legislature passed, and the Governor signed, Assembly Bill 756 (AB 756). AB 756, which was codified as Health and Safety Code section 116378, provided the State Water Board with specific and increased authority to require public water systems to monitor for PFAS. AB 756 also increases the public notification process by varying degrees based on the concentration of PFAS detection. DDW developed a Frequently Asked Questions (AB 756 FAQ) to assist water systems.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116378, DDW is issuing the enclosed Order requiring testing for PFOA and PFOS along with additional analytes in the approved DDW testing methodology. As specified in the enclosed Order, your drinking water systems sources that are specifically listed in the Order are at risk for potential contamination by PFAS noted by the detections in recent UCMR5 monitoring for USEPA.

Links to additional resources are provided below:

AB 756 FAQ:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/pfos_and_pfoa/pfas_ab756_factsheet.pdf

PFAS sampling guidelines:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/pfos_and_pfoa/ddw-pfas-sampling-guidance-nov-2022.pdf

The State Water Board's PFAS investigation focused on drinking water with additional links to background information, previous investigation results, health information, Notification Levels, Response Levels, and other useful information:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/drinking_water.html

The State Water Board's PFAS investigation home page which includes many useful links, including a listing of ELAP accredited labs to test for PFAS using EPA method 533:
https://waterboards.ca.gov/pfas

Any person who is aggrieved by this Order may file a petition with the State Water Board for reconsideration of this Order. Information regarding filing petitions may be found at:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/petitions/index.html

The State Water Board appreciates the hard work of California's Public Water Systems in maintaining safe drinking water at all times. The information gathered from the enclosed Order will assist the State Water Board in its mission to protect water resources and to address risks to health caused by PFAS in drinking water.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Brenda Lopez at (559) 445-6050 and brenda.lopez@waterboards.ca.gov or email dwpdist11@waterboards.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Orlando M. Gonzalez

Digitally signed by Orlando M. Gonzalez
Date: 2025.03.12 11:41:15 -07'00'

Water Boards

Orlando M. Gonzalez, P.E.
Merced District Engineer
Division of Drinking Water
State Water Resources Control Board

cc: Chris Toledo, Chief Plant Operator (mpudwater1@gmail.com)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW

GENERAL ORDER REQUIRING MONITORING FOR PER AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES
CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 116378

The State Water Resources Control Board ("State Water Board" or "Board"), acting by and through its Division of Drinking Water ("Division"), hereby issues General Order No. DW 2022-0001-DDW (hereinafter "Order") pursuant to section 116378 of the Health and Safety Code, as set forth below:

1. WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 756 (2019-Garcia), approved by the Governor on July 31, 2019, and codified as Health and Safety Code section 116378, authorizes the State Water Board to require public water systems to monitor for per and polyfluoroalkyl substances ("PFAS"), in accordance with conditions set by the Board; and
2. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (a) requires a laboratory that has accreditation or certification pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code to perform the analysis of any material required by an order issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116378; and
3. WHEREAS, an order issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116378 may apply to an individual public water system, specific groups of water systems, or to all public water systems; and

4. WHEREAS, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116378, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code does not apply to an order issued to groups of public water systems or all public water systems; and
5. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (c)(1) states that if monitoring results in a confirmed detection, then a community water system or a nontransient-noncommunity water system must report that detection in the annual consumer confidence report. Section 116378, subdivision (c)(1) further states that unless the water source is taken out of use or new data becomes available to show that the applicable response level is no longer being exceeded, the community or nontransient-noncommunity water system will provide notice of the exceedance of the response level in the water system's consumer confidence report; and
6. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (c)(2) states that in addition to the notice required by subdivision (c)(1), for PFAS with notification levels, a community water system or nontransient-noncommunity water system must report a detection which exceeds the notification level as required by Health and Safety Code section 116455; and
7. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (c)(3) states that for PFAS with response levels where detected levels of a substance exceed the response level, a community water system or nontransient-noncommunity public water system must take the water source out of use, provide treatment or blending of the source, or provide public notification as specified therein; and
8. WHEREAS, among other things, Health and Safety Code section 116455 requires that within 30 days of a confirmed detection of a contaminant found in drinking water delivered by a public water system for human consumption that is in excess of a notification level set by the State Water Board, the public water

system which supplies water directly to the end user must notify the public water system's governing body and the governing body of any local agency whose jurisdiction includes areas supplied with drinking water by the water system. A local agency means a city or county. If the water system is a water company regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission ("Commission"), then the water system must also notify the Commission; and

9. WHEREAS, on August 22, 2019, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116455, the State Water Board: (1) updated the notification level for perfluorooctanoic acid ("PFOA") from 0.000014 mg/L to 0.0000051 mg/L; (2) updated the notification level for perfluorooctanesulfonic acid ("PFOS") from 0.000013 mg/L to 0.0000065 mg/L ; and
10. WHEREAS, on August 22, 2019, the Division requested the development of Public Health Goals (PHG) from the Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) for PFOA and PFOS; and
11. WHEREAS, on February 6, 2020, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116455, the State Water Board: (1) changed the response levels from a total combined PFOA and PFOS concentration of 0.000070 mg/l to 0.000010 mg/L for PFOA and 0.000040 mg/L for PFOS; and
12. WHEREAS, on March 5, 2021, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116455, the State Water Board established a perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) notification level of 0.0005 mg/L and response level of 0.005 mg/L; and
13. WHEREAS, on October 31, 2022, pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116455, the State Water Board established a perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) notification level of 0.000003 mg/L and response level of 0.00002 mg/L; and
14. WHEREAS, the State Water Board previously issued Orders DW 2020-0003 and DW 2021-0001 to various parties to monitor for PFAS; and

15. WHEREAS, the State Water Board intends, through this Order, to update the monitoring requirements for PFAS, based on the results of monitoring to date; and
16. WHEREAS, by and through this Order, the State Water Board is exercising its authority under Health and Safety Code section 116378 to require those public water systems listed in Exhibit A to this Order to monitor for PFAS in accordance with the conditions set forth below.

THEREFORE, the State Water Board, by and through its Division of Drinking Water, hereby expressly and completely rescinds Order DW 2021-0001 and Order DW 2020-0003 in their entirety and orders that the public water systems listed in Exhibit A to this Order, and if not listed, receives at a later date a Notice of Applicability, monitor for PFAS as follows:

1. On or before March 31st, 2023, collect a sample from the sources listed in Exhibit A to be analyzed for PFAS. Samples must be collected at least once each calendar quarter thereafter.
2. Public water systems that receive a permit amendment from DDW to treat for PFAS which specifies on-going PFAS monitoring requirements may submit a request to their DDW District Engineer for a modification or waiver to the monitoring required under this Order.
3. Samples collected must be analyzed using a laboratory accredited by the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) for analysis of PFAS using EPA Method 533. The laboratory must conduct and report electronically a complete analysis for all PFAS analytes under EPA Method 533.
4. A PFAS detection is a positive finding of a quantifiable amount above the established detection level requirement for any PFAS analyte tested pursuant to this Order. For the purposes of meeting the requirements in Health and Safety Code section 116378, the established detection level requirement for each PFAS

analyte will be identified as the Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL). The detection level requirement for each PFAS constituent for which monitoring is required in this Order is identified by the State Water Board and attached to this Order.

5. If a laboratory reports the detection of PFAS in any sample at a concentration greater than the established detection level, the water system will have the option of collecting one or two confirmation samples within 30 days of being notified of the initial detected result by the laboratory.
6. If a PFAS detection is followed by a confirmation sample with a result less than the reporting level, a second confirmation sample may be taken by the water system. Both the first and second confirmation samples must be collected within 30 days of the notification by the laboratory of the initial detected sample result. An initial detected result will be disregarded if both confirmation samples do not show the detection of the PFAS contaminant. If no confirmation sample – or only one confirmation sample – is collected, the initial detection must be presumed to be confirmed.
7. If the PFAS detection is confirmed, results of the initial and confirmation samples will be averaged to determine if the confirmed detection is greater than the applicable notification level and/or response level. For calculation purposes, a result below the established detection level will be assigned a value of zero when averaging.
8. If the PFAS detection is confirmed, the detection must be reported in the water system's annual consumer confidence report.
9. If two consecutive quarters of testing results are below those listed on the CCRDL attached, the public water system may submit a request to their DDW District Engineer for a modification or reduction in monitoring.

10. If the results of a PFAS detection are confirmed to exceed a notification level, the water system must report the detection as required by Health and Safety Code section 116455. Section 116455 notification is required within 30 days after the water system is first informed by the laboratory of a confirmed detection of the contaminant that exceeds the notification level. As required by section 116455, if the public water system is a retail water system, then the person operating the retail water system must notify the retail water system's governing body and the governing body of any local agency whose jurisdiction includes areas supplied with drinking water by the retail water system. If the public water system is a wholesale water system, then the person operating the wholesale water system must notify the wholesale water system's governing body and the water systems that are directly supplied with that drinking water.
11. The specific methodology to determine response level exceedances is dependent on the PFAS analyte and health endpoint. An exceedance may be determined by calculating a quarterly running annual average (QRAA), a single or confirmed sample, or as prescribed in the PFAS analytes Notification Level Issuance by DDW. To determine whether monitoring shows an exceedance of a response level, refer to the appropriate methodology of the PFAS analyte. Exhibit B provides a summary of this information but may not be inclusive as new advisory levels are issued.
12. To determine whether monitoring shows an exceedance of a response level for those PFAS analytes that do not use the QRAA method, either a single sample or a confirmed sample is used to determine if the response level is exceeded. Except for PFHxS, if laboratory analysis detects the presence of a constituent in any sample above the response level, the water system will have an option to conduct a confirmation sample within 30 days of being notified of the result by the laboratory. If a confirmation sample is collected and analyzed, all results will

be averaged. For PFHxS, if laboratory analysis detects the presence of a constituent in any sample above the response level, the water system will not have an option to conduct a confirmation sample and can request to the laboratory the use of the field duplicate to confirm the results. If the duplicate is analyzed, the result will be averaged.

13. To determine whether monitoring shows an exceedance of a response level for those PFAS analytes using the QRAA method, the water system must calculate a quarterly running annual average (QRAA). The QRAA means the average of sample results taken at an individual source, treatment effluent, or delivered water locations for the identified source during four calendar quarters. The QRAA is re-calculated each quarter using the most recent four quarters of results. A single sample may result in the exceedance of the response level. If any sample would cause the QRAA to exceed a response level, the water source would be deemed to have exceeded the response level. If sampling has just begun and there are less than 4 quarters of results to average, then the other quarters will be considered to have a zero value and the quarterly results would be divided by four. If a system takes more than one sample in a quarter, the average of all the results for that quarter must be used when calculating the running annual average. If a system fails to complete four consecutive quarters of monitoring, the running annual average must be based on an average of the available data by dividing the available data by the number of quarters for which data is available.
14. If any monitoring is undertaken pursuant to this Order results in a concentration of PFAS in the water entering the distribution system that exceeds a response level, the water system must either (1) take the source out of service immediately; (2) utilize treatment or blending; or (3) provide public notification of

the response level exceedance. Additionally, the exceedance of the response level must be reported in the annual consumer confidence report.

15. In addition to the sources listed in this Order, public water systems that provide treatment (example, blending, granular activated carbon, ion exchange, or reverse osmosis treatment) can also sample the treated or delivered water to determine notification requirements. If treated water or delivered water samples are proposed to be collected, please contact the local DDW district office for input on sampling location and configuration.
16. Public notification for community or nontransient-noncommunity water systems that are delivering water exceeding a response level must meet the requirements of Health and Safety Code section 116378 and either take the source out of use or complete the public notification requirements.
17. The results of all analyses conducted pursuant to this Order must be reported to the Board by the analyzing laboratory using the EDT (Electronic Data Transfer) process in accordance with Section 64469 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. Analytical results must be reported no later than the 10th day of the month following the completion of the analysis.

The State Water Board reserves the right to make modifications to this Order as it may deem necessary to protect public health and safety. Such modifications must be issued as amendments to this Order and must be effective upon issuance.

SEVERABILITY

The requirements of this Order are severable, and each public water system listed in Exhibit A must comply with each and every provision thereof notwithstanding the effectiveness of any provision.

FURTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION

The California Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes the State Water Board to issue a citation or order with the assessment of administrative penalties to a public water system for violation or continued violation of the requirements of the California Safe Drinking Water Act or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder including. The California Safe Drinking Water Act also authorizes the State Water Board to take action to suspend or revoke a permit that has been issued to a public water system if the public water system has violated applicable law or regulations or has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board, and to petition the superior court to take various enforcement measures against a public water system that has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board.

October 31, 2022

Darrin Polhemus, Deputy Director
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

Date

Exhibit A – List of Sources Subject to General Order DW 2022-0001-DDW
Exhibit B - Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels (CCRDL) and Advisory Levels

Exhibit A-amended – List of Sources Subject to General Order No. DW 2022-0001-DDW

Instructions: This table is to be used by Districts to maintain a list of sources subject to the GENERAL ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW.

County: Mariposa County

Regulating Agency: Merced District 11

PWS ID: CA 2210001

PS Code: CA2210001_015_015

Source Name: MPUD WELL 06

Exhibit A-amended

County	Regulating Agency	PWS ID	Water System Name	PS Code	Source Name
Mariposa	Merced District 11	CA2210001	Mariposa Public Utility District	CA2210001_015_015	MPUD WELL 06

Exhibit B - CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DETECTION LEVELS (CCRDL) and ADVISORY LEVELS

	Constituent	CCRDL[1], ng/L	Notification Level, ug/L or ng/L	Response Level, ug/L or ng/L	Exceedance Methodology[2]
1	11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	5			
2	1*H*,1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	5			
3	1*H*,1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	3			
4	1*H*,1*H*, 2*H*, 2*H*-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	5			
5	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	3			
6	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	2			
7	hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)	5			
8	nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	20			
9	perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	3			
10	perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	4			
11	perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	3			
12	perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	3	0.5 ug/L	5 ug/L	Single or confirmed sample[2a]
13	perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	5			
14	perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	3			
15	perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	3			

	Constituent	CCRDL[1], ng/L	Notification Level, ug/L or ng/L	Response Level, ug/L or ng/L	Exceedance Methodology[2]
16	perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	3			
17	perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	3			
18	perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	3	3 ng/L	20 ng/L	Single or confirmed sample[2b]
19	perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	3			
20	perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	4			
21	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	4	6.5 ng/L	40 ng/L	QRAA[2c]
22	perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	4	5.1 ng/L	10 ng/L	QRAA[2c]
23	perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	4			
24	perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	3			
25	perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2			

NOTES:

1. The CCRDL is based on the US EPA UCMR 5 minimum reporting levels (MRLs) for 25 EPA 533 constituents. Reference: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/ucmr5-factsheet.pdf

2. The specific methodology to determine response level exceedances is dependent on the PFAS analyte and health endpoint. An exceedance may be determined by a single or confirmed sample, by calculating a quarterly running annual average (QRAA), or as prescribed in the PFAS analytes Notification Level Issuance by DDW

   a. Single or confirmed sample for PFBS: If laboratory analysis results exceed the response level, the water system will have an option to conduct a confirmation sample within 30 days of being notified of the result by the laboratory. If a

confirmation sample is collected and analyzed, results will be averaged within that quarter to determine if the confirmed detection is greater than the response level.

b. Single or confirmed sample for PFHxS: If the laboratory analysis result exceeds the response level (RL), the laboratory will notify the PWS within 48 hours of obtaining the result. The water system could request to the laboratory the use of the field duplicate to confirm the results. If the duplicate is analyzed, the result will be averaged. If the average result is higher than the RL, report the result to State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) within 48 hours of receiving the results. If the average does not exceed the RL, inform the SWRCB of the results within seven days of the receipt of the confirmation sample analytical result.

c. QRAA: Using the QRAA method, the water system must calculate a quarterly running annual average (QRAA). The QRAA means the average of sample results taken at an individual source, treatment effluent, or delivered water locations for the identified source during four calendar quarters. The QRAA is re-calculated each quarter using the most recent four quarters of results. A single sample may result in the exceedance of the response level. If any sample would cause the QRAA to exceed a response level, the water source would be deemed to have exceeded the response level. If sampling has just begun and there are less than 4 quarters of results to average, then the other quarters will be considered to have a zero value and the quarterly results would be divided by four.

3. Shaded cells represent the analytes that DDW is requesting health-based recommendations and advisory levels.