

**AMENDED ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW**

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

**ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW**

**Issued: October 31, 2022**

**Amended: January 29, 2026**

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

The State Water Resources Control Board (“State 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 Board to require public water systems to monitor for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”), in accordance with provisions 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, chapter 3.5 (commencing with section 11340) of part 1 of division 3 of title 2 of the Government Code does not apply to this Order pursuant to Health

## **AMENDED ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW**

and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (b) and Government Code section 11352, subdivision (f); and

5. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (c) states requirements for confirmed detections of PFAS, exceedances of notification levels, and exceedances of response levels; and
6. WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 116378, subdivision (c)(2), states that in addition to the notice required by the section, for PFAS with notification levels, Community Water Systems (CWS) and nontransient noncommunity water system (NTNCWS) shall report a detection which exceeds the notification level as required by Health and Safety Code section 116455; and
7. WHEREAS, the State Water Board has established notification and response levels for PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFHxS, and perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), and plans to establish notification and response levels for perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) following receipt of a recommendation from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). These notification and response levels can be found in a summary table on the State Water Board's PFAS webpage; and
8. WHEREAS, on April 5, 2024, OEHHA announced adoption of public health goals for PFOA and PFOS of 0.007 ng/L and 1 ng/L, respectively; and
9. WHEREAS, on May 27, 2025, the Division requested that OEHHA develop a public health goal for PFHxS; and
10. WHEREAS, the State Board previously issued Orders DW 2020-0003 and DW 2021-0001 to various public water systems to monitor for PFAS; and
11. WHEREAS, the State Board intends, through this Order, to update the monitoring requirements for PFAS, based on the results of monitoring to date; and

## AMENDED ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW

12. WHEREAS, by and through this Order, the State 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 provisions set forth below.

THEREFORE, the State 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, that 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 the Division to treat for PFAS which specifies on-going PFAS monitoring requirements may submit a request to their Division District Engineer for a modification or waiver to the monitoring required under this Order.
3. Samples collected shall be analyzed by a laboratory accredited by the California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) for analysis of PFAS using EPA Method 533. Analytical results for all analytes in the EPA Method 533 Analyte List shall be reported electronically to the California Laboratory Intake Portal (CLIP).
4. A PFAS detection is a positive finding of a quantifiable amount above the laboratory's reporting level. CWS and NTNCWS shall ensure laboratory reporting levels are at least as low as the Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level (CCRDL) for each PFAS analyte tested pursuant to this Order, as specified in Exhibit B to this Order. CWS or NTNCWS shall ensure the laboratory reports all

## **AMENDED ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW**

findings of PFAS, even analytical results at levels below the CCRDLs; zero shall not be used in place of reported values.

5. If PFAS is detected, CWS or NTNCWS shall report the detection in their annual consumer confidence report using the CCRDLs, health effects language, and major origins in drinking water language as specified in Exhibit B.
6. 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 Division District Engineer for a modification or reduction in monitoring.
7. If PFAS results are confirmed to exceed a notification level as established in the issuance documents for PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFHxA, CWS and NTNCWS shall conduct governing body notification pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 116455.
8. If a CWS or NTNCWS provides treatment for PFAS (for example, blending, granular activated carbon, ion exchange, or reverse osmosis treatment), the CWS or NTNCWS may also sample the treated or delivered water to determine an exceedance of a notification or response level. If treated water or delivered water samples are proposed to be collected, the CWS or NTNCWS shall first contact the local Division district office for written approval of sampling location and configuration.
9. If any monitoring undertaken pursuant to this Order results in a concentration of PFAS in the water entering the distribution system that exceeds a response level as established in the issuance documents for PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFHxA, CWS and NTNCWS shall take the source out of service immediately or provide public notification pursuant to Health and Safety Code 116378. The water system shall provide quarterly public notification for as long as PFAS is present at a concentration greater than its response level.

## **AMENDED ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW**

10. The results of all analyses conducted pursuant to this Order must be reported to the Board by the analyzing laboratory using the Electronic Deliverable Format (EDF), in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 64469. Analytical results must be reported no later than the 10th day of the month following the month in which laboratory analysis was completed.

The State Board reserves the right to make modifications to this Order as it may deem necessary to protect public health and safety.

### **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 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.

The California Safe Drinking Water Act also authorizes the State 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 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 Board.

## **AMENDED ORDER DW 2022-0001-DDW**

---

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

---

January 29, 2026

Date

Exhibit A – List of Sources Subject to General Order DW 2022-0001-DDW  
Exhibit B – Consumer Confidence Report Language, CCRDLs, and Notification and Response Levels