EPD Watershed Protection Branch

Notice of Stakeholder Meeting regarding Draft Proposed Updates to the Rules for Safe Drinking Water, Chapter 391-3-5, Relating to National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for PFOA and PFOS

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) Watershed Protection Branch will hold a virtual stakeholder meeting to discuss proposed updates to the Rules for Safe Drinking Water, Chapter 391-3-5 on **Wednesday, December 10, 2025 beginning at 11:00 AM** on the Zoom web conferencing platform. The login information for the meeting is below.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) for 6 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) on April 10, 2024. States have two years from the promulgation of such regulations to adopt the standards into their state programs and rules. On May 14, 2025, EPA announced its intention to keep the current NPDWR for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). More information on EPA's rulemaking and announcement can be found here: https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas

EPD has prepared draft proposed rule updates to incorporate the NPDWR for PFOA and PFOS into the Rules for Safe Drinking Water, Chapter 391-3-5. The draft rule amendments include proposed updates to Rules 391-3-5-.02 ("Definitions"), 391-3-5-.18 ("Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels for Drinking Water"), 391-3-5-.22 ("Organic Chemical Sampling and Analytical Requirements"), 391-3-5-.32 ("Public Notification"), and a new proposed rule 391-3-5-.56 ("Requirements for PFOA and PFOS"). The draft proposed rule updates are included below.

The purpose of the stakeholder meeting is to inform and solicit input from the public and interested stakeholders regarding proposed changes to the rules. EPD will also listen to comments and address stakeholder questions during the meeting. A copy of these items may also be requested by contacting Mr. Manny Patel of the Watershed Protection Branch at manny.patel@dnr.ga.gov or (470) 524-0585.

Zoom Meeting Details:

https://gaepd.zoom.us/j/91810665235?pwd=AqOab11iFJZO5d3UrUBkfBoz2j4gwl.1

Meeting ID: 918 1066 5235
Passcode: 908558

Those joining via computer can use their computer audio, or may also dial-in.
Dial-in number: 1- 470-381-2552 (with same Meeting ID as above)

At the stakeholder meeting, anyone may present data, make a statement, or offer comments either orally or in writing. Lengthy statements or statements of a considerable technical or economic nature, as well as previously recorded messages, should be submitted in writing.

Written comments are also welcomed and should be received by close of business on **Wednesday, December 17, 2025**. Written comments may be emailed to EPDComments@dnr.ga.gov. Please include the words "PFOA & PFOS Drinking Water Rule Updates" in the subject line to help ensure that your comments will be forwarded to the correct staff.

DRAFT RULE AMENDMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER DISCUSSION

Rule 391-3-5-.02 Definitions

All terms used in these rules shall be interpreted in accordance with the definitions as set forth in the Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act of 1977 or as herein defined:

(1) "Act" means the Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act of 1977, as amended.

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(92) "Person" means any individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, county, municipality, State agency, State authority, Federal agency, agency, facility, or other entity.

(93) "PFOA" means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45285–51–6, chemical formula $C_8F_{15}O_2$-, perfluorooctanoate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.

(94) "PFOS" means Chemical Abstract Service registration number 45298–90–6, chemical formula $C_8F_{17}SO_3$–,perfluorooctanesulfonate, along with its conjugate acid and any salts, derivatives, isomers, or combinations thereof.

(9~~3~~5) "Picocurie" (pCi) means that quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

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[all subsequent definitions would be renumbered as well]

391-3-5-.18 Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels for Drinking Water

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(2) **Primary MCLs for Organics.** ORGANIC CHEMICALS - The following maximum contaminant levels for organic contaminants apply to community water systems and non-transient, non-community water systems. Compliance with maximum contaminant levels for the following organics is to be calculated pursuant to Rule 391-3-5-.22.

(a) Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Pesticides and Polychlorinated biphenyls

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level (mg/L)
Alachlor	0.002
Aldicarb	Deferred
Aldicarb sulfone	Deferred
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Deferred
Atrazine	0.003
Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.0002
Carbofuran	0.04
Chlordane	0.002
Dalapon	0.2
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002
Dinoseb	0.007
Diquat	0.02
2,4-D	0.07
Endothall	0.1
Endrin	0.002
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00005
Glyphosate	0.7
Heptachlor	0.0004
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0002
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
Lindane	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.04
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	0.001
PFOA[1]	0.0000040
PFOS[1]	0.0000040

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level (mg/L)
Picloram	0.5
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005
Simazine	0.004
Toxaphene	0.003
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3×10^{-8}

NOTE:

[1] The deadlines for compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS are specified in 40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart Z and in Rule 391-3-5-.56.

(b) Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)

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Rule 391-3-5-.22 Organic Chemical Sampling and Analytical Requirements

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(3) **Ongoing Organic Monitoring.** Analysis of the contaminants listed in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) for the purposes of determining compliance with the maximum contaminant level shall be conducted as follows. The analytical, monitoring, compliance and reporting and recordkeeping requirements for PFOA and PFOS are specified in Rule 391-3-5-.56. In accordance with 40 CFR, Part 141.21(h), no monitoring is required for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, or aldicarb sulfone.

(a) Groundwater systems shall take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system which is representative of each well after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point). Each sample must be taken at the same sampling point, unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant, and under normal operating conditions.

(b) Surface water systems shall take a minimum of one sample at points in the distribution system that are representative of each source or at each entry point to the distribution system after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point) and under normal operating conditions. Each sample must be taken at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant. [Note: For purposes of this paragraph, surface water systems include systems with a combination of surface and ground sources.]

(c) If the system draws water from more than one source and the sources are combined before distribution, the system must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (i.e., when water representative of all sources is being used).

(d) Monitoring frequency:

1. Each community and non-transient non-community water system shall take four

consecutive quarterly samples for each contaminant listed in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) during each compliance period beginning with the compliance period starting January 1, 1993.

2. Systems serving more than 3,300 persons which do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period, may reduce the sampling frequency to a minimum of two quarterly samples in one year during each repeat compliance period.

3. Systems serving less than or equal to 3,300 persons which do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period may reduce the sampling frequency to a minimum of one sample during each repeat compliance period.

(e) Each community and non-transient water system may apply to the Division for a waiver from the requirement of paragraph (3)(d), but may not apply for a waiver for PFOA and PFOS monitoring. A system must reapply for a waiver for each compliance period.

(f) The Division may grant a waiver after evaluating the factors in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 141.24(h)(6).

(g) If an organic contaminant listed in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) is detected (as defined by paragraph (3)(q)) in any sample, then:

1. Each system must monitor quarterly at each sampling point which resulted in a detection.

2. The Division may decrease the quarterly monitoring requirement specified in paragraph (3)(g)1 provided it has determined that the system is reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level. In no case shall the Division make this determination unless a groundwater system takes a minimum of two quarterly samples and a surface water system takes a minimum of four quarterly samples.

3. After the Division determines the system is reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level the Division may allow the system to monitor annually. Systems which monitor annually must monitor during the quarter that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

4. Systems which have three (3) consecutive annual samples with no detection of a contaminant may apply to the Division for a waiver as specified in paragraph (3)(f).

5. If monitoring results in detection of one or more of certain related contaminants (aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide and heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide), then subsequent monitoring shall analyze for all related contaminants.

(h) Systems which violate the requirements of Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) as determined by paragraph (3)(k) must monitor quarterly. After a minimum of four quarterly samples show the system is in compliance and the Division determines the system is reliably and consistently below the MCL, as specified in paragraph (3)(k), the system shall monitor at the frequency specified in paragraph (3)(g)3.

(i) The Division may require a confirmation sample for positive or negative results. If a confirmation sample is required by the Division, the result must be averaged with the first sampling result and the average used for the compliance determination as specified by paragraph (3)(k). The Division has the discretion to delete results of obvious sampling errors from this calculation.

(j) The Division may reduce the total number of samples a system must analyze by allowing the use of compositing. Composite sampling and their analysis shall be in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 141.24(h)(10).

(k) Compliance with Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) shall be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

1. For systems which are conducting monitoring at a frequency greater than annual, compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken at each sampling point. If the annual average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the system is out of compliance. If the initial sample or a subsequent sample would cause the annual average to be exceeded, then the system is out of compliance immediately. Any samples below the detection limit shall be calculated as zero for purposes of determining the annual average.

2. If monitoring is conducted annually, or less frequently, the system is out of compliance if the level of a contaminant at any sampling point is greater than the MCL. If a confirmation sample is required by the Division, the determination of compliance will be based on the average of two samples.

3. If a public water system has a distribution system separable from other parts of the distribution system with no interconnections, the Division may allow the system to give public notice to only that portion of the system which is out of compliance.

4. If a system fails to collect the required number of samples, compliance will be based on the total number of samples collected.

(l) Analysis for the contaminants listed in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 141.24(h)(12-13). These methods are contained in "Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water", ORD Publications, CERI, EPA/600/4-88/039, December 1988.

(m) If monitoring data collected after January 1, 1990, are generally consistent with the requirements of Rule 391-3-5-.22(3), then the Division may allow systems to use that data to satisfy the monitoring requirement for the initial compliance period beginning January 1, 1993.

(n) The Division may increase the required monitoring frequency, where necessary, to detect variations within the system (e.g., fluctuations in concentration due to seasonal use, changes in water source).

(o) The Division has the authority to determine compliance or initiate enforcement action based upon analytical results and other information compiled by their sanctioned representatives and agencies.

(p) Each public water system shall monitor at the time designated by the Division within each compliance period.

(q) Detection limits for contaminants used in paragraph (3) shall be in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 141.24(h)(18).

(r) Analysis under paragraph (3) shall conform to paragraph (1) of Rule 391-3-5-.29.

(s) The best technology, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant level for organic contaminants in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) and (2)(b) shall be in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 141.61(b).

1. Under 40 CFR 141.61(d), the best technology, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are Anion exchange, granular activated carbon (GAC), reverse osmosis, and nanofiltration.

2. Under 40 CFR 141.6(e), the affordable technology, treatment technique, or other means available to systems serving 10,000 persons or fewer for achieving compliance

with the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are as follows:

Small system compliance technology (SSCT)[1]	Affordable for listed small system categories
Granular Activated Carbon	All size categories
Anion Exchange	All size categories
Reverse Osmosis, Nonfiltration[2]	3,301 – 10,000
NOTES: [1] Section 1412(b)(4)(E)(ii) of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act specifies that SSCTs must be affordable and technically feasible for small systems. [2] Technologies reject a large volume of water and may not be appropriate for areas where water quantity may be an issue.	

Rule 391-3-5-.32. Public Notification

(1) Public Notification Requirements. 40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart Q §§ 141.201 through 141.210, including Appendices A, B and C to subpart Q of Part 141, is hereby incorporated by reference. Any amendments to any part of the appendices in 40 CFR, Subpart Q are hereby incorporated by reference. If a community or non-community water system fails to comply with an applicable primary maximum contaminant level or maximum residual disinfectant level established in Rule 391-3-5-.18; fails to comply when applicable with the secondary maximum contaminant level for fluoride established in Rule 391-3-5-.19; fails to comply with an applicable testing procedure established in Rules 391-3-5-.20, .21, .22, .23, .24, .25,.27, .52, .53, .54, or .55, or .56; is granted a variance or an exemption from an applicable maximum contaminant level; fails to comply with the requirements of any schedule prescribed pursuant to a variance or exemption; or fails to comply with any treatment technique requirement specified by the Director; or fails to perform any monitoring or reporting required pursuant to Rules 391-3-5-.20, .21, .22, .23, .24, .25, .26, .27,.30, .52, .53, .54, and .55, and .56; the supplier of water shall notify persons (including the mandatory health effects language) served by the system as required in 40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart Q. Other situations that require public notification include: occurrence of waterborne disease outbreak or other waterborne emergency; availability of unregulated contaminant monitoring data; detection of E.Coli in source water samples collected under Rule 391-3-5-.54(3); exceedance of the nitrate MCL by non-community water systems, where granted permission by the Division in accordance with Rule 391-3-5-.18(1)(b); and other situations not already listed and determined by EPD to require a public notice. The public water system, within ten (10) days of completing the public notification requirements under 40 CFR, Parts 141, Subpart Q for the initial public notice and any repeat notices, must submit to the Division a certification that it has fully complied with the public notification regulations. The public water system must include with this certification a representative copy of each type of notice distributed, published, posted, and made available to the persons served by the system and to the media.

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391-3-5-.56 Requirements for PFOA and PFOS

(1) **Purpose**. The purpose of this Rule is to provide the requirements for compliance with the primary drinking water regulations for PFOA and PFOS. Each community water system (CWS) and non-transient, non-community water system (NTNCWS) must meet the requirements of this Rule to comply with the maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS identified in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a).

(2) **Analytical requirements**. Systems must use only the following analytical methods to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Rule. Analyses must only be conducted by laboratories that have been certified by EPA or the Division.

(a) EPA Method 533: Determination of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Isotope Dilution Anion Exchange Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry, 815-B-19-020, November 2019.

(b) Method 537.1, Version 2.0: Determination of Selected Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances in Drinking Water by Solid Phase Extraction and Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS/MS), EPA/600/R-20/006, March 2020.

(c) Systems must measure PFOA and PFOS using the SPE LC-MS/MS Methodology, as specified in 40 CFR, Part 41, Subpart Z.

(d) To receive certification to conduct analyses for the regulated PFAS, a laboratory must:

1. Analyze Performance Evaluation (PE) samples that are acceptable to the Division at least once during each consecutive 12-month period by each method for which the laboratory desires certification.

2. Achieve quantitative results on the PE sample analyses that are within the following acceptance limits (percent of true value) for PFOA and PFOS: 70-130.

(3) **Monitoring requirements**.

(a) Systems must take all samples during normal operating conditions at all entry points to the distribution system, using the procedures specified in Rule 391-3-5-.22(3)(a)-(c). Systems must use only data collected under the provisions of this sub-paragraph to qualify for reduced compliance monitoring.

(b) All new systems that begin operation after April 26, 2027, or systems that use a new source of water after April 26, 2027, must demonstrate compliance with the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for PFOA and PFOS identified in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) at start up. Compliance monitoring frequencies must be conducted in accordance with the requirements in this sub-paragraph.

(c) The trigger levels for PFOA and PFOS are 2.0 parts per trillion (or ng/l), which is equivalent to 0.0000020 mg/l. Each water system must ensure that all results provided by a laboratory are reported to the Division and used for determining the required sampling frequencies. This includes values below the practical quantitation levels of 4.0 parts per trillion (or ng/l) for PFOA and PFOS; zero must not be used in place of reported values.

(d) ***Initial monitoring*** for PFOA and PFOS must be completed by April 26, 2027.

1. Groundwater CWS and NTNCWS serving greater than 10,000 persons and all surface water CWS and NTNCWS must take four consecutive samples 2 to 4 months apart within a 12-month period (quarterly samples) for both PFOA and PFOS at each entry point to the distribution system.

2. Groundwater CWS and NTNCWS serving 10,000 or fewer persons must take two samples for both PFOA and PFOS five to seven months apart within a 12-month period at each entry point to the distribution system.

3. All groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI) CWS and NTNCWS, or those systems blending surface water and groundwater, must follow the surface water CWS and NTNCWS monitoring schedule. Systems that change the source water type at an entry point to the distribution system during the initial monitoring period must also follow the surface water CWS and NTNCWS monitoring schedule.

4. For purposes of initial monitoring, the Division may accept data that was collected starting on or after January 1, 2019 that otherwise meet the timing requirements specified is sub-paragraphs (3)(d)1. or 2. If systems have multiple years of data, the most recent data must be used to meet the initial monitoring requirements. In determining the most recent data to report, a system must include all results provided by a laboratory whether above or below the practical quantitation levels. These results must be used for the purposes of determining the frequency with which a system must monitor at that sampling point at the start of the compliance monitoring period.

5. For the purposes of satisfying initial monitoring requirements, acceptable data may be reported to a concentration no greater than the MCLs.

6. The Division may delete the results of obvious sampling errors. In such instances, the system must collect another sample to avoid a monitoring violation.

(e) ***Routine compliance monitoring***. Each community water system (CWS) and non-transient, non-community water system (NTNCWS) must meet the following compliance monitoring requirements beginning on April 26, 2027. Systems with multiple entry points may establish different compliance monitoring schedules for each entry point depending on their monitoring results and through coordination with the Division.

1. If all monitoring collected during the initial monitoring period were below the trigger levels specified in sub-paragraph (3)(c), the system may conduct triennial monitoring. Otherwise, the system must conduct quarterly monitoring.

2. *Triennial Monitoring*. Systems conducting triennial monitoring must collect samples at each entry point to the distribution system once within the three-year period, in the same quarter that yielded the highest analytical result during the most recent round of quarterly or semi-annual monitoring. If any sample collected during triennial monitoring detects PFOA or PFOS at a level equal to or exceeding the trigger levels specified in sub-paragraph (3)(c), the system must shift to quarterly monitoring for both PFOA and PFOS and the triggering sample result will be used as the first quarterly sample.

3. *Quarterly Monitoring*. Systems conducting quarterly monitoring must collect samples at each entry point to the distribution system in four consecutive quarters over a 12-month period. If the Division determines that the PFOA and PFOS concentrations at a sampling point are reliably and consistently below the MCLs identified in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a), after considering a minimum of 4 consecutive quarterly samples collected during the compliance monitoring period, then the system may be allowed to shift to annual monitoring at the sampling point.

4. *Annual Monitoring*. A system conducting annual monitoring must collect annual samples at the sample point for at least the first three years after the Division makes its determination under sub-paragraph (e)3. The annual sample must be collected in the same quarter that yielded the highest analytical result during the most recent year of quarterly monitoring.

(i) If, after three consecutive years, annual samples all contain results that are below the trigger levels specified in sub-paragraph (3)(c), the Division may allow the system to begin triennial monitoring at the sampling point.

(ii) If a system monitoring annually has a sample result that equals or exceeds the MCL for PFOA or PFOS, they must begin quarterly sampling for both PFOA and PFOS in the next quarter at the sampling point.

5. When a system reduces its sampling frequency to annual or triennial sampling, the next compliance sample must be collected in the monitoring period that begins the calendar year following the Division's approval of a reduction in monitoring frequency.

6. If the Division requires a confirmation sample for any sampling result, the system must average the result with the first sampling result and the average must be used for the determination of the compliance with the MCLs identified in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a).

7. The Division may delete the results of obvious sampling errors. In such instances, the system must collect another sample to avoid a monitoring violation under paragraph (6).

7. The Division may increase the required monitoring frequency, where necessary, to detect variations within the system (e.g., fluctuations in concentration due to seasonal use, changes in water source). In such cases, the Division will notify the system of the reason for the increase in monitoring frequency.

(4) **Compliance requirements**. Compliance with the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS identified in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) will be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point and are based on a running annual average. The compliance deadline is specified in 40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart Z.

1. If a system fails to collect the required number of samples specified in paragraph (3) of this rule, this is a monitoring violation under paragraph (6) of this Rule and compliance calculations will be based on the total number of samples collected.

2. A system that is monitoring on a quarterly basis will not be considered in violation of the MCL until it has completed one year of quarterly sampling at the sampling point. However, whenever a sample result in any quarter (or quarterly average, based on a confirmation sample that may be required by the Division) causes the running annual average to exceed the MCL at a sampling point (e.g., the results from a single sample are more than 4 times the MCL), the system is out of compliance with the MCL immediately.

3. Systems must calculate compliance with the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS as follows:

(i) For systems monitoring quarterly, divide the sum of the measured quarterly concentrations for each analyte by the number of quarters samples were collected for that analyte during the consecutive quarters included in the calculation. If more than one compliance sample for that analyte is available in a quarter because a confirmation sample was required by the Division, systems must average all the results in a quarter then average the quarterly averages. Rounding does not occur until the end of the calculation. If the running annual average exceeds the MCL, the system is not in compliance with the MCL requirements.

(ii) For systems monitoring annually, if the concentration measured is equal to or exceeds the MCL, the system is required to initiate quarterly monitoring for both PFOA and PFOS beginning in the next quarter at the sampling point, with the triggering sample result used as the first quarter of monitoring for the running annual average calculation.

(iii) For systems monitoring triennially, if the concentration measured is equal to or exceeds the trigger level, the system is required to initiate quarterly monitoring for both

PFOA and PFOS beginning in the next quarter at the sampling point, with the triggering sample result used as the first quarter of monitoring for the running annual average calculation.

5. For the purpose of calculating MCL compliance, if a sample result is less than the practical quantitation level (PQL) of 4.0 parts per trillion (or ng/l), zero is used for that analyte solely to calculate the running annual average.

(5) **Reporting and recordkeeping requirements**. Systems required to sample must report to the Division according to the timeframes and provisions of Rule 391-3-5-.30 and retain records according to the provisions of Rule 391-3-5-.15.

(a) Systems must report the following information from their initial monitoring to the Division: all sample results, including the locations, number of samples taken at each location, dates, and concentrations reported, as well as whether a trigger level, defined in sub-paragraph (3)(c), was met or exceeded in any samples.

(b) Systems must report the information collected during their compliance monitoring to the Division as follows:

1. All sample results, including the locations, number of samples taken at each location, dates, and concentrations during the previous monitoring period.

2. For systems monitoring on a quarterly basis, the running annual average at each sampling point of all compliance samples.

3. Whether a trigger level, defined in sub-paragraph (3)(c), was met or exceeded in any samples.

4. Whether the MCL for PFOA or PFOS identified in Rule 391-3-5-.18(2)(a) was met or exceeded in any samples.

5. Whether the MCL for PFOA or PFOS was violated.

(6) **Violations**.

1. Violations of the MCLs for PFOA and PFOS are based on a running annual average, as outlined in paragraph (4) of this Rule.

2. Compliance with the MCLs must be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point. If one sampling point is in violation of an MCL, the system is in violation of the MCL.

3. Each failure to monitor in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (3) of this Rule is a monitoring violation.

4. Failure to notify the Division following an MCL violation and failure to submit monitoring data in accordance with paragraph (5) and Rule 391-3-5-.30 are reporting violations.