

PFAS Regulations and Redmond's Drinking Water

January 20th, 2026

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PFAS in Redmond's Groundwater

PFAS compounds have been detected in Redmond's groundwater sources of drinking water.

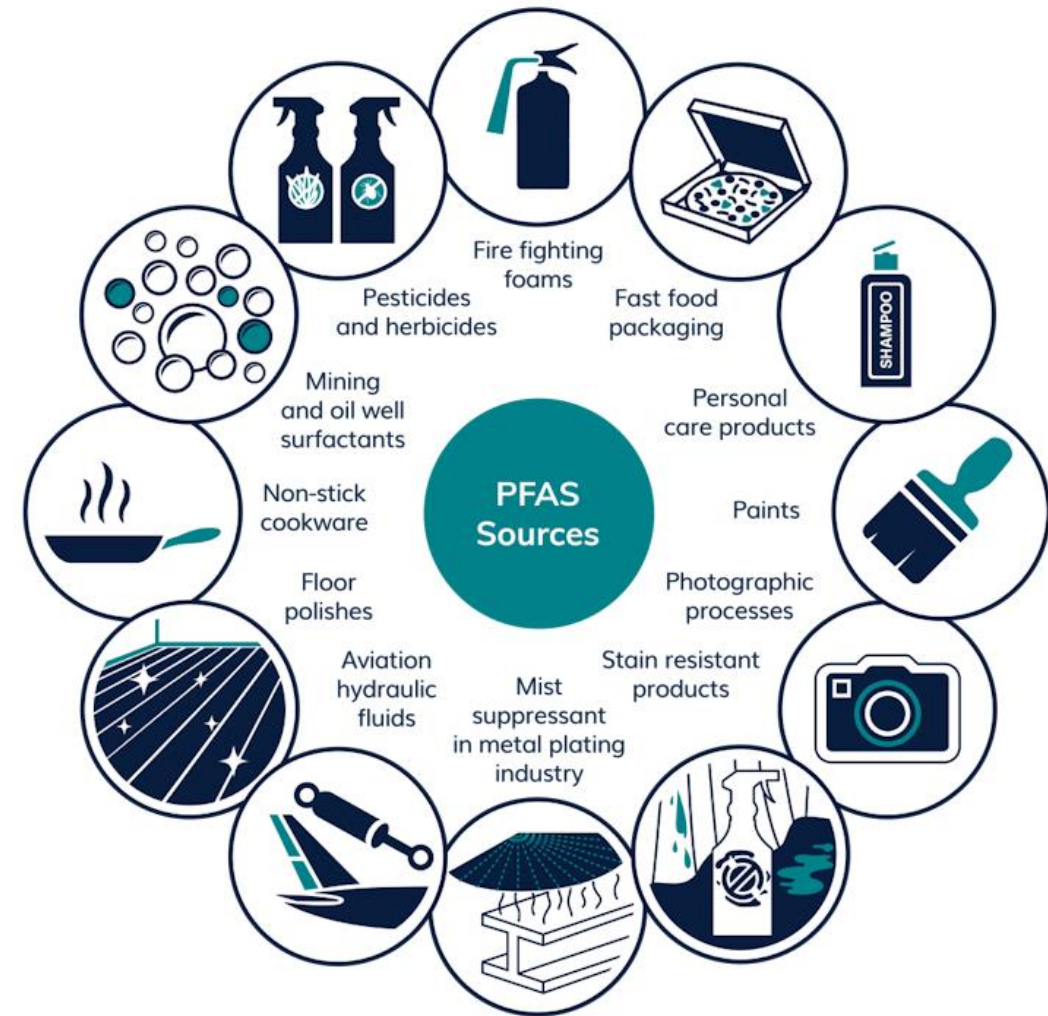
This presentation will provide a high-level overview of PFAS, current and evolving regulations, and actions the City will need to take.

1. PFAS Background
2. Regulations
3. Redmond's Detections
4. Actions Required
5. Next Steps



PFAS Background

- PFAS, “**Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances**” are a group of human-made chemicals with the potential to adversely affect human health
- Sometimes referred to as “**forever chemicals**” because they do not break down in the environment.
- PFAS were invented in the 1930s and have been used in a variety of products.
- PFAS can have health impacts in humans when they build up in our bodies over an extended time, including higher cholesterol levels, blood pressure problems during pregnancy, lower birthweights, and increased risk of some cancers.
- Over time, PFAS chemicals have been released into the air, soil, and water – including groundwater – through the use and disposal of PFAS-containing products and waste.



PFAS Regulations

Federal: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Set Maximum Contaminant Levels **(MCLs)** that are enforceable limits drinking water can't exceed.

- April 2024: EPA established MCLs for six PFAS in drinking water that go into effect in 2029.
- Four quarters of “initial monitoring” required by 2027.
- May 2025: EPA announced planned revisions to the 2024 rule, adjusting and eliminating some MCLs and extending the compliance date to 2031. These adjustments have not been adopted yet.

State: Washington Department of Health (DOH)

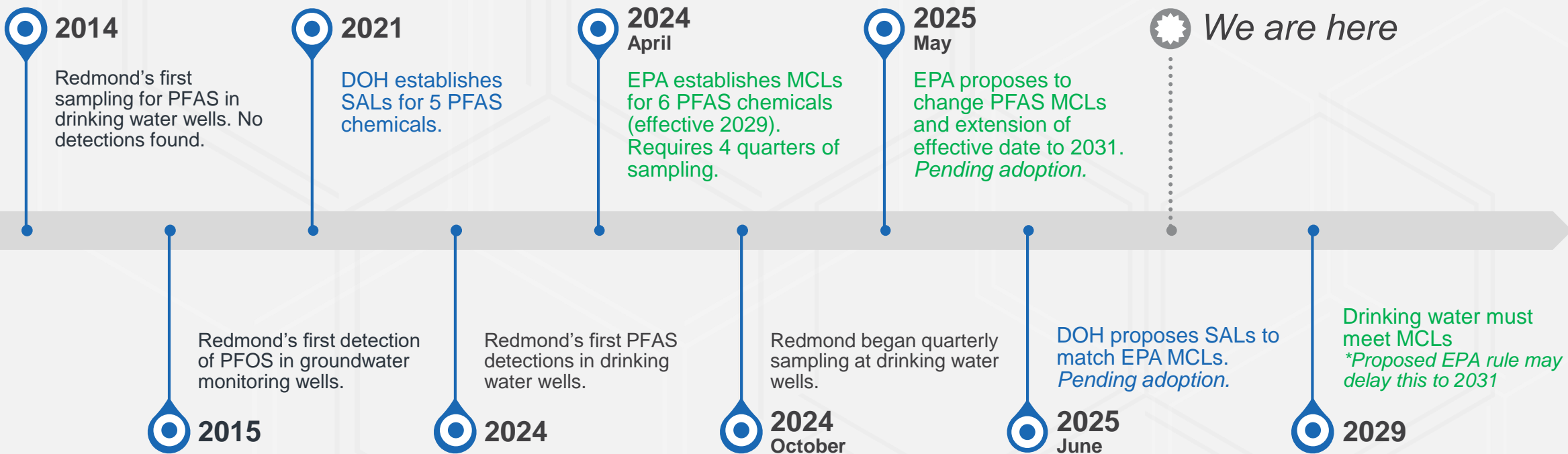
Set State Action Levels **(SALs)** that require direct public notification when exceeded.

- 2021: Washington first established SALs for drinking water for five types of PFAS.
- 2025: State announced plans to reduce SALs to match Federal MCLs; expected to go into effect Q1 2026.

Compliance with both MCLs and SALs is determined on a Rolling Annual Average (RAA) consisting of at least four quarterly samples.



PFAS Regulation and Sampling Timeline



Federal

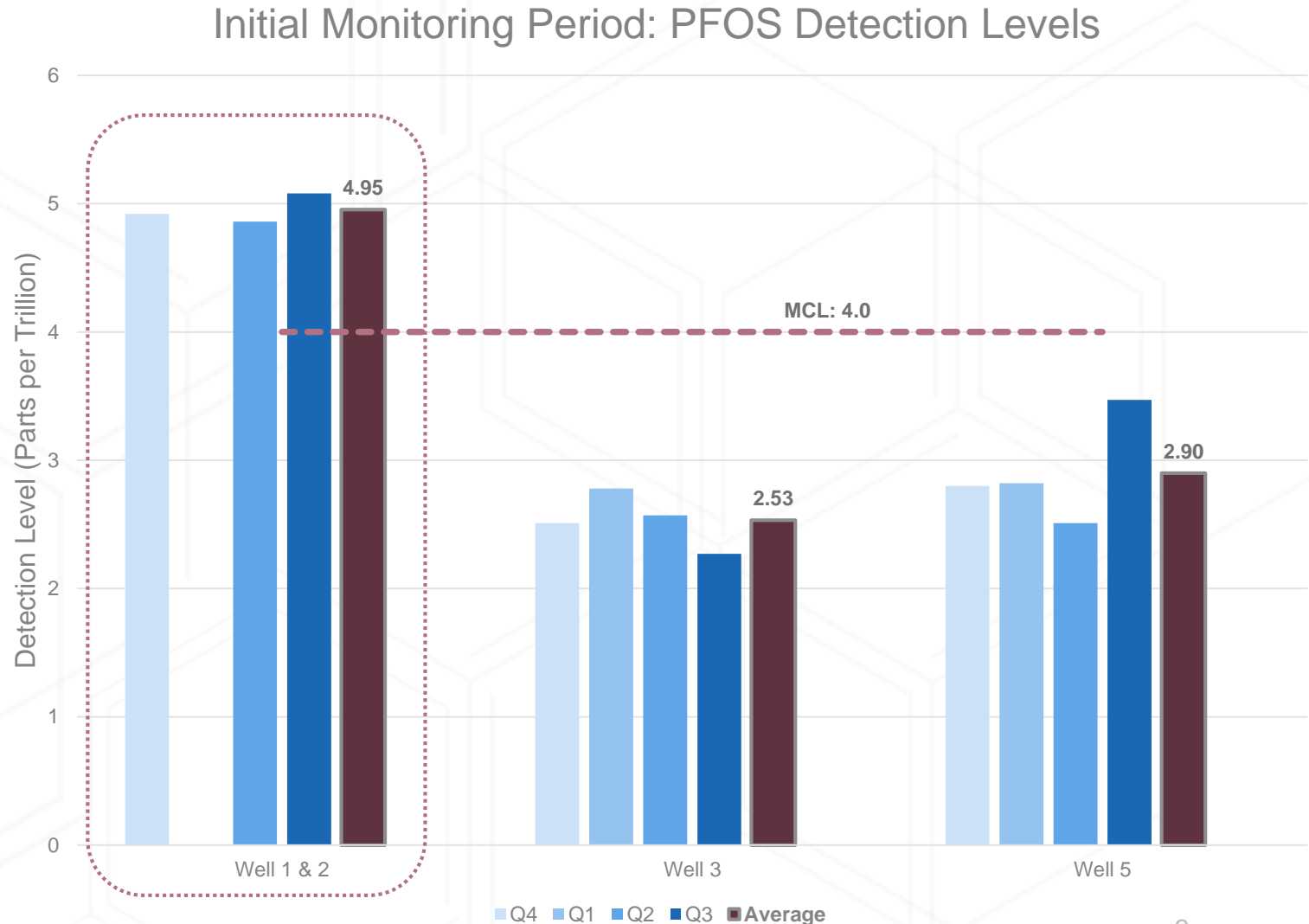
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency
MCL: maximum contaminant level (enforceable limits drinking water can't exceed)

State

DOH: Washington Department of Health
SAL: state action level (require direct public notification when exceeded)

Redmond's Detections

- Results show detections at all tested wells.
- Well 1 & 2 (one well source) indicates an expected exceedance of the MCL for PFOS.
- Well 1 & 2 were out of service for maintenance in Q1 2025. The make-up sample scheduled for January 2026 will establish the RAA against the MCL.

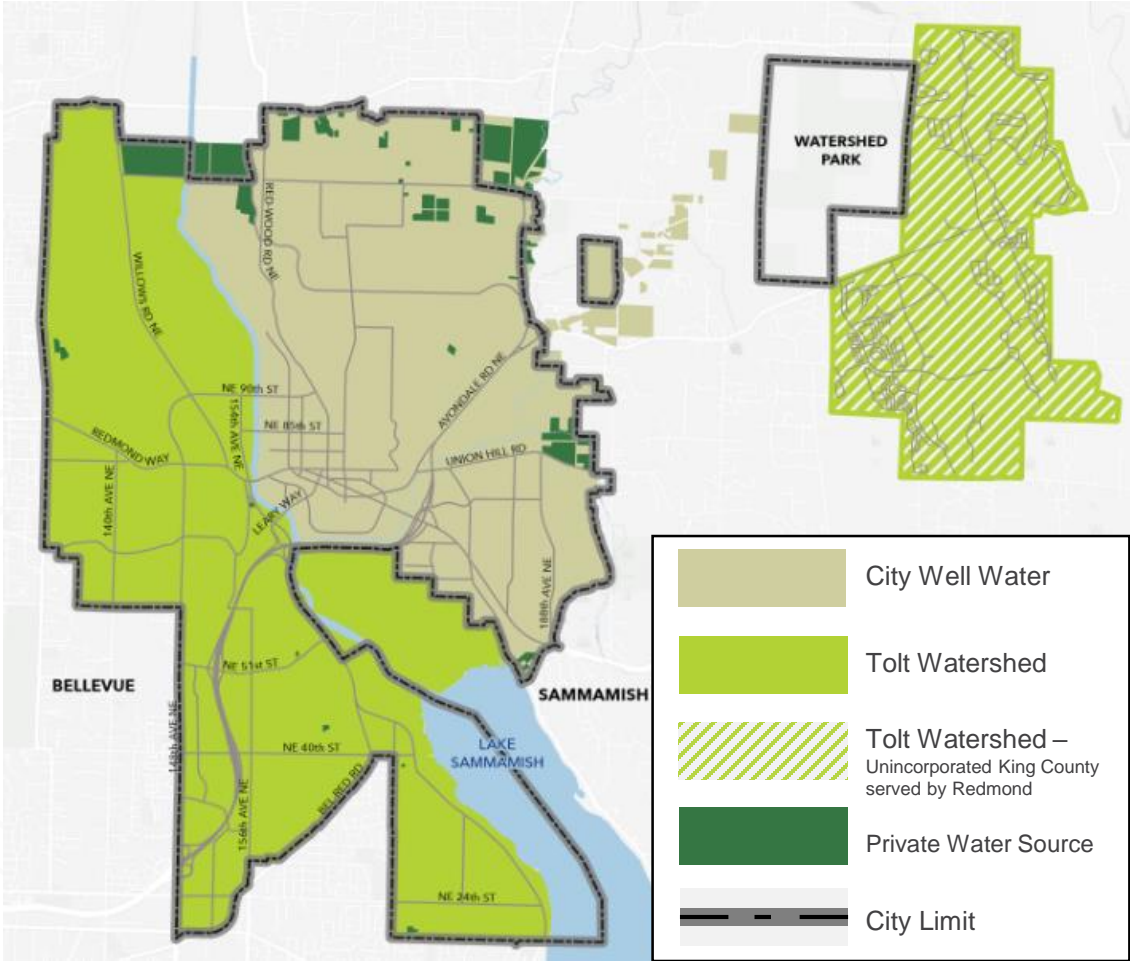


Actions Required

If January 2026 PFOS sample results remain consistent, as expected, the City will need to take the following actions to meet State and Federal regulations:

Timeframe	Action	Regulatory Driver
Ongoing:	Continue conducting quarterly monitoring	Federal Requirement (EPA)
By 2027:	Initiate “Tier 2” Public Notification directly to customers in the Well Service Area	State Requirement
By 2029:	Reduce PFOS levels at Well 1 & 2 below MCLs through treatment	Federal Requirement

Drinking Water Service Area



The well service area receives drinking water blended from all well sources as well as purchase water from Seattle Public Utilities’ Tolt Watershed.

Customers outside the tan area do not receive well water from Redmond’s groundwater sources.

Current & Upcoming Actions

Current Actions

- Ongoing quarterly sampling at all wells
- Public-facing PFAS webpage established: [Redmond.gov/PFAS](https://redmond.gov/PFAS)
- Communications plan developed
- Engaging with consulting firm to develop high-level estimate of treatment needs

Future Actions

- Initiate “Tier 2” public notification to customers in the well service area (expected Q1 2027)
- Construction of PFAS treatment facility for Wells 1 & 2 by 2029
- Establish temporary agreement with Cascade Water Alliance to purchase additional water during treatment facility construction (if needed due to treatment construction extending beyond 2029)



Thank you

Any Questions?

