Update on Public Water System Compliance with the *Rhode Island PFAS in Drinking Water, Groundwater, and Surface Waters Act*

March 2024

Executive Summary

The *Rhode Island PFAS in Drinking Water, Groundwater, and Surface Waters Act*, R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-32-1, et seq. (the *PFAS Act*), was passed in 2022 and amended in 2023. The *PFAS Act* required public water systems to monitor for six specific per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) by July 1, 2023, and established an interim state standard of 20 parts per trillion total for the six PFAS. Public water systems in Rhode Island are now required to test for PFAS regularly.

The Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH) is sharing an update on public water system efforts to comply with the July 1, 2023, sampling deadline and a summary of the sampling and compliance results. The data provided in this report was received as of October 17, 2023.

Highlights of the findings include:

- There are 90 community public water systems and 80 non-transient non-community (NTNC) public water systems. A total of 170 community and NTNC public water systems are subject to the requirements of the law.
- 100% of the community public water systems and 99% of the NTNC public water systems met the requirement to sample for PFAS by July 1, 2023.
- 92% (156) of public water systems out of 170 total public water systems were in compliance with (below) the interim state standard for PFAS in public drinking water as of October 17, 2023. These 156 public water systems serve 92% of the total population of Rhode Islanders served by public water systems. The majority of public water systems (98 systems, 58%) did not detect PFAS.
- A total of 14 public water systems, 8% of all licensed community and non-transient non-community public water systems exceeded the interim state standard and were sent a Notice of Exceedance as of October 17, 2023. Approximately 3% of all Rhode Islanders who are served by public water systems are impacted by these exceedances.
- Of the public water systems with exceedances, three public water systems showed PFAS greater than 70 ppt and were required to issue a do not drink notice.
- Many public water systems have demonstrated through this monitoring that the drinking water that is delivered to consumers (called finished water) is below the interim state standard.

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Introduction to PFAS in Drinking Water

Access to clean drinking water is important for every Rhode Islander. Drinking water from public water systems is regularly tested for substances that can harm health. Public water systems in Rhode Island are now required to test for a group of chemicals called per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS). PFAS are a large group of manmade chemicals that repel oil and water. They are used in many grease-, stain-, and water-resistant consumer products. PFAS have been found in some drinking water sources. Drinking water can be treated to lower or remove PFAS levels.

Some PFAS take years to break down in the environment. This is why they are sometimes called "forever chemicals." PFAS can build up in and pollute the environment. People can be exposed to PFAS by eating food, drinking water, accidentally ingesting dust, or breathing air polluted with PFAS.

Longer term health effects could potentially result from consuming PFAS. The more PFAS a person is exposed to through higher drinking water levels and/or other sources, the more PFAS will eventually accumulate (build up) in the body and the greater the risk of health effects developing over time. Studies have shown certain PFAS can cause negative health effects, including higher cholesterol levels, lower infant birth weights, weakened immune response, and increased risk of some cancers, including kidney cancer.

People who are particularly at risk include infants and young children with developing immune systems; people who are breastfeeding, pregnant, or who may become pregnant; and people with weakened immune systems.

Limiting PFAS in drinking water is one way to lower Rhode Islanders' exposure to PFAS.

People can take steps to limit their exposure to PFAS in drinking water and from other sources while public water systems are addressing PFAS.

Learn more about PFAS at **health.ri.gov/pfas.**

Drinking Water Requirements of the *PFAS Act*

The *Rhode Island PFAS in Drinking Water, Groundwater, and Surface Waters Act*, R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-32-1, et seq. (the *PFAS Act*), was passed in 2022 and amended in 2023. The *PFAS Act* requires public water systems in Rhode Island to regularly sample for six PFAS. The six PFAS chemicals are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA).

The law established an interim state standard of 20 parts per trillion (ppt) total for these six PFAS. This is the maximum amount of PFAS allowed in drinking water by Rhode Island law. The Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH) is responsible for implementing the drinking water requirements of the *PFAS Act.*

Initial Sampling

Public water systems were required to take PFAS samples by July 1, 2023. The results of this sampling were used to determine if the public water system is in compliance with the interim standard set by the *PFAS Act* and how often the system must sample for PFAS moving forward.

Compliance with the 20 ppt Interim Standard

If any initial samples exceeded the interim standard, the public water system was required to take a confirmation sample. The average of the initial and confirmation samples was used to determine if the public water system is in compliance with the 20 ppt interim standard. Public water systems that exceed the 20 ppt interim standard are required to issue public notice to their customers within 30 days.

Due to the potential for increased risk to human health, do not drink orders are being issued for systems with PFAS results that are greater than 70 ppt. A public water system must notify their customers about the do not drink order within 24 hours.

Compliance Agreements

The June 2023 amendment to the *PFAS Act* removed the requirement that public water systems exceeding the interim standard must provide potable water by July 1, 2023. Instead, public water systems that exceed the interim standard have 180 days to enter into a consent agreement with RIDOH outlining how they will lower the level of PFAS in their water. This change established an achievable path toward compliance with the *PFAS Act* that reflects the complexity of addressing PFAS.

RIDOH uses consent agreements as a way to document a public water system's plan of action to come into compliance by an achievable deadline. The consent agreement also stipulates actions RIDOH can take, including violations and penalties, if the water system fails to comply with the agreement.

Consent agreements can take into consideration the time it can take to achieve compliance, including but not limited to budgeting, hiring consultants, developing engineering plans, pilot testing of proposed treatment, RIDOH review, meeting State Revolving Fund loan requirements, construction/installation, and approval.

Monitoring Frequency

If the results show no detections of PFAS, the public water system will monitor for PFAS every two years. If the results show PFAS at or below the 20 ppt interim standard for drinking water, the water system will monitor for PFAS each year. If the results show PFAS exceeds the 20 ppt interim standard, the water system will monitor for PFAS quarterly (once every three months).

National and Regional Regulation of PFAS in Drinking Water

The Safe *Drinking Water Act (SDWA)* was established to protect the quality of drinking water in the United States. *SDWA* authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish minimum standards to protect drinking water and requires all owners or operators of public water systems to comply with these primary (health-related) standards. EPA approves state governments, including RIDOH, to implement these rules.

Under *SDWA*, state rules and regulations for drinking water must be at least as protective as the EPA minimum standards. States are authorized to set stricter (more protective) standards for drinking water. EPA has not yet finalized national regulations for PFAS in public drinking water; however, individual states, including Rhode Island, have developed their own standards.

EPA Regulation of PFAS

In March 2023, EPA proposed to establish legally enforceable levels (maximum contaminant levels or MCLs) for six PFAS known to occur in drinking water, including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA, commonly known as GenX Chemicals), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), and perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS). This proposal does not require any actions from public water systems until it is finalized. EPA is also proposing health-based, non-enforceable maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) for these six PFAS.

The MCLG is the highest level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, while allowing an adequate margin of safety. When developing an MCLG, EPA does not consider whether or not a public water system can feasibly achieve it.

An MCL is a regulatory drinking water standard. An MCL is the legally enforceable, maximum amount of a contaminant that can be present in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. EPA establishes MCLs as close as feasible to the health based MCLG, after taking the ability to measure and treat a contaminant as well as costs and benefits into consideration.

The below table includes EPA's proposed MCLGs and MCLs for certain PFAS chemicals. The EPA MCLGs and MCLs for PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX chemicals use a Hazard Index. A Hazard Index is a tool to evaluate health risks of exposure to mixtures of chemicals. Under the EPA's proposal, public water systems would use a formula to calculate a Hazard Index value for the mixture of these four PFAS. If the value is greater than 1.0, it would exceed the Hazard Index MCL for these four PFAS and require action.

Compound	EPA's Proposed MCLG	EPA's Proposed MCL (enforceable levels)
PFOA	0 ppt	4.0 ppt
PFOS	0 ppt	4.0 ppt
PFNA	1.0 (unitless)	1.0 (unitless)
PFHxS		
PFBS	Hazard Index	Hazard Index
HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals)		

Previous Actions

In June 2022, EPA released four drinking water health advisories for PFAS chemicals based on new science. This included updated interim health advisories for PFOA and PFOS and new final health advisories for PFBS and HFPO (GenX chemicals). Health advisories are not regulations. These advisories indicate the level of drinking water contamination below which adverse health effects are not expected to occur for any person. They provide technical information and a key data point that federal, state, and local agencies can use to inform actions to address PFAS in drinking water. The 2022 health advisories and previous health advisory levels are included below.

EPA Health Advisories (HAs) for PFAS Chemicals			
Compound	**2009 HAs**	**2016 HAs**	**2022 HAs**
PFOA	400 ppt	70 ppt (individual and combined sum with PFOS)	0.004 ppt (interim)
PFOS	200 ppt	70 ppt (individual and combined sum with PFOA)	0.02 ppt (interim)
GenX	NA	NA	10 ppt
PFBS	NA	NA	2000 ppt

Based on table from the Association for State Drinking Water Administrators

Regional Regulation of PFAS in Drinking Water

Some states in New England have established their own regulations for PFAS in drinking water.

Connecticut: The Connecticut Department of Public Health established Action Levels for four PFAS (PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS) in 2022 and for another six PFAS (GenX, PFHxA, PFBS, PFBA, 6:2 Cl-PFESA, 8:2 Cl-PFESA) in 2023. Action Levels are not enforceable regulatory standards.

Analyte	CT Action Level
6:2 chloropolyfluoroether sulfonic acid (6:2 Cl-PFESA, 9Cl-PF3ONS,* F-53B major)	2 ppt
8:2 chloropolyfluoroether sulfonic acid (8:2 Cl-PFESA, 11Cl-PF3OUdS,** F-53B minor)	5 ppt
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	10 ppt
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	12 ppt
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	16 ppt
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA; GenX)	19 ppt
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	49 ppt
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	240 ppt
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	760 ppt
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	1,800 ppt

Maine: A Maine law passed in 2021 established an interim standard of 20 ppt for the sum of PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA, and PFDA.

Massachusetts: In 2020, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection published regulations establishing an MCL of 20 ppt for the sum of PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA, and PFDA.

New Hampshire: A New Hampshire bill signed into law in 2020 established the following MCLs for individual PFAS chemicals: PFOA – 12 ppt; PFOS – 15 ppt, PFHxS – 18 ppt; and PFNA – 11 ppt.

Vermont: In 2020, the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation adopted regulations establishing an MCL of 20 ppt for the sum of PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFHpA, and PFNA.

Summary of Compliance with the *PFAS Act*

Requirement to Sample by July 1, 2023

Under the *PFAS Act,* community and non-transient non-community (NTNC) public water systems were required to take initial samples by July 1, 2023. Public water systems were encouraged to share sampling plans with RIDOH in advance so RIDOH could help water systems ensure samples would be collected at locations that give the most complete information about the levels of PFAS in water going to consumers. Public water systems must use an analytical laboratory certified by RIDOH to analyze PFAS following an EPA-approved laboratory method for PFAS in drinking water. The deadline for reporting results from samples taken to meet the monitoring requirement of the *PFAS Act* was August 10, 2023.

RIDOH worked closely with the public water systems to prepare for the deadline and support efforts to comply with this sampling requirement. The State Health Laboratory installed new laboratory equipment that is able to detect PFAS at much lower levels than in previous sampling efforts and can detect at the levels needed for compliance with the requirements of the State law. RIDOH leveraged federal grant funding to help public water systems pay for initial PFAS sample analysis that was conducted before July 1, 2023. RIDOH has developed and distributed updated PFAS Sampling Guidance to public water systems, which documents clear steps for samplers to take to ensure accurate sampling and avoid contamination.

There are 90 community public water systems and 80 NTNC public water systems. A total of 170 community and NTNC public water systems are subject to the requirement to sample by July 1, 2023. To date, RIDOH has received results from 170 public water systems. A total of 100% of the community public water systems and 99% of the NTNC public water systems met the sampling requirement on time. One public water system, Crandall House-Sr. Citizens, did not meet the initial monitoring requirement and received a monitoring violation.

Public water systems with results greater than 20 ppt are in exceedance of the interim state PFAS in public drinking water standard. To determine compliance, any public water system with an initial test result greater than 20 ppt was instructed to collect a confirmation sample. The average of the initial sample and confirmation samples was calculated and used for compliance decisions. Initial exceedance data were shared by the public water system with their customers directly and were publicly available on RIDOH's website between July 2023 and March 26, 2024.

A total of 14 public water systems (8%) exceeded the interim state standard and were sent a notice of exceedance as of October 17, 2023. These water systems are used by approximately 3% of Rhode Islanders where they live, work, or go to school. Of these public water systems, three public water systems showed PFAS greater than 70 ppt and were required to issue a do not drink notice.

A total of 156 public water systems (92%) were in compliance with (below) the interim state standard for PFAS in public drinking water as of October 17, 2023. This represents the drinking water for approximately 92% of Rhode Islanders who get their drinking water from public water systems. The majority of public water systems (98 systems, 58%) did not detect PFAS.

Public Water System Next Steps

Public water systems that exceeded the 20 ppt interim standard are required to take several steps, including issuing a public notice to customers about the exceedance.

Each public water system that exceeded the 20 ppt interim standard is also required to enter into a consent agreement with RIDOH within 180 days of notification.

Going forward, RIDOH is requiring these exceeded systems to monitor PFAS once each quarter, until the water system can reliably demonstrate that the water is below the 20 ppt interim standard. After receipt of its quarterly monitoring results, the public water system must also issue public notice to their customers, which includes these testing results and updates on the actions that have been taken.

The Center for Drinking Water Quality is focusing on providing technical assistance to public water systems that exceeded the 20 ppt interim standard as they work to come into compliance with the requirements of the *PFAS Act.*

Public Water System Initial PFAS Sampling Results

The below table includes a summary of results from PFAS testing conducted to meet the July 1, 2023, sampling deadline in the *PFAS Act.* The table below shows the PFAS result that was used to determine compliance with the interim state standard. This is the highest level that could possibly reach a consumer given the information available to RIDOH at the time of this report. Public water systems with an initial result greater than 20 ppt were required to take a confirmation sample. For these systems, the average of the initial result and confirmation sample was used to determine compliance and is included in the table.

Some public water systems test water at multiple locations. This table does not show all of the water sample results.

The water that reaches consumers may have lower levels of PFAS than what is shown here. Public water systems may mix multiple water sources. Some public water systems turned off wells with high PFAS levels when they received the results, as a temporary action. Many public water systems have demonstrated that the water that reaches consumers is below the 20 ppt interim standard. In some cases, RIDOH is providing a second result to provide a more accurate estimate of the highest possible amount of PFAS that could reach a consumer.

PFAS levels can change over time, and this is why routine monitoring is required.

People can contact their water system for more information about test results and actions that are being taken.

Exceeded 70 ppt

Three public water systems had PFAS levels greater than 70 ppt. These public water systems were required to notify customers of the do not drink order within 24 hours.

One public water system turned off a well for the water source that had the highest PFAS level, indicated below with an *. Turning off the well stops the water from entering the drinking water supply.

Public water system name	City or town	Number of people served	Highest PFAS level detected	Notes
BRUIN PLASTICS	GLENDALE	50	133 ppt	
EXETER JOB CORPS	EXETER	300	198 ppt/40 ppt	This public water system has a connection to another public water system. See note below for Ladd Center.
LADD CENTER	EXETER	129	334 ppt*/30 ppt	*This public water system removed a well from service resulting in a decrease in PFAS concentrations.

Exceeded the 20 ppt interim standard

11 public water systems had PFAS levels greater than 20 ppt, but below 70 ppt. They were required to issue public notice within 30 days.

Four public water systems turned off the wells for the water sources that had the highest PFAS level, indicated below with an *. Turning off the well stops the water from entering the drinking water supply.

Some public water systems voluntarily collected PFAS samples in the distribution system. This was not required by the *PFAS Act.*

If a public water system either blends or treats their water for PFAS, it is indicated in the "Notes" column below with a brief explanation to show the level of PFAS that was in the sample of the water being sent to consumers at that time. For the systems that blend, RIDOH does not yet know whether the blending occurs at all times, or if it's possible that the high-PFAS well sometimes is used on its own and therefore is the only water being sent to consumers. If a public water system does not currently blend or treat their well water for PFAS, there will be no explanation listed in the "Notes" column and the "Highest PFAS level detected" value listed below is what is being sent to consumers.

Public water system name	City or town	Number of people served	Highest PFAS level detected	Notes
CAPTAIN ISAAC PAINE SCHOOL	FOSTER	460	42 ppt	
CAROUSEL INDUSTRIES	EXETER	200	55 ppt*/17ppt	*This result is from a well that was reported to RIDOH on 9/28/23 as having been removed from distribution in 2020. The second highest PFAS result is shown.
COVENTRY NATIONAL GUARD	COVENTRY	50	84 ppt*/18 ppt	*Well was turned off on 1/19/23 after this sample was reported and is no

				longer used. Because of this action, a do not drink order was not issued. The second highest result is also displayed. After the well was turned off, the blended drinking water being sent to consumers has shown a result of 7 ppt.
JEMP LLC	SCITUATE	28	31 ppt	
NORTH SCITUATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SCITUATE	500	23 ppt	
NORTH SMITHFIELD JR_SR HIGH SCHOOL	NORTH SMITHFIELD	1,200	31 ppt	This public water system has two wells that are combined. The combined water is blended together and is what is being sent to consumers. The blended drinking water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 21 ppt.
QUONSET BUSINESS PARK	NORTH KINGSTOWN	13,000	*21 ppt	*This public water system has three wells and two interconnections to other public water system supplies. The result of 21 ppt came from Well 14A.

				Well 14A was turned off on 10/4/23. The two other wells had these results: Well 9A (18 ppt) and Well 3A (18 ppt). The two interconnections are: Kent County Water Connection (PFAS not detected) and Town of North Kingstown. The Town of North Kingstown interconnection is an emergency connection that was not sampled. The public water system also sampled five other sites within its distribution system: Tower 1 (12 ppt), Tower 2 (19 ppt), Burlingham Road (18 ppt), Compass Circle (16 ppt), Davisville Road (21 ppt), and Davis Street (12 ppt).
UNIVERSITY OF RI	SOUTH KINGSTOWN	19,354	43 ppt*/39 ppt	*Well was turned off on 6/1/23 after this sample was reported and is no longer used. The second highest result is also displayed.

WEST GLOCESTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	GLOCESTER	541	44 ppt	This public water system has two wells that are combined. The combined water is blended together and is what is delivered to consumers. The blended drinking water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 31 ppt.
WOOD RIVER HEALTH SERVICES	HOPE VALLEY	150	28 ppt	
WRIGHTS FARM	BURRILLVILLE	1,125	22 ppt	This public water system has two wells that are combined. This combined water is filtered and is being sent to customers. The combined filtered drinking water has shown a result of 3 ppt.

Did not exceed the 20 ppt interim standard

156 public water systems are in compliance with the 20 ppt interim standard.

Two public water systems (City of Newport and Pawtucket Water Supply Board) had results that found PFAS greater than 20 ppt in source (untreated and unblended) water – however, these public water systems were able to demonstrate that the drinking water they provide to their customers is below the 20 ppt interim standard. RIDOH and these water systems will be discussing long-term plans to ensure the water being delivered to customers continues to remain in compliance at all times.

If a public water system either blends or treats their water for PFAS, it is indicated in the "Notes" column below with a brief explanation to show the level of PFAS that is being delivered to consumers. The highest possible PFAS level that could possibly reach consumers is included in the "Highest PFAS level detected" column. If a public water system does not blend their well water or treat their well water for PFAS, there will not be explanation listed in the "Notes" column and the "Highest PFAS level detected" value listed below is what is being delivered to consumers.

The abbreviation "ND" is used when results showed the six PFAS were not detected. This does not necessarily mean that PFAS are not present. Current technology is unable to reliably measure PFAS at levels below 2 ppt.

Public water system name	City or town	Number of people served	Highest PFAS level detected	Notes
ABBEY LANE COMMUNITY ASSN., INC.	FOSTER	45	ND	
ACORN ACADEMY, LLC	FOSTER	82	ND	
ADCARE RHODE ISLAND INC	NORTH KINGSTOWN	70	ND	
ALPINE NURSING HOME	COVENTRY	105	3 ppt	

ASHAWAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	HOPKINTON	300	ND	
ASHAWAY LINE & TWINE MFG. CO.-LOWER MILL	HOPKINTON	50	3 ppt	
BEADERY INDUSTRIAL, THE	HOPKINTON	50	6 ppt	
BEADERY WAREHOUSE, THE	HOPKINTON	30	ND	
BENOIT REALTY LLC DBA ANCHOR SUBARU	NORTH SMITHFIELD	125	2 ppt	
BETHEL VILLAGE WATER ASSN	HOPKINTON	180	ND	
BLOCK ISLAND WATER COMPANY	NEW SHOREHAM	9,999	4 ppt	This public water system has multiple wells and treatment that is known to reduce PFAS (reverse osmosis). Water being delivered to consumers has shown ND PFAS levels.
BLUEBERRY HEIGHTS HOUSING COOPERATIVE CO	WEST GREENWICH	44	ND	
BORDER HILL MOBILE HOME PARK	CHARLESTOWN	75	ND	
BRIARWOOD CHILD ACADEMY SMITHFIELD	SMITHFIELD	111	ND	

BRISTOL COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	BRISTOL	49,000	ND	
BURRILLVILLE MIDDLE SCHOOL	BURRILLVILLE	650	ND	
CANONCHET CLIFFS WATER ASSOCIATION INC.	HOPKINTON	154	3 ppt	This public water system uses three wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 3 ppt.
CARPENTER HALL LLC DBA ZINNIA EXETER	EXETER	74	ND	
CASTLE ROCK CONDOMINIUMS	CHARLESTOWN	292	3 ppt	This public water system uses three wells. The results of only one well was submitted correctly. There is no data for the other two wells at this time.
CENTRAL BEACH FIRE DISTRICT	CHARLESTOWN	470	12 ppt	This public water system uses two wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 11 ppt.
CHARIHO REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL	RICHMOND	1,300	8 ppt	
CHARIHO REGIONAL MIDDLE SCHOOL	RICHMOND	1,500	ND	
CHARLESTOWN CEDARS LLC	CHARLESTOWN	150	ND	
CHARLESTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CHARLESTOWN	350	17 ppt	This public water system uses two wells. Water being delivered to

				consumers has shown a result of 17 ppt.
CHARLESTOWN MUNICIPAL OFFICES	CHARLESTOWN	30	ND	
CHARLESTOWN POLICE STATION	CHARLESTOWN	28	ND	
CHARLESTOWN SENIOR COMMUNITY CENTER	CHARLESTOWN	40	10 ppt	
CHEPACHET PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	GLOCESTER	66	17 ppt	
CHIMERA INC	GLOCESTER	133	ND	
CHOPMIST HILL COMMUNITY CENTER	SCITUATE	50	ND	
CHURCH WOODS	CHARLESTOWN	98	ND	
CLAYVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SCITUATE	140	ND	
CNE - HOPKINS HILL ROAD ENTRY POINT	COVENTRY	317	ND	
CNE - NEW LONDON TURNPIKE ENTRY POINT	COVENTRY	9,999	ND	
COOPER HILL OFFICE COMPLEX	GLOCESTER	75	12 ppt	

CRANDALL HOUSE – SR. CITIZENS	HOPKINTON	30	15 ppt	
CUMBERLAND, TOWN OF	CUMBERLAND	21,235	17 ppt	This public water system has multiple wells that are used and blended at entry points and two connections with other public water systems. Each well/entry point and each interconnection enters the distribution system at different areas servicing the public water system. The results that are being delivered to consumers are: Entry Point 1 (ND), Entry Point 2 (4 ppt), and Entry Point 3 (10 ppt). The highest result of 17 ppt was taken from a well.
DAEDALUS OFFICE PARK	HOPKINTON	120	ND	
DAWN HILL HOME REHAB AND HEALTHCARE, THE	BRISTOL	220	ND	
DEAN WAREHOUSE SERVICES	HOPKINTON	25	7 ppt	
DOWLING VILLAGE	NORTH SMITHFIELD	2,720	11 ppt	
EARLY LEARNING CENTERS OF RISAUNDERSTOWN	NORTH KINGSTOWN	40	ND	

EAST PROVIDENCE-CITY OF	EAST PROVIDENCE	47,618	ND	
ECHO LAKE WATER DISTRICT	GLOCESTER	200	7 ppt	
ELEANOR SLATER HOSPITAL ZAMBARANO UNIT	BURRILLVILLE	540	ND	
EXETER-W.GREENWICH JR/SR HIGH SCHOOL	WEST GREENWICH	906	ND	
FM GLOBAL RESEARCH CAMPUS	GLOCESTER	110	ND	
FOGARTY MEMORIAL SCHOOL	GLOCESTER	427	8 ppt	This public water system has two wells, but Well 4 has been offline for over one year. Water being delivered to consumers is from Well 3 and has shown a result of 8 ppt.
FOSTER SENIOR HOUSING INC.	FOSTER	31	ND	
FOSTER TOWN HALL	FOSTER	90	ND	
FOUR SEASONS MHP CO-OP ASSN.	TIVERTON	40	6 ppt	
GLENDALE WATER ASSN	BURRILLVILLE	75	ND	
GLOCESTER SENIOR CENTER, MEMORIAL PARK	GLOCESTER	100	ND	

GLOCESTER TOWN HALL-SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIO	GLOCESTER	170	ND	
GREENE SCHOOL - BUILDING 1, THE	WEST GREENWICH	250	ND	
GREENE SCHOOL - BUILDING 2 & 3, THE	WEST GREENWICH	25	ND	
GREENVILLE WATER DISTRICT	SMITHFIELD	9,500	ND	
GREENWICH VILLAGE NURSERY SCHOOL, INC.	WEST GREENWICH	35	ND	
HARMONY HILL SCHOOL, INC.	GLOCESTER	199	ND	
HARRISVILLE FIRE DISTRICT	BURRILLVILLE	3,012	15 ppt	This public water system has six wells. The wells blend and enter the distribution system at different entry points. Results for entry points are: Entry Point 1 (9 ppt) and Entry Point 2 (ND).
HEBERT HEALTH CENTER	SMITHFIELD	200	ND	
HERITAGE PARK HOME CO-OPERATIVE	TIVERTON	60	10 ppt	
HILLSDALE HOUSING COOPERATIVE, INC.	SOUTH KINGSTOWN	170	ND	

HOPKINTON INDUSTRIAL PARK, LLC	HOPKINTON	125	ND	
HOPKINTON, TOWN OF	HOPKINTON	125	ND	
JAMESTOWN WATER DEPARTMENT	JAMESTOWN	3,294	ND	
KENT COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY	WEST WARWICK	88,779	19 ppt	This public water system has multiple wells and two interconnections with two other existing public water systems. These wells and interconnections enter the distribution system in different areas within the public water system. The results that were being delivered to consumers are: Entry Point 1 (ND), Entry Point 2 (13 ppt), Entry Point 3 (9 ppt), Entry Point 4 (ND).
KINGSTON CENTER	EXETER	77	ND	
KINGSTON HILL ACADEMY	SOUTH KINGSTOWN	285	ND	
KINGSTON WATER DISTRICT	SOUTH KINGSTOWN	3,968	10 ppt	This public water system uses three wells that are blended together. The highest well result was 10 ppt.
LAKEVIEW CHARLESTOWN EARLY LRNING CTR.	CHARLESTOWN	42	ND	

LAUREL CREST GLOCESTER HOUSING AUTHORITY	GLOCESTER	43	ND	
LAWRENCE SUNSET COVE ASSOCIATION	TIVERTON	36	16 ppt	
LIBERTY HILL	EXETER	48	ND	
LINCOLN WATER COMMISSION	LINCOLN	21,664	ND	
LINDHBROOK WATER COMPANY	HOPKINTON	200	ND	
MAPLEHILL MOBILE HOME PARK	BURRILLVILLE	750	11 ppt	The public water system uses three wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown ND PFAS levels.
MEADOWBROOK WALDORF SCHOOL	SOUTH KINGSTOWN	150	ND	
MEADOWLARK, INC.	MIDDLETOWN	183	ND	
METCALF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	EXETER	687	ND	
MILDRED E LINEHAM SCHOOL	WEST GREENWICH	90	ND	
MIRIAM HOSPITAL - LIFESPAN	PROVIDENCE	2,401	13 ppt	This public water system receives water from Providence Water. Providence Water was ND for PFAS. The confirmation sample for this PWS was ND. This result is an average of

				the two results and is believed to be due to a potentially contaminated piece of equipment attached to the sampling tap.
MOBILE VILLAGE, INC.	EXETER	150	ND	
NACH REALTY TRUST	BURRILLVILLE	115	ND	
NARRAGANSETT WATER DEPT-NORTH END	NARRAGANSETT	4,432	7 ppt	This public water system has two interconnections with other public water systems. The interconnections enter the distribution system of the public water system in different areas. The results of the entry points are: Entry Point 1 (7 ppt) and Entry Point 2 (ND).
NARRAGANSETT WATER SYSTEM-POINT JUDITH	NARRAGANSETT	8,210	ND	
NASONVILLE WATER DISTRICT	BURRILLVILLE	150	ND	
NAVAL STATION, NEWPORT	NEWPORT	7,871	ND	
NEW ERA ENRICHMENT ACADEMY	JOHNSTON	70	ND	
NEWPORT-CITY OF	NEWPORT	42,155	31 ppt/ND	This public water system has treatment that removes PFAS, and they have demonstrated that the drinking water that was being

				delivered to their consumers from each of their two treatment plants is ND.
NEWPORT HOSPITAL - LIFESPAN	NEWPORT	981	ND	
NINIGRET REALTY	CHARLESTOWN	109	ND	
NORTH KINGSTOWN TOWN OF	NORTH KINGSTOWN	25,200	13 ppt	This public water system has six wells. The result of 13 ppt was collected from the distribution system. The public water system has multiple entry points in which the wells are entering the public water system at different service areas. Multiple samples were collected at three different service areas. The results of what was being delivered to consumers are: Service Area 1 (6 ppt), Service Area 2 (12 ppt) and Service Area 3 (2 ppt, 10 ppt, 13 ppt, 9 ppt, 11 ppt).
NORTH SMITHFIELD AIR NATIONAL GUARD SYST	NORTH SMITHFIELD	25	9 ppt	This public water system uses two wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 6 ppt.
NORTH SMITHFIELD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	NORTH SMITHFIELD	460	4 ppt	
NORTH TIVERTON FIRE DISTRICT	TIVERTON	8,969	5 ppt	This public water system has two connections to other public water systems. Water from the

				interconnection being delivered to consumers has shown results of: ND PFAS level from Entry Point 1 and 5 ppt from Entry Point 2.
OAK HARBOR VILLAGE, LLC.	EXETER	290	ND	
OCEAN STATE POWER LLC	BURRILLVILLE	28	3 ppt	
OCEAN STATE TRANSIT-CHARIHO	RICHMOND	25	7 ppt	
PAIGE ASSOCIATES	COVENTRY	120	ND	
PASCOAG UTILITY DISTRICT, WATER DIVISION	BURRILLVILLE	2,985	9 ppt	
PAWTUCKET WATER SUPPLY BOARD	PAWTUCKET	98,130	46 ppt/6 ppt	This public water system has treatment that removes PFAS, and drinking water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 6 ppt.
PINE ACRES ALR	COVENTRY	75	ND	
PINEWOOD PARK SCHOOL	GLOCESTER	125	ND	
PONAGANSET HIGH SCHOOL	GLOCESTER	1,600	ND	
PONAGANSET MIDDLE SCHOOL	GLOCESTER	923	ND	

PORTSMOUTH WATER & FIRE DISTRICT	PORTSMOUTH	17,090	ND	
PROVIDENCE-CITY OF	PROVIDENCE	317,716	ND	
PROVIDENCE-CITY OF - WHIPPLE	SMITHFIELD	471	ND	
PRUDENCE ISLAND WATER DISTRICT	PORTSMOUTH	1,500	ND	
QUONOCHONTAUG EAST BEACH WATER ASSOCIATI	CHARLESTOWN	300	14 ppt	This public water system has two wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 13 ppt.
R.I. STATE POLICE HEADQUARTERS -NEW	SCITUATE	145	ND	
RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL - LIFESPAN	PROVIDENCE	8,040	ND	
RICHMOND RIDGE DEVELOPMENT	RICHMOND	172	ND	
RICHMOND, TOWN OF	RICHMOND	2,671	ND	
ROCHS FRESH FOODS FACILITY	WEST GREENWICH	50	3 ppt	
ROCKLAND OAKS	SCITUATE	26	ND	
ROCKVILLE MILL HOPKINTON, LLC	RICHMOND	28	13 ppt	

SAKONNET EARLY LEARNING CENTER, INC.	TIVERTON	200	6 ppt	
SAUGATUCKET SPRINGS	HOPKINTON	110	ND	
SCITUATE EARLY LEARNING CENTER	SCITUATE	86	5 ppt	
SCITUATE HIGH SCHOOL & MIDDLE SCHOOL	SCITUATE	1,400	8 ppt	This public water system uses two wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 8 ppt.
SCITUATE VILLAGE PLAZA	SCITUATE	450	9 ppt	
SHADOW WOODS AT DEER BROOK	EXETER	300	15 ppt	This public water system uses two wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 14 ppt.
SHADY HARBOR FIRE DISTRICT	CHARLESTOWN	300	ND	
SHANNOCK WATER DISTRICT	RICHMOND	75	10 ppt	This public water system uses two wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 7 ppt.
SILVEIRA KINDERGARTEN & NURSERY SCHOOL,	MIDDLETOWN	66	ND	
SKI PRO, INC.	EXETER	100	10 ppt	
SLATERSVILLE PUBLIC SUPPLY	NORTH SMITHFIELD	3,403	2 ppt	

SMITHFIELD WATER SUPPLY BOARD	SMITHFIELD	9,460	ND	
SOUTH KINGSTOWN NURSING AND REHAB	SOUTH KINGSTOWN	175	ND	
SOUTH KINGSTOWN-MIDDLEBRIDGE	SOUTH KINGSTOWN	694	ND	
SOUTH KINGSTOWN-SOUTH SHORE	SOUTH KINGSTOWN	6,170	10 ppt	This public water system has multiple wells that are for emergency use only and one existing connection to another public water system. The highest result from the emergency wells was 10 ppt. The water being delivered to consumers from the public water system connection has shown ND levels.
SOUTH TRAIL COMMERCE	EXETER	175	ND	
SPLIT ROCK CORPORATION	EXETER	110	ND	
ST. ANDREW LUTHERAN CHURCH	CHARLESTOWN	85	ND	
STONE BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT	TIVERTON	2,607	6 ppt	
SUNRISE ASSOCIATES, LLC	SCITUATE	25	ND	
SUNSET COVE PROPERTIES LLC	GLOCESTER	30	ND	

TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS	TIVERTON	297	ND	
TIVERTON WATER AUTHORITY, TOWN HALL	TIVERTON	3,213	5 ppt	
TOUISSET POINT WATER TRUST	WARREN	225	19 ppt	This public water system has two wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 17 ppt.
TRINITY LUTHERAN PRE-SCHOOL	HOPKINTON	45	14 ppt	
UNITED STATES NAVY - FORT ADAMS	NEWPORT	318	ND	
VEOLIA WATER WAKEFIELD RHODE ISLAND INC	SOUTH KINGSTOWN	22,347	ND	
VILLAGE ON CHOPMIST HILL, THE	GLOCESTER	250	ND	
WARWICK-CITY OF	WARWICK	73,289	ND	
WARWICK-POTOWOMUT	WARWICK	2,163	ND	
WASHINGTON OAK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	COVENTRY	660	ND	
WAWALOAM SCHOOL	EXETER	290	ND	
WEST GREENWICH TOWN HALL	WEST GREENWICH	40	ND	

WEST GREENWICH TRAVEL CENTER	WEST GREENWICH	255	7 ppt	This public water system uses two wells. Water being delivered to consumers has shown a result of 5 ppt.
WESTERN COVENTRY ELEM SCHOOL	COVENTRY	496	6 ppt	
WESTERLY WATER	WESTERLY	35298	15 ppt	The highest result in a well for this public water system is 15 ppt in Well 2D. This public water system uses 12 wells. The following wells and the results are: Bradford Well 4 (6 ppt), Bradford Well 3 (ND), Bradford Well 2 (8 ppt), Crandall Well (ND), Well 2C (14 ppt), Well 2B (14 ppt), Well 2A (6 ppt), Well 3 (12 ppt), Gravel packed Well 1 (6 ppt), Well 1B (9 ppt), and Well 1A (8 ppt).
WILBUR AND MCMAHON SCHOOL	LITTLE COMPTON	458	12 ppt	
WOONSOCKET WATER DIVISION	WOONSOCKET	43,806	7 ppt	This public water system has two interconnections with an existing public water system. The result of 7 ppt was taken from one entry point into the distribution system. The other entry point result was also 7 ppt.

Private Wells in Rhode Island

The *PFAS Act* does not require private wells to be tested for PFAS. PFAS have not been added to the mandatory testing panel required in statute (R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-1-5.3) for Certificates of Occupancy, newly drilled wells, or real estate transactions. However, the RIDOH Private Well Regulations (216-RICR-50-05-2) allow local building officials to add any tests that they deem appropriate to the mandatory testing panel, including PFAS. If a building official decides to require PFAS testing, any MCLs that may be established for PFAS in public water systems would be used to evaluate the private well test results for potability. PFAS testing otherwise remains at the homeowners' discretion and expense.

For residents who rely on private wells, RIDOH has developed a number of resources and provides technical assistance to private well owners on an ongoing basis. In the event that a public water system well shows PFAS levels higher than the interim 20 ppt state standard, informational letters will be sent to nearby addresses potentially served by private wells. The current radii are ¼ mile for exceedances over 20 ppt and ½ mile for exceedances over 70 ppt.

Resources, such as sampling guidance and fact sheets, are made freely available on the Private Wells Program website. The Center for Drinking Water Quality also has a well-established extension program at the University of Rhode Island to support private well owners. Information about PFAS is included in the various forms of assistance they provide such as outreach and education, interpreting test results, treatment advice, and answering residents' other questions and concerns.