

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

PFAS Expert Advisory Committee

10:00 AM, August 21, 2026

DRAFT Agenda

This is an all-virtual public meeting and this method by which the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee is meeting will not be changed unless a new meeting notice is provided in accordance with the provisions of Va. Code § 2.2-3707.

All-virtual meeting registration link:

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/8889794959688372317>

For technical issues during the all-virtual public meeting, please contact Heather Esposito at heather.esposito@deq.virginia.gov or 804-297-5329. She will be available to help during the meeting. Members of the public who wish to speak during the public session may indicate their interest during the registration process.

- Welcome and review of purpose and FOIA reminders
- VDH Updates
- DEQ Updates
- Introduction to Biosolids
- Reader Friendly Format Discussion and Adoption
- Public Forum (not to exceed 30 minutes)
- Wrap Up

ELECTRONIC MEETINGS POLICY

ARTICLE I. ELECTRONIC MEETINGS POLICY – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Authority and Scope

A. Authority. This Electronic Meetings Policy (the “Policy”) consisting of Articles I through II is adopted pursuant to the authorization of Va. Code § 2.2-3708.3 and is to be strictly construed in conformance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, Va. Code §§ 2.2-3700—3715. This Policy supersedes any prior policy of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee on electronic meetings.

B. Distinction from States of Emergency. This Policy shall not govern an electronic meeting conducted to address a state of emergency. Any meeting conducted by electronic communication means under such circumstances shall be governed by the provisions of Va. Code § 2.2-3708.2.

C. Readoption. This Policy shall be readopted at least once annually.

Section 2. Definitions.

As used in the two articles comprising the Policy, unless the context requires a different meaning:

“All-virtual public meeting” means a public meeting conducted by the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee using electronic communication means during which all members of the public body who participate do so remotely rather than being assembled in one physical location, and to which public access is provided through electronic communication means, as defined by Va. Code § 2.2-3701.

“Committee” includes any group of members of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee, however labeled or designated, created to perform delegated functions of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee or to advise the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee, regardless of where or how the committee meets, whether or not votes are cast in any meeting of the committee, or how many PFAS Expert Advisory Committee members are part of the committee. The term “committee” includes subcommittees.

“Meeting” means a meeting as defined by Va. Code § 2.2-3701.

Section 3. Committees

A. Committee Meetings to Be Public. Committees of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee (however labeled or designated) are public bodies under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act; and therefore, committee meetings (like meetings of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee itself) must be publicly noticed, publicly accessible, and memorialized by the taking

of minutes, as required by § 2.2-3707 of the Code of Virginia.

B. Quorum. The quorum for a committee meeting (like meetings of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee itself), whether held in-person or otherwise, shall be a majority of the committee members, or three members of the committee, whichever is more.

Section 4. Strict and Uniform Application of this Policy

This Policy shall be applied strictly and uniformly, without exception, to the entire membership, and without regard to the matters that will be considered or voted on at the meeting, and without regard to the identity of any member.

Section 5. Recording of Minutes

As with all meetings, minutes shall be taken for every all-virtual public meeting. Meeting minutes for all-virtual public meetings must clearly state that the meeting was held by electronic communication means and the type of electronic communication means.

ARTICLE II. ALL-VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETINGS

Section 1. When an all-virtual public meeting may be authorized

An all-virtual public meeting may be held only when:

- (a) The PFAS Expert Advisory Committee has not had more than two all-virtual public meetings, or more than 50 percent of its meetings rounded up to the next whole number, whichever is greater, during the calendar year; and
- (b) The PFAS Expert Advisory Committee's last meeting was not an all-virtual public meeting.

Section 2. All-Virtual Public Meeting Requirements

The following applies to any all-virtual public meeting of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee that is scheduled in conformance with this Policy:

(a) The meeting notice shall indicate that the public meeting will be all-virtual and that the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee will not change the method by which the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee chooses to meet without providing a new meeting notice that comports with § 2.2-3707 of the Code of Virginia.

(b) The PFAS Expert Advisory Committee shall provide public access by electronic communication means that allows the public to hear all participating members of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee.

(c) Audio-visual technology, if available, shall be used to allow the public to see the members of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee. When audio-visual technology is available, a member of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee shall, for purposes of a quorum, be considered

absent from any portion of the meeting during which visual communication with the member is voluntarily disconnected or otherwise fails or during which audio communication involuntarily fails.

(d) A phone number, email address, or other live contact information shall be provided to the public to alert the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee if electronic transmission of the meeting fails for the public, and if such transmission fails, the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee takes a recess until public access is restored;

(e) A copy of the proposed agenda and all agenda packets (unless exempt) shall be made available to the public electronically at the same time such materials are provided to the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee.

(f) The public shall be afforded the opportunity to comment through electronic means, including written comments, at meetings where public comment is customarily received.

(g) There shall be no more than two members of the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee together in one physical location.

Section 3. Closed Session

If the PFAS Expert Advisory Committee goes into closed session, transmission of the meeting to the public will be suspended until the public body resumes to certify the closed meeting in open session.

DRAFT FACT SHEET

PFAS in Biosolids

Overview

In 2026, Virginia General Assembly passed legislation requiring testing of PFAS in biosolids, landowner notification of test results, and limits for PFAS in biosolids. This document provides answers to common questions about PFAS and provides resources for where you can learn more.

What are PFAS?

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a class of more than 14,000 man-made chemicals that are or have been used in a variety of products, including non-stick cookware, fast-food packaging, personal care products, and firefighting foam. The characteristics that make PFAS useful for many products also make them long lasting in the environment. While there are thousands of PFAS chemicals, much of the scientific attention and research on health effects has been focused on just two PFAS, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). Exposure to PFOA and PFOS has been linked to health effects such as increased risk of prostate, kidney, and testicular cancers, developmental delays in children, and reduced immune response to infections and vaccines. Due to PFAS's health effects and its widespread use, chemicals such as PFOA, PFOS, and some other PFAS are beginning to be regulated at the state and federal level.

How do PFAS get into biosolids?

Biosolids are solid, semi-solid, or liquid materials removed from municipal sewage, treated, and recycled as fertilizer and soil amendment. As PFAS are resilient and long-lasting chemicals, PFAS used in homes and businesses may enter a municipal wastewater treatment facility through wastewater. Municipal wastewater treatment facilities do not make PFAS or use it to treat wastewater, however, because normal wastewater treatment processes do not break down or remove PFAS, they may be found in biosolids and treated wastewater. When biosolids are land applied, PFAS in biosolids can move into soil and water, and potentially into livestock and crops. Researchers are studying how PFAS in biosolids may affect human health and the environment.

Why did I receive this fact sheet?

The 2026 Virginia General Assembly created a law regarding PFAS and its potential presence in biosolids. Beginning in January 2027, municipal wastewater treatment facilities are required to test their biosolids for PFAS, and beginning in July 2027, concentration limits for PFOS and PFOA in biosolids that are land applied will serve to reduce the amount of PFAS reaching Virginia's land. The test results must be provided to the landowner where the biosolids are being used at least two weeks prior to land application to show the biosolids have met those limits. This fact sheet and the attached data sheets for each municipal wastewater treatment facility where biosolids may come from satisfy this requirement.

Why might I receive data sheets from more than one multiple municipal wastewater treatment facility?

Contractors land applying biosolids typically manage biosolids from more than one municipal wastewater treatment facility. Because of variations in weather, biosolids availability, site conditions, and other factors, the land applier may not source from the same facility each day and is providing complete information on all possible sources of biosolids.

How are biosolids tested for PFAS?

The municipal wastewater treatment facility sends samples of their biosolids to an accredited lab where the biosolids are analyzed using a method developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that measures the concentration of 40 different PFAS including PFOA and PFOS. The concentrations of each of the PFAS measured in the biosolids from the municipal wastewater treatment facility are provided on the attached data sheets.

What are the limits on PFAS in biosolids?

Starting on July 1, 2027, if the average concentration of either PFOA or PFOS over the last 12 months is greater than 25 parts per billion (ppb), the application rate of the biosolids must be reduced to no more than three dry tons per acre. Land application is banned if the annual average concentration of either PFOS or PFOA is greater than 50 ppb, or if a single test measures PFOA or PFOS greater than 75 ppb and a second test confirms the result. Starting on July 1, 2029, the thresholds will be changed to be based on the combined concentration of PFOS and PFOA.

Is there risk in receiving biosolids that contain PFAS?

Yes, however, there are other potential sources of PFAS that could also impact or be present on your land. In January 2025, EPA released a draft risk assessment report for PFAS in biosolids that found there were potential risks to people that live on or near land application sites and rely on those sites' crops, animal products, or drinking water. However, the EPA report did not consider many of the risk reduction measures that Virginia has required for several years, such as following nutrient management plans, adhering to additional setback requirements greater than those EPA requires, and following other best management practices to reduce human exposure to biosolids. In June 2026, EPA released draft guidance for reducing risk from PFOA and PFOS in biosolids. The draft guidance clarified that the 2025 risk assessment only addressed "higher risk" situations and recommended researching the supplier of biosolids and avoiding application in areas with higher risk of impact from PFAS.

What else is Virginia doing about PFAS in biosolids?

DEQ has assembled a group of experts and is collaborating with them to develop recommendations on a soil testing program for fields that have received biosolids, how municipal wastewater treatment facilities can reduce PFAS in their biosolids, and potential revisions to the concentration limits. In addition, the 2026 Virginia General Assembly passed a law requiring certain industries to sample their wastewater for PFAS to help identify sources of PFAS that may be going to municipal wastewater treatment facilities.

Where can I learn more about PFAS?

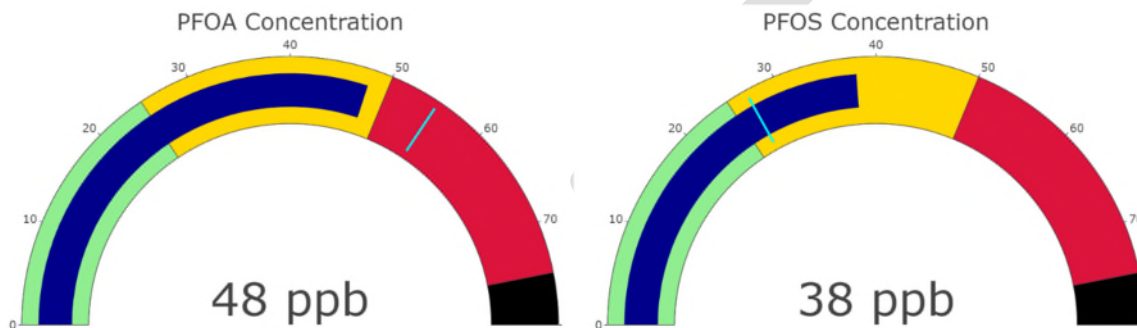
For general questions DEQ, the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), and EPA all maintain webpages about PFAS and their latest efforts to address PFAS pollution. Links to these pages are provided below.

If you have specific questions about the biosolids you received, you can reach out to your land applier or use the contact information on the municipal wastewater treatment facility's datasheet that the land applier provided to you.

DEQ PFAS webpage www.deq.virginia.gov/PFAS 	VDH PFAS webpage www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-health/public-health-toxicology/pfas/ 	EPA PFAS webpage www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained 
DEQ biosolids webpage www.deq.virginia.gov/biosolids 	VDH PFAS in Drinking Water webpage www.vdh.virginia.gov/drinking-water/pfas/ 	

City of Ankh Morpork WWTP

The average concentration of PFOS and PFOA from the [\[City of Ankh Morpork Wastewater Treatment Plant \(WWTP\)\]](#) are [\[below 25 ppb OR between 25 and 50 ppb\]](#) and may be land applied [\[with no restriction OR at a rate no greater than 3 dry tons per acre\]](#). The average concentration of PFOA in [\[City of Ankh Morpork WWTP\]](#) is [##](#) and the most recent measurement was [###](#). The average concentration PFOS in [\[City of Ankh Morpork WWTP\]](#) is [##](#) and the most recent measurement was [###](#).



The charts above show the average PFOA and PFOS concentrations for the [\[City of Ankh Morpork WWTP\]](#) (blue bar) and the most recent value (light blue line) compared to limits set by the Virginia General Assembly.

- If the blue bar is in the green area, the average concentration is less than 25 ppb. There are no restrictions on land application in this case.
- If the blue bar is in the yellow area, the concentration is between 25 and 50 ppb. No more than 3 dry tons per acre can be applied in this case.
- If the blue bar is in the red area, then the average concentration is greater than 50 ppb. No land application is allowed in this case.
- The black section shows concentrations greater than 75 ppb.

Over the last year [##](#) of the 40 PFAS chemicals measured by the test method (EPA 1633) have been detected in [\[City of Ankh Morpork WWTP\]](#)'s biosolids. A summary of the results are shown on the Table on the back of this sheet/next page. If you have questions about the data or the work [\[City of Ankh Morpork WWTP\]](#) is undertaking to address PFAS please contact: [\[Contact Name\]](#) at [\[Contact Email\]](#) or [\[\(###\) ###-####\]](#).

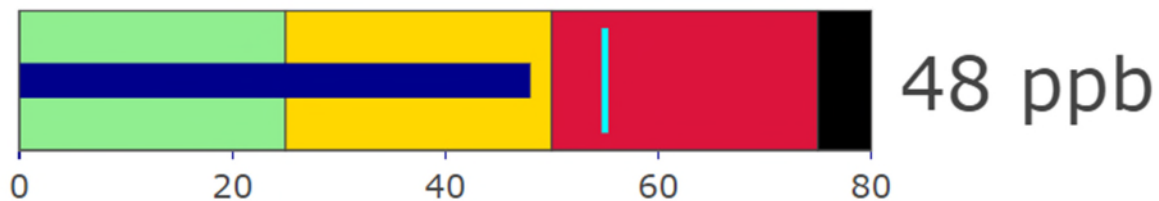
Analyte	Annual Average (ppb)	Range (min – max) (ppb)	Analyte	Annual Average (ppb)	Range (min – max) (ppb)
11Cl-PF3OUdS	67	53-66	PFDaA	63	30-71
3:3 FTCA	33	22-54	PFDaS	43	33-58
4:2 FTS	65	34-91	PFDS	43	28-57
5:3 FTCA	62	35-80	PFEESA	67	44-78
6:2 FTS	79	77-79	PFHpA	57	42-93
7:3 FTCA	74	55-77	PFHpS	17	20-28
8:2 FTS	42	5-90	PFHxA	60	65-75
9Cl-PF3ONS	56	51-67	PFHxS	72	90-95
ADONA	51	4-96	PFMBA	76	53-88
HFPO-DA	34	27-27	PFMPA	58	57-89
N-EtFOSA	46	9-99	PFNA	75	67-97
N-EtFOSAA	26	ND-70	PFNS	39	31-46
N-EtFOSE	62	46-52	PFOA	35	36-49
NFDHA	23	1-57	PFOS	38	5-41
N-MeFOSA	26	13-47	PFOSA	62	86-95
N-MeFOSAA	45	27-38	PFPeA	44	23-24
N-MeFOSE	20	10-36	PFPeS	51	48-99
PFBA	41	39-43	PFTeDA	64	65-78
PFBS	40	22-79	PFTTrDA	25	20-23
PFDA	42	46-60	PFUnA	42	14-24

Notes: ND means that the individual PFAS was not detected. This does not mean the analyte is not present in the biosolid only that its concentration is less than the instrument's ability to measure it. PPB or parts per billion is equivalent to µg/kg or ng/g dry weight for context that is the same as one second out of 32 years.

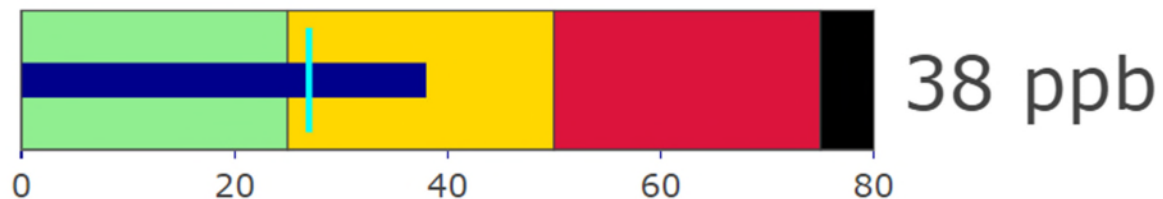
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PFOA Concentration



PFOS Concentration



The charts above demonstrate compliance with law by showing blue bar which represents the average value compared to limits set by the General Assembly. If the blue bar is in the green area, the average concentration is less than 25 ppb. There are no restrictions on land application in this case. If the blue bar is in the yellow area, the concentration is between 25 and 50 ppb. No more than 3 dry tons per acre can be applied in this case. If the blue bar is in the red area, then the average concentration is greater than 50 ppb. No land application is allowed in this case. The black section shows concentrations greater than 75 ppb. If the light blue line (the most recent value) is in this area no land application may occur.

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11CL-PF3OUDS	67	53-66
3:3 FTCA	33	22-54
4:2 FTS	65	34-91
5:3 FTCA	62	35-80
6:2 FTS	79	77-79
7:3 FTCA	74	55-77
8:2 FTS	42	5-90
9CL-PF3ONS	56	51-67
ADONA	51	4-96
HFPO-DA (GENX)	34	27-27
N-ETFOSA	46	9-99
N-ETFOSAA	26	ND-70
N-ETFOSE	62	46-52
NFDHA	23	1-57
N-MEFOSA	26	13-47
N-MEFOSAA	45	27-38
N-MEFOSE	20	10-36
PFBA	41	39-43
PFBS	40	22-79
PFDA	42	46-60
PFDOA	63	30-71
PFDOS	43	33-58
PFDS	43	28-57
PFEESA	67	44-78
PFHPA	57	42-93
PFHPS	17	20-28
PFHXA	60	65-75
PFHXS	72	90-95
PFMBA	76	53-88
PFMPA	58	57-89
PFNA	75	67-97
PFNS	39	31-46
PFOA	35	36-49
PFOS	38	5-41
PFOSA	62	86-95
PFPEA	44	23-24
PFPEs	51	48-99
PFTEDA	64	65-78
PFTRDA	25	20-23
PFUNA	42	14-24

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