



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

PFAS IN NEW YORK: A DECADE OF PROGRESS AND THE PATH FORWARD

Presenters:

DEC Special Assistant to the Commissioner Pamela Hadad-Hurst

DOH Center for Environmental Health Director of Strategic Operations Dr. Katie Bush

DEC Division of Environmental Remediation Director Andrew Guglielmi

PFAS Public Information Session– January 29, 2026

State Investments in Clean Water Protection

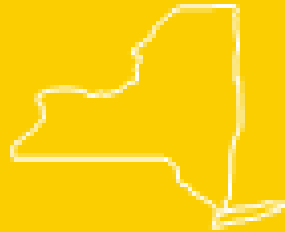


Governor Kathy Hochul continues to make protecting drinking water quality a priority.

New York State is making record investments in infrastructure funding to help lower the costs to municipalities treating and enhancing water quality.

- **\$6 billion** in clean water infrastructure funding to local governments since 2017
- **More than \$1 billion annually** in low-cost loans, in addition to many other State funding sources.

State Investments in Clean Water Protection



**\$474
MILLION**

Awarded to support local drinking water projects that specifically address emerging contaminants since 2015

- New York State also provided more than \$97 million in revolving loans supported by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) funding 35 projects on Emerging Contaminants
- In the 2026-27 Executive Budget, Governor Hochul proposes a historic \$3.75 billion over 5 years to help support DEC's Water Quality Improvement Project and other programs to help local governments invest in critical wastewater and drinking water infrastructure.



DEC'S LATEST PFAS INITIATIVES

DEC's Latest PFAS Initiatives

- Final Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works
- Draft Policy: Requiring Sampling of PFAS in Biosolid Products (DMM-7a)
- New York State Rural Background Study Completed
- Draft Policy: Assistance for Contaminated Water Supplies (DER-24)
- Regulations requiring landfill leachate to be treated prior to discharge



Final Technical Operational Guidance (TOGs) for Wastewater Treatment Plants



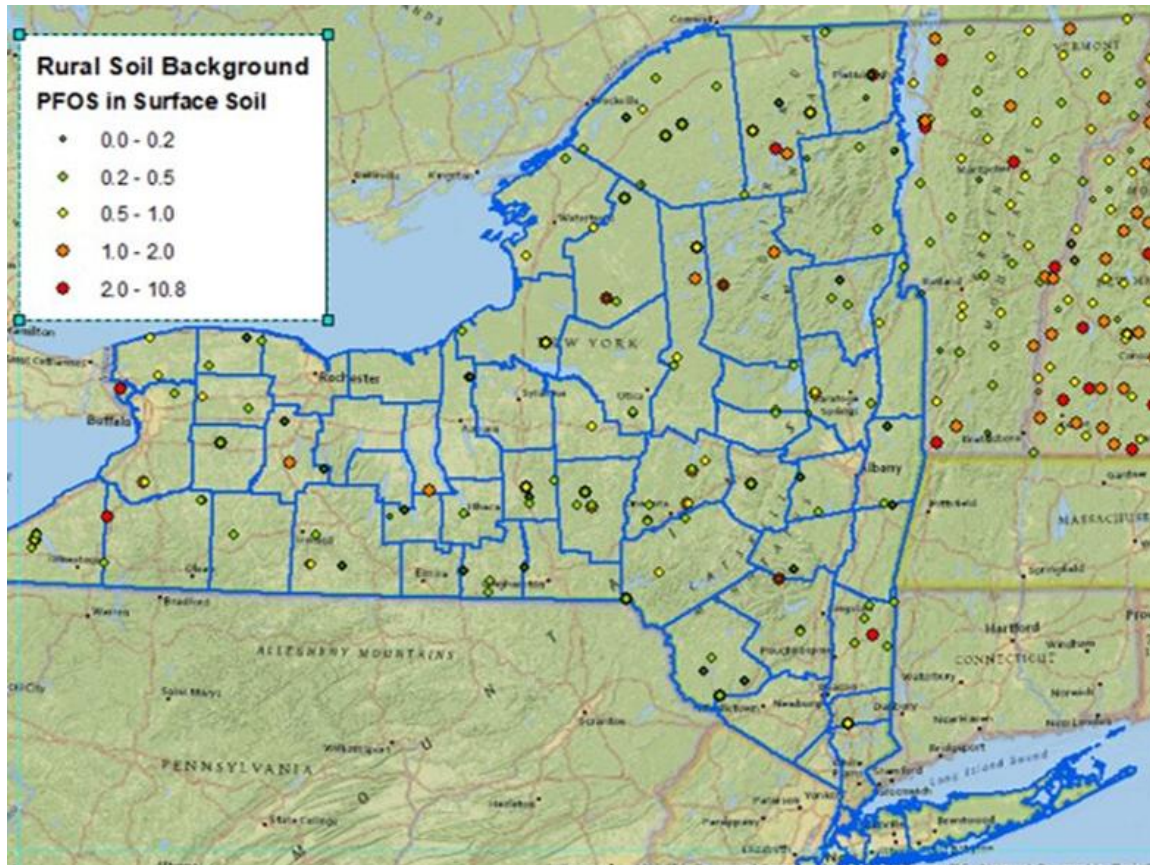
- DEC's Division of Water finalized new guidance building upon the 2023 guidance outlining how DEC will collect additional PFAS information from wastewater treatment plants.
- State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permits will include pollutant minimization programs and compliance schedules to identify and address significant upstream sources contributing these contaminants to wastewater flow in their communities.
- Additionally, DEC made emerging contaminant data collected through DEC's monitoring available to the public through the "Division of Water PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane Information Portal," further enhancing DEC's commitment to transparency.

Draft Policy: PFAS in Biosolid Products (DMM-7a)

- DEC's Division of Materials Management proposes requiring PFOS and PFOA sampling criteria for soil amendment products derived from biosolids (e.g., composts, heat dried pellets, liming products, etc.)
- The proposal includes biosolids products distributed in New York State from **out-of-state** generators.
- It will provide data for DEC to use in the development of future regulations addressing PFAS standards for biosolids recycling.
- Progress ongoing for DMM-7 Biosolids Recycling Sampling
- PFAS in Biosolids - NYS Regulatory Update Stakeholder Meeting / Wednesday, February 4, 2026 @ 1:00 PM - 2:30 PM



New Rural Background Study for PFOA and PFOS



- DEC's Division of Environmental Remediation sampled locations in rural areas remote from any industrial or other known sources of PFAS.
- The results of this study will be considered in setting cleanup standards and guidelines for these chemicals.

- **PFOS was detected in 97% of surface soil samples**
- **PFOA was detected in 76.5% of samples**

- PFAS concentrations were similar to those found in other northeast states.
- DEC does not expect the background soil concentrations to significantly contribute to contamination of groundwater or surface water.

Draft Policy: Assistance for Contaminated Water Supplies (DER-24)

- DEC's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) proposes revising guidance for offering and providing an alternate water supply when individual water supplies are impacted by contamination associated with a designated DER program remedial site or a contaminant spill addressable under DEC statutory authority.
- Public comments accepted until February 10, 2026, to derweb@dec.ny.gov



PRIVATE WELL PFAS TESTING & MITIGATION REBATE PILOT PROGRAM

**NYS Department of Health
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation**



Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Leachate Rulemaking

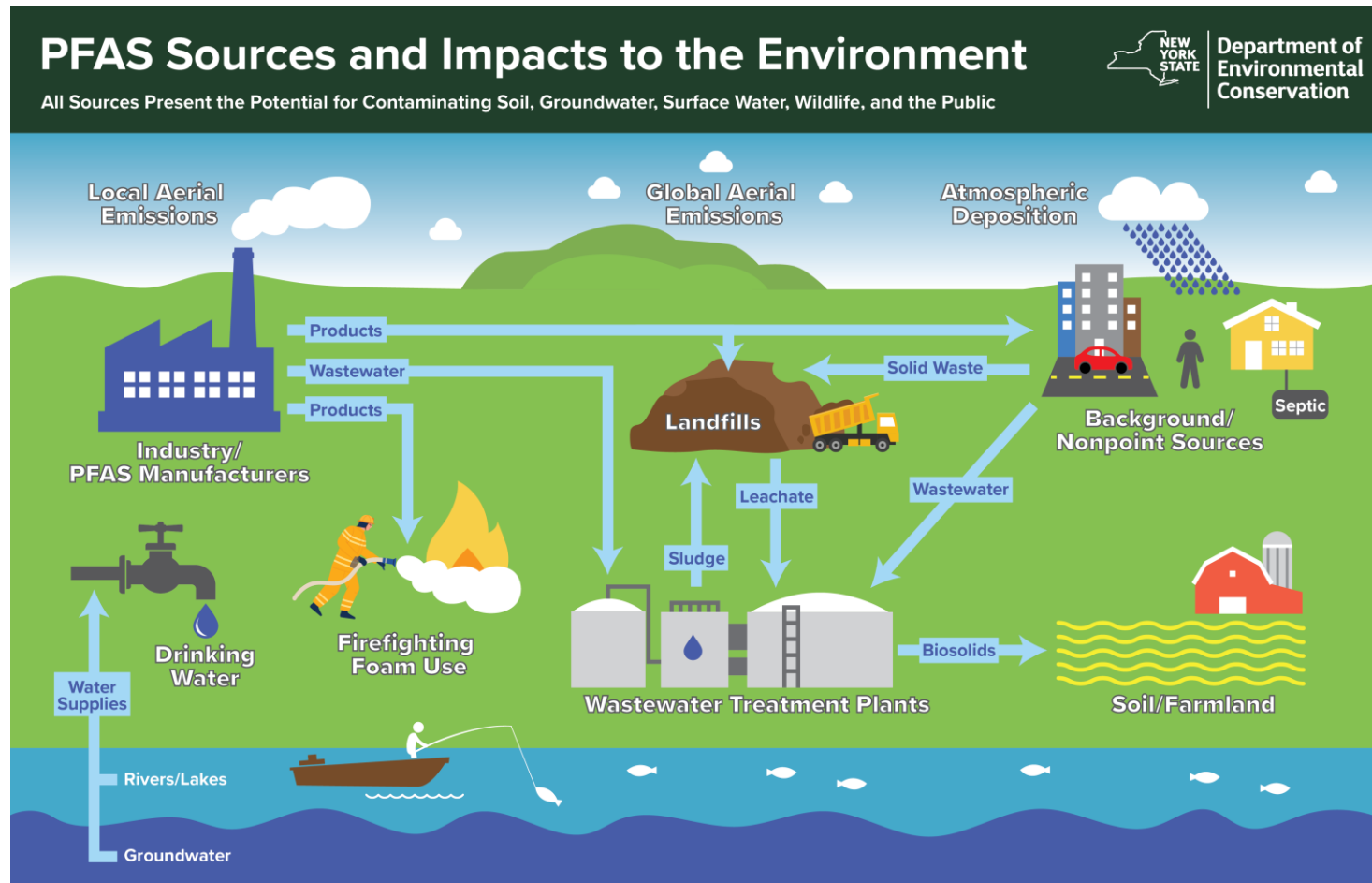
- Would require MSW landfill leachate to be treated prior to discharge to WRRF or SPDES discharge point
- Stakeholder engagement to receive feedback and ideas
 - In its current form, focused adjustments to 6 NYCRR Parts 360 and 363:
 - Leachate treatment may occur at the generating landfill or at an offsite location;
 - Locations that treat leachate must be permitted under Part 360 Series as a leachate treatment facility;
 - Treatment method will not be specified; instead, minimum performance/contaminant removal requirements will be specified;
 - Will apply to all operating landfills at time of adoption, with built-in timeframes for planning, design, testing, and construction.
 - Stakeholder meeting on February 11 to receive feedback, in addition to first meeting held January 27.





Preventing PFAS Contamination

Widespread Impact of PFAS Sources



This graphic depicts the ubiquitous widespread use of PFAS by industries and consumers. As PFAS do not readily break down in the environment, the graphic depicts how PFAS cycle through the community and the environment, impacting air and water.

NYSDEC Pollution Prevention Programs

Laws Restricting Toxic Chemicals in Consumer Products

ECL Articles 35 and 37

Restriction Programs

1,4-Dioxane in Household Cleaning, Personal Care and Cosmetic Products Law

Hazardous Packaging Act (incl. PFAS in Food Packaging)

Flame Retardants in Electronic Displays, Furniture and Mattresses Law

PFAS in Apparel Law

Mercury in Cosmetic and Personal Care Products

Toxic Chemicals in Children's Products

Benefits of Restriction

- Reduces production of products containing toxic chemicals
- Keep toxics out of environment where products are made, used, and at end of life
- Toxics don't end up in recycled products
- Exposure to toxics reduced throughout product lifecycle

Toxic Chemicals in Other Products Categories

ECL 37 and GBL 391u

Restriction Programs

- Coal Tar in Pavement Sealers
- AFFF Takeback and Restriction on PFAS in Firefighter PPE

Benefits of Restriction

- Reduces production of products containing toxic chemicals
- Keep toxics out of environment where products are made, used, and at end of life
- Exposure to toxics reduced throughout product lifecycle
- For takeback programs, reduces burden on holder of non-compliant product

Firefighting Foam (AFFF)

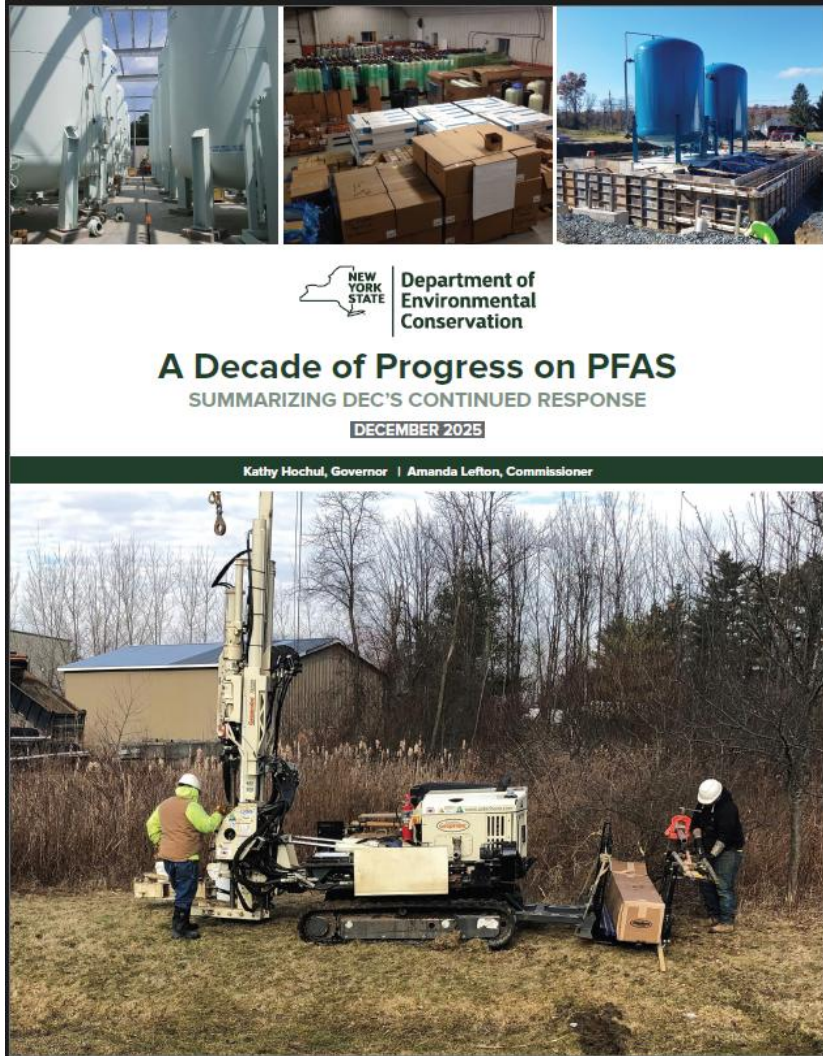
Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)

- Between 2017-2020, DEC managed an AFFF takeback program to address legacy “C8” firefighting foams, collecting 40,000 gallons of PFAS-containing AFFF products.
- In 2020, New York passed [GBS 391-U](#). Provisions of this law included:
 - Prohibiting the use of AFFF for training purposes
 - Prohibiting the sale or distribution of AFFF containing intentionally added PFAS following the effective date of the law (March 22, 2022)
 - Requiring the manufacturers to recall “class B firefighting foam prohibited under subdivision three of this section”.
- The recall provision was interpreted by the manufactures to include only product sold after March 22, 2022.
- GBS 391-U was revised in 2025 to clarify that the recall provision applies to all AFFF with intentionally added PFAS sold at any time.
- DEC, DOH, and State Fire have sent a letter to the manufacturers to begin discussions regarding how that recall will be implemented.



NEW RESOURCES

'A Decade of Progress on PFAS' Now Available



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

A Decade of Progress on PFAS:

Summarizing DEC's Continued Response

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Additional resources about PFAS are available on new dedicated webpage, dec.ny.gov/pfas
- Includes information for public to comment on current and future policies and regulations being developed to address PFAS sources and impacts.
- Stay informed by subscribing to the *DEC Delivers* email newsletter service.



DEC.NY.GOV/PFAS



Q&A



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