2025 PFAS TEST METHODS

DRINKING WATER

EPA 537.1 An EPA-validated method. Analyzes for 18 PFAS on finished drinking water.

EPA 533 An EPA-validated method. Analyzes for 25 PFAS on finished drinking water. Uses isotope dilution for additional quality control and accuracy of reporting.

Both EPA 537.1 and 533 are required for UCMR 5 compliance. The methods share 14 compounds in common and either test method can be used for compliance with the EPA's primary drinking water regulations.

NON-POTABLE WATER

EPA 1633 Capable of analyzing PFAS compounds across a wide range of solid and aqueous matrices. This method is becoming mandatory for EPA programs such as NPDES and CERCLA, as well as DOD projects. An SW-846 version is under development for RCRA programs.

EPA 1621 Measures adsorbable organic fluorine in non-potable water in the single-digit, parts-per-billion range. Considered a screening method by the EPA.

ASTM D8421/EPA 8327 Low-volume, direct injection method developed by ASTM for aqueous matrices. Faster turn-around-time and lower cost than 1633. May be cited as EPA 8327. Widely used on DOD sites.

PFAS by ID An isotope dilution method loosely based on EPA 537. Widely applicable to both DOD and commercial/industrial applications but is being replaced by EPA 1633.

TOP Assay by 1633 Based on EPA Method 1633, analyzes for the presence of PFAS precursors by converting them into terminal, measurable PFAS compounds.

DOD QSM 5.4 (TABLES B-15 and B-24) DOD QC requirements for analyzing PFAS in matrices other than drinking water.

SOIL & BIOSOLIDS

EPA 1633 Capable of analyzing PFAS compounds across a wide range of solid and aqueous matrices. This method is becoming mandatory for EPA programs such as NPDES and CERCLA, as well as DOD projects.

ASTM D8535/EPA 8327 Direct injection method developed by ASTM for solid matrices. Faster turn-around-time and lower cost than 1633. May be cited as EPA 8327. Widely used on DOD sites.

PFAS by ID An isotope dilution method based on EPA 537 that can be applied to solid matrices. Widely applicable to both DOD and commercial/industrial applications but is being replaced by EPA 1633.

DOD QSM 5.4 (TABLES B-15 and B-24) DOD QC requirements for analyzing PFAS in matrices other than drinking water.

BIOTA

EPA 1633 Capable of analyzing PFAS compounds across a wide range of solid and aqueous matrices. This method is becoming mandatory for EPA programs such as NPDES and CERCLA.

PFAS by ID An isotope dilution method based on EPA 537 that can be applied to solid matrices. Widely applicable to both DOD and commercial/industrial applications but is being replaced by EPA 1633.

DOD QSM 5.4 (TABLES B-15 and B-24) DOD QC requirements for analyzing PFAS in matrices other than drinking water.

CONSUMER GOODS

EPA 1633 Used with cryomilling to analyze for common PFAS compounds in consumer and industrial products.

Total Fluorine Uses Combustion Ion Chromatography (CIC) to measure total fluorine in a consumer products sample. Often used for compliance with state regulations that limit total fluorine in products.

The Pace® PFAS team is here to answer your questions and help you choose the test method that's right for your project.

CONTACT US