



## **Elkton, Maryland – PFAS Groundwater Contamination Resource**

### **About W.L. Gore PFAS Groundwater Contamination Litigation**

During the first days of February 2023, I received in the mail, notification of a Town Hall Meeting: Feb 7, 2023 at 6:00 @ the Cherry Hill Middle School Auditorium from an Attorney(s) in reference to PFAS/PFOA Groundwater Contamination, allegedly from the Gore . Cherry Hill plant on Rt 213 in Elkton. This Town Hall was to explain the situation and litigation to area residents (within a three-and-a-half-mile radius of this site), offer information related to the problem and share resources for obtaining safe water for me and my family. Five Attorneys conducted a power point presentation and answered questions from about 500 residents in attendance. A copy of the presentation is available only if you join their class action suit! In addition to the health concerns discussed, loss of property value was quite disturbing. No clear determinations were made, nor was much presented as ~~resources~~. It was clearly stated that you were responsible for having yourself, your family members and water tested for contamination. ~~an~~ assuming a blood test is required to determine if you personally/physically contaminated. And a specialized water sample test is required to determine if your water supply is contaminated. Both of these tests are not standard and probably expensive, as we were told to ~~keep your receipts~~.

~~I~~ve lived within the 3-1/2 mile radius of the Gore . Cherry Hill plant for 30 years. Currently, I am a Maryland Home Inspector and a Certified Water Sampler. This water contamination issue affects me, my family, my friends and neighbors. Although I have a vested interest in this PFAS/PFOA situation I also want to share my findings with the local community and prepare a comprehensive drinking water resource. I have started to investigate PFAS/PFOA and have documented my research here. Please read it thoroughly, should you have any questions and/or require my services for testing your water supply, my contact information is noted at the bottom of this information.

In February 2023, EPA announced the availability of \$2 billion from President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to address emerging contaminants, including PFAS, in drinking water across the country, so ~~I~~am skeptical of the true interests of the Attorneys who contacted me with their advertisement. I will not focus on the class action suits - currently there are two and ~~I~~am sure there will more in the near future.

### **Gore – Cherry Hill PFAS Groundwater Contamination**

Environmental testing of surface, ground and well water in Elkton have determined that numerous private wells near the Gore . Cherry Hill Plant in Cecil County have been contaminated with high levels of PFOA . a chemical compound which can be hazardous to human health. PFOA is known as a ~~forever~~ "chemical" which can persist in the human body and the environment for long periods of time. On June 15, 2022, the

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EPA issued an Interim updated Health Advisory reducing the lifetime drinking water health advisory PFOA limit from 70 parts per trillion (ppt) to .004 ppt. Certain wells in Elkton have tested above the current health advisory limit of 0.004 ppt for PFOA. In fact, numerous wells tested in the area have reached levels above 100 ppt.

### Do you want to know if your drinking water is safe?

PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals that cause a wide variety of health risks including cancer. There are several PFAS test methods you can use to see if your water is safe to drink.

In this article, I explain what is PFAS, explore some of the confusing terminology associated with PFAS and why you should test your drinking water.

### What is PFAS

PFAS stands for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, which is a broad class of synthetic chemicals that fall under the umbrella term of emerging contaminants. PFAS were developed by chemical companies in the mid-20th century, and they are used in a variety of products including food wrappers, waxes for paper products like pizza boxes, carpets, nonstick cookware, firefighting foams at military bases and from consumer products like GoreTex®, Teflon®, StainMaster® carpets, Scotchgard®, and other flame retardants and non-stick products the list goes on!

### Gore's Use of PFAS Chemicals

Gore built its Cherry Hill plant in 1972 and its manufacturing processes utilized PTFE, a subtype of PFAS that is commonly known by the brand name Teflon®. In 1980, the Cherry Hill plant also began using APFO aqueous dispersions and PTFE powders to make ePTFE films and other consumer products. APFO is the ammonium salt of PFOA and is highly soluble in water.

As a result of Gore's use of these chemicals in its manufacturing activities, PFOA and/or APFO were allegedly released from stacks at the Cherry Hill plant, serving as a point source for air contamination in the surrounding area. Supposedly the APFO particles deposited on surrounding land and dissolved in water sources, forming PFOA that migrated through the environment and contaminated potential drinking water sources.

### Widespread use

PFAS are so widely used because they are highly effective in repelling oil, water and stains. They also resist heat, which is why they are used in the manufacturing of things like nonstick cookware. These chemicals can also be found at military bases where firefighting foams containing them were used for training exercises involving fires or aircraft crashes.

But when it comes to your drinking water, these manufactured chemicals do not break down or disappear naturally in the environment, which is why they are called forever chemicals, meaning that once they are released into waterways like rivers and lakes (and

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eventually groundwater), PFAS can accumulate over time to dangerous levels. Once it's in the environment, PFAS can get into drinking water through various means.

### Health risks from PFAS

These chemicals are known to harm our health. Several studies link them to cancer - testicular & kidney, elevated liver enzymes, low birth weights, pregnancy-induced hypertension, thyroid disease, ulcerative colitis, hormone disruption - the list of health problems goes on. For these reasons, PFAS compounds are currently being phased out of production and use.

But as we know, chemicals like PFAS don't just disappear once they're banned. They remain in the environment for a long time! For this reason, it's very important that we find ways to monitor these contaminants so that we can prevent further contamination and protect our health.

### Why You Should Test Your Drinking Water for PFAS

Why test for PFAS in drinking water? There are numerous benefits to testing your drinking water for these contaminants. The most important reason may be the health implications from exposure, but there are other reasons, too!

If you're like most Americans (in fact, recent statistics show that 95% of us drink public water), then you may be consuming PFAS through your drinking water without even knowing it.

So far, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has only set a health advisory for two of these compounds - perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). This means that the EPA has determined that the two compounds are hazardous to human health. On June 15, 2022, the EPA issued an Interim updated Health Advisory reducing the lifetime drinking water health advisory PFOA limit from 70 parts per trillion (ppt) to .004ppt, that's a significant change but they still haven't set legally enforceable limits.

What does this mean for you? It means that if your water contains PFAS, you and your family may be at risk. You must test your drinking water to determine if these forever chemicals are present in your water, then you can take steps to protect yourself from exposure to these forever chemicals!

### PFAS Testing Methods

There are three U.S. EPA testing methodologies and one ASTM method for analyzing drinking water to detect the presence of PFAS compounds. Each method detects the presence of varying numbers of PFAS compounds in drinking water.

1. **USEPA Method 537:** This is an older method that is falling out of favor for testing drinking water. It is limited to 14 PFC compounds, and can't detect some of the newer contaminants of concern.

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2. **USEPA Method 537.1:** This method detects 18 PFAS compounds and was updated in 2020.
3. **USEPA Method 533:** This new drinking water method was developed for short-chain PFAS molecules. It includes a total of 25 PFAS compounds, including 14 of the 18 listed in EPA 537.1.
4. **ASTM D7979 with Isotopic Dilution:** This method was developed for non-drinking water samples.

I realize presenting a list of test methods and the different compounds they test for is confusing. Despite the differences, all of these tests are good for testing your drinking water. They all test for PFOS and PFOA . the two most common contaminants and the two most harmful to your health.

### Sampling Your Drinking Water for PFAS

If you want to check your drinking water for PFAS, there are a few options available to you.

1. **Local Board of Health** . Some local health agencies analyze drinking water if you ask. This is most often done in large cities, but some rural health officials also sample drinking water.
2. **State Public Health / Environmental Agency** . In many states, the public health agency or environmental agency sample drinking water in residences.
3. **Water Quality Consultant** . You can hire a professional to sample your drinking water. Often, companies that install and maintain treatment systems also provide this service for free or at discounted prices but these contaminants are quite specific and do require laboratory analysis as noted above.
4. **Do It Yourself** . Many laboratories and universities offer water quality testing services to homeowners. In some areas, this is the only option available. Most of these institutions will ship you a sampling kit and you return the samples to them for analysis.

The following information is focused on the DIY method of sampling your drinking water.

### PFAS Home Test Kits

Several laboratories and one major university have developed test kits for analyzing your drinking water for PFAS contamination. Not only can these tests detect the presence of PFAS in your drinking water, but they can also establish a baseline level for normal levels and help you monitor whether your tap water is getting safer over time. A couple things to consider:

1. Avoid cross contamination by using proper sampling guidelines

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PFAS sampling is different from other types of sampling because PFAS are present in many things we use in our everyday life, such as water-resistant and stain-resistant products. PFAS can also be present in:

- Personal care products such as cosmetics and lotions.
- Insect repellants and sunscreens.
- Pizza boxes and fast-food wrappers.
- Recycled paper products such as paper towels and notebook paper.
- Sampling equipment--in the material of the equipment itself or due to PFAS being used in the manufacturing process.
- Ordinary latex gloves. (These may contain PFAS - samplers must use powderless nitrile gloves which are usually provided in the lab kit)

PFAS compounds are detected in very small quantities (parts per trillion). To put this in context, 1 part per trillion is equivalent to a single drop of water in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools combined. Even the smallest cross-contamination could contribute to a false positive sample. Therefore, it is important that residents take precaution when collecting a water sample. To ensure accurate results use the instructions provided from the lab to collect your water sample.

### 2. Choose the right laboratory

It is important to choose a laboratory that is equipped to analyze PFAS in drinking water, and to select an appropriate drinking water test method. One commonly used method is EPA 537.1, which tests for 18 PFAS compounds in drinking water.

Here are three test kits that you can purchase to assess your home's drinking water.

### PFAS drinking water test #1 – Tap Score

The University of California, Berkeley-based firm SimpleLab is a health services firm that provide home water testing for consumers. They call their drinking water testing service Tap Score.

SimpleLab offers a water health analysis with each Tap Score report. This report includes an evaluation of the health risks that your drinking water poses to your family's health. This is a great service because they explain to you, in simple to understand terms, exactly what's in your water and whether or not it might be harming your health.

PFAS Water Test - \$299 This Tap Score water test package provides all required materials to properly collect and submit a sample for certified laboratory testing. Reported results will include detailed, quantified analysis of 14 common PFAS compounds down to concentrations below 2 parts per trillion (PPT).

### PFAS drinking water test #2 – Cyclopure

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Cyclopure is a global leader in the science of targeted micropollutant removal. They pioneered one way to safely remove contaminants like PFAS from drinking water using cyclodextrin-based polymer adsorbents.

They developed a PFAS sample kit . Water Test Kit Pro . that tests for 17 fluorinated compounds for only \$79. This is the lowest priced test I was able to find. And they analyze for the most compounds . 17 compared to 3 or 14 for the others.

Water Test Kit Pro is a convenient, affordable and accurate way to test for PFAS in water. Using DEXSORB®, it is a first-ever sampling method to provide test-site PFAS extraction, eliminating the need to collect, carry and ship water.

### PFAS drinking water test #3 – WaterCheck

WaterCheck is the brand of Ohio based National Testing Laboratories, Ltd. They offer a specific kit that tests for 14 PFAS compounds in your drinking water.

This @ \$500 kit is not listed on their website and you will need to call to order but includes everything you need . sampling gloves, water vial, sampling instructions, and a pre-paid shipping label. The lab provides a complete report within 10 days of receiving your sample.

### PFAS drinking water sample collection method

There are two methods of collecting the water sample from your home drinking water supply.

**First Draw:** Collect the sample before any water source has been turned on. You need for the water to have been stagnant in the pipes for at least 6 hours. A first draw sample gives you the complete picture about our water quality . it includes any issues with the water supply coming from the utility as well as your plumbing system. This is the best way to sample your drinking water because it gives you a worst-case scenario.

**Fully-flushed:** Turn on the water at full flow, allow it to run for 5 minutes, then collect the sample. This sample is representative of the water quality coming directly from the source. Since the line has been purged, it primarily focuses on the water quality coming from the utility and not your plumbing.

### Sampling location

Where should you collect the water sample from? For PFAS sampling, it doesn't really matter where you collect the water from. All of the water comes from the same supply . either from the city or your well.

Every dispenser in your home's plumbing system has the same water in it. The only consideration is whether you have a treatment system in your home. If you want to know what's coming in to your house, then sample some place upstream of the

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treatment unit. If you want to know how well your filter is performing, then sample downstream of the equipment.

### Typical sampling locations

For PFAS water testing one of the following sample collection locations are recommended:

1. **Kitchen Faucet** This is typically the most accurate reflection of your exposure risk, as it is frequently used for drinking water.
2. **Wellhead or Other Source** This test is useful in evaluating source water quality, but it won't detect plumbing-related issues.

### Where should you sample your water from if you have a filter?

If you want to know the raw, unfiltered water quality. collect the sample before it passes through the filter/softener. If you want to find out the raw, unpolluted water quality of your tap water. take a sample before it goes through the filter or softener. If you want to evaluate the quality of your filtered water, collect a sample following the filter or softener.

Remember . if you want to know how your treatment system is performing, you need to collect two samples. One before the filter . this is the inlet (also known as raw water) concentration; and a second sample after the unit - this is the treated water sample. This example will require two tests and double your cost.

### Guidance on Interpreting PFAS Laboratory Reports - What Do the Test Results Mean?

[https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water\\_supply/Documents/PFAS-LabGuidanceInterpreting\\_Dec2021.pdf](https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Documents/PFAS-LabGuidanceInterpreting_Dec2021.pdf)

Once you have the full laboratory report with your results, what should you do? You can contact your local health department for their assistance.

### What is a Drinking Water Health Advisory?

- Provide information on contaminants that can cause health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water.
- Are non-enforceable and non-regulatory.
- Include information on analytical methods and treatment.
- The numeric health advisory level shows how much of a chemical or contaminant is not expected to have negative health effects over a certain period of exposure.

### Interim Updated PFOA and PFOS Health Advisories

On June 15, 2022, EPA issued interim updated drinking water health advisories for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) that replace

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those EPA issued in 2016. PFOA and PFOS are members of a chemical group called per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The updated advisory levels, which are based on new science and consider lifetime exposure, indicate that some negative health effects may occur with concentrations of PFOA or PFOS in water that are near zero. These interim health advisories will remain in place until EPA establishes a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

### What are the interim updated health advisory levels for PFOA and PFOS?

EPA's lifetime health advisory levels, measured in parts per trillion (ppt), offer protection for people from adverse health effects resulting from exposure throughout their lives to these individual PFAS in drinking water:

- Interim updated health advisory for PFOA = 0.004 ppt
- Interim updated health advisory for PFOS = 0.02 ppt

### What is a lifetime health advisory?

EPA's lifetime health advisories identify levels to protect all people, including sensitive populations and life stages, from adverse health effects resulting from exposure throughout their lives to these PFAS in drinking water. The health advisory levels were calculated to offer a margin of protection against adverse health effects. EPA's lifetime health advisories also take into account other potential sources of exposure to these PFAS beyond drinking water (for example, food, air, consumer products, etc.), which provides an additional layer of protection.

### What's the difference between an "interim" and a "final" health advisory?

EPA issues an interim health advisory when a contaminant's associated health effects assessment is in draft form, but there is a pressing need to provide information to public health officials prior to finalization of the health effects assessment.

The PFOA and PFOS interim health advisories are intended to be in place during the time interval between initial understanding of health effects and publication of the final health advisory or maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) and National Primary Drinking Water Regulation. EPA is developing a proposed National Primary Drinking Water Regulation and anticipates finalizing it by the end of 2023. In contrast, final health advisories are based on final health effects assessments.

### Action Level by Definition per Maryland Title 26 Dept. of the Environment

Action level means the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maryland has **no enforceable limit for PFAS contamination nor mandatory testing for PFAS in water**, and unless we hold the polluting industries accountable for the environmental and public health damage the chemical industry has caused, Marylanders will be left to foot the bill for PFAS cleanup and public health costs...



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### **Is EPA going to establish a national drinking water regulation for PFOA, PFOS and additional PFAS?**

EPA is developing a proposed National Drinking Water Regulation for PFOA and PFOS. As EPA undertakes this action, the agency is also evaluating additional PFAS and considering regulatory actions to address groups of PFAS. EPA anticipates finalizing the rule by the end of 2023. The proposal will include both a non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) and an enforceable standard, or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or Treatment Technique.

The MCLG is the maximum level of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, allowing an adequate margin of safety. The enforceable standard is set as close as feasible to MCLG. EPA considers the ability to measure and treat a contaminant as well as costs and benefits in setting the enforceable standard.

### **Federal drinking water standard for PFAS**

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for establishing drinking water standards to protect people from adverse health effects caused by contaminants in public water supplies. These standards limit the maximum concentrations of contaminants, and these values are enforceable under the law.

Despite the known hazards associated with PFAS compounds, there is no national drinking water standard for these forever chemicals. As shocking as this sounds, the EPA has not set a PFAS action level for drinking water.

The EPA did establish a lifetime health advisory (HA) level of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for two of these compounds . PFOS and PFOA. However, on June 15, 2022, the EPA issued an Interim updated Health Advisory reducing the lifetime drinking water health advisory PFOA limit from 70 parts per trillion (ppt) to .004ppt, again a significant change. A health advisory level is only a guideline. It is the maximum concentration of a contaminant that EPA believes is not harmful to your health.

Health advisory levels cannot be enforced, and public water utilities are not required to follow them. Utilities report back to EPA their testing results. Fortunately, testing PFAS levels in water is now a common practice.

The EPA, on June 15, 2022, revised the maximum safe level for PFOS and PFOA at .004ppt. The EPA also limits the combined concentration of these two compounds to .004ppt . add the PFOS and PFOA concentration together, and this total must be less than .004ppt.

It is important to note that private wells are not regulated by the EPA or most states. Most private drinking water wells have not been tested, so it's not possible to know the extent of contamination.

### **What does it mean that there is a interim health advisory level of .004 ppt?**

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On June 15, 2022, EPA issued interim updated drinking water health advisories for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) that replace those EPA issued in 2016. The updated advisory levels, which are based on new science and consider lifetime exposure, indicate that some negative health effects may occur with concentrations of PFOA or PFOS in water that are near zero. These interim health advisories will remain in place until EPA establishes a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation. If the level of PFAS in your drinking water is less than .004 ppt, EPA says you can drink it without any health risks.

This isn't very comforting, and many health experts argue that this level does not provide adequate water protection for the public.

**If the health advisory levels for PFOA and PFOS are so low they cannot be measured, how will I know if there are health risks from drinking water in which these contaminants are not detected?**

The lower the levels of PFOA and PFOS, the lower the risk. This means that while PFOA and PFOS may be present in drinking water in trace concentrations that cannot be measured, water provided by these systems that test but do not detect PFOA or PFOS is of lower risk than if they are found at measurable levels.

EPA recommends that public water systems that find PFOA or PFOS in their drinking water take steps to inform customers, undertake additional sampling to assess the level, scope, and source of contamination, and examine steps to limit exposure. While water systems may not be able to eliminate all risks from PFOA and PFOS, they can successfully reduce those risks.

### State drinking water standards for PFAS

Several states have established their own drinking water standards for PFAS compounds. Many of these states set their drinking water standard lower than the limits EPA published. EPA is developing a proposed National Drinking Water Regulation for PFOA and PFOS. EPA anticipates finalizing the rule by the end of 2023.

Not every state has a PFAS drinking water standard. Here is a summary of six states and their highlighted action levels for these forever chemicals.

1. **Connecticut PFAS standard – 70 ppt:** Connecticut uses the EPA's HA level of 70 ppt for PFOA and PFOS. They also established a drinking water action level that limits the concentration five PFAS chemicals to 70 ppt. These five compounds are PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, and PFHpA.
2. **New York PFAS standard – 10 ppt:** New York established conservative drinking water standards for PFOA (10 ppt) and PFOS (10 ppt).
3. **New Jersey PFAS standard – 13 ppt:** New Jersey was the first state to regulate PFAS in drinking water. They established MCLs for PFNA (13 ppt), PFOA (14 ppt) and PFOS (13 ppt).

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4. **Massachusetts PFAS standard – 20 ppt:** Massachusetts created a PFAS public drinking water standard of 20 ppt for 5 PFAS compounds . PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA, and PFDA. This limit applies to the concentration an individual chemical or for the sum of all 5.
5. **Minnesota PFAS standard – 15 ppt:** Minnesota established health-based guidance values for PFAS compounds. PFOS (15 ppt), PFOA (35 ppt), PFHxS (47 ppt), PFBS (2,000 ppt), and PFBA (7,000 ppt).
6. **California PFAS standard – 5.1 ppt:** California established notification level (NL) for PFOS (6.5 ppt) and PFOA (5.1 ppt).

### Steps you should take to find out if PFAS is in your drinking water:

**Public Drinking Water** - If you get your water from a public drinking water system, reach out to your local water utility to learn about how they may be addressing PFAS as well as ask them to test the water for PFAS or to share information with you if they have already tested the water. If you choose to test your water yourself, it is important to use a state-certified laboratory using EPA-developed testing methods.

**Private Drinking Well Water** - If you get your water from a private drinking well water, EPA does not regulate or provide recommended standards for private wells. As a private well owner, you will want to know if your water is safe for your family. It is recommended that private well owners get their well water tested at least once a year to ensure that their water is safe to drink. General sampling and maintenance recommendations for private drinking water wells can be accessed on Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE's) Be Well Wise webpage. A list of labs capable of testing for PFAS in drinking water can be found on MDE's Water Supply Program webpage (PFAS- Information on the Maryland Department of the Environment's efforts to address per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Maryland's Drinking Water Sources). Currently, there are only a limited number of certified laboratories capable of testing for PFAS in drinking water.

### If you remain concerned about the level of PFAS in your drinking water:

- Contact your state environmental protection agency or health department and your local water utility to find out what actions they recommend.
- If possible, consider using an alternate water source for drinking, preparing food, cooking, brushing teeth, preparing baby formula, and any other activity when your family might swallow water.
- Consider installing an in-home water treatment (e.g., filters) that are certified to lower the levels of PFAS in your water.

### How can I remove PFAS from my water?

The National Groundwater Association (NGWA) indicates that there are certain treatment technologies that may be effective in the removal of PFAS from your private water supply. Some technologies treat the water as it enters your home (i.e., point-of-

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entry treatment), while others treat your water right before it is used from a tap for drinking or cooking (i.e., point-of-use treatment). Treatment technologies that may be effective in removing PFAS include: Granular Activated Carbon, Ion-Exchange Resins, and Reverse Osmosis. Whatever type of treatment is installed, it is important to properly install, test, maintain and dispose of the filters.

### Conclusions

I am very concerned about the information discovered as a result of this research. The Cecil County Dept of Health, to date has not responded to my inquiry about testing for PFAS in our water. The Maryland Dept of Health initially responded and requested additional information, to which I provided and since have not received any additional communications. The Attorneys at the Town Hall meeting misrepresented the interim health advisories as the current limits when in fact interim health advisories are intended to be in place during the time interval between initial understanding of health effects and publication of the final health advisory or maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) and National Primary Drinking Water Regulation. EPA is developing a proposed a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation and anticipates finalizing it by the end of 2023+. What this means is that the .004ppt number will probably be revised somewhere between 70ppt and .004ppt in the final health advisory and/or in the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG). Currently, Maryland has no enforceable limit for PFAS contamination nor mandatory testing for PFAS in water. Six States that do have standards all have different values between 70ppt . 5.1ppt. This is important . to determine if your water is contaminated with PFAS/PFOA, you will need to have it tested. If your water tests positive you will need to evaluate treatment technologies which include activated carbon adsorption, ion exchange resins, and high-pressure membranes and decide on which application will address your situation best. I realize that a lot of this information is technical and is continuously developing. This resource will be posted on my website and I will update it as new information becomes available.

### MAG Home Inspections – PFAS Water Testing

I have coordinated PFAS water sampling analysis with an EPA approved laboratory. This laboratory can analyze Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in accordance with EPA 533 & EPA 537.1 Rev 2.0 and is on the EPA list of laboratories that meet the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) laboratory approval program application and proficiency testing criteria for the methods indicated.

The cost for this test is \$379.

Should you have any questions or If I can be of further assistance, Please feel free to contact me. Additional resources are listed on the following page below.

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### **Addition Resources:**

**Maryland Department of Health** - out of an abundance of caution, has issued a health advisory for a specific PFAS, Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS), in drinking water in concentrations at or above 140 parts per trillion as of Nov. 9, 2021.

[https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Documents/MDH\\_PFHxS%20Advisory%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf](https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Documents/MDH_PFHxS%20Advisory%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf)

**New Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFAS Chemicals**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AGODLCI0QCg>

**Maryland Department of the Environment: PFAS Landing Page**

<https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx>

**Maryland Department of the Environment: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Private Drinking Water**

[https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Documents/PFAS%20Private%20Well%20Factsheet\\_Dec2021.pdf](https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Documents/PFAS%20Private%20Well%20Factsheet_Dec2021.pdf)

**Maryland Department of the Environment: PFAS - Information on the Maryland Department of the Environment's Efforts to Address PFAS in Maryland's Drinking Water Sources**

[https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water\\_supply/Pages/PFAS\\_Home.aspx](https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Pages/PFAS_Home.aspx)

**EPA - Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)**

<https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

**EPA - Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS**

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>

**EPA - Reducing PFAS in Drinking Water with Treatment Technologies**

<https://www.epa.gov/sciencematters/reducing-pfas-drinking-water-treatment-technologies>

**ASDWA PFAS – Source Water Protection Guide and Toolkit**

<https://www.asdwa.org/pfas/>

**Elkton to begin PFAS chemicals removal from water supply**

**As posted: Feb 8, 2023 Cecil Whig**

[https://www.cecildaily.com/news/elkton-to-begin-pfas-chemicals-removal-from-water-supply/article\\_bd02104c-7ae1-5033-9a4f-685d8a7f7e65.html](https://www.cecildaily.com/news/elkton-to-begin-pfas-chemicals-removal-from-water-supply/article_bd02104c-7ae1-5033-9a4f-685d8a7f7e65.html)