

Tackling PFAS – Is Treating the Water Enough?

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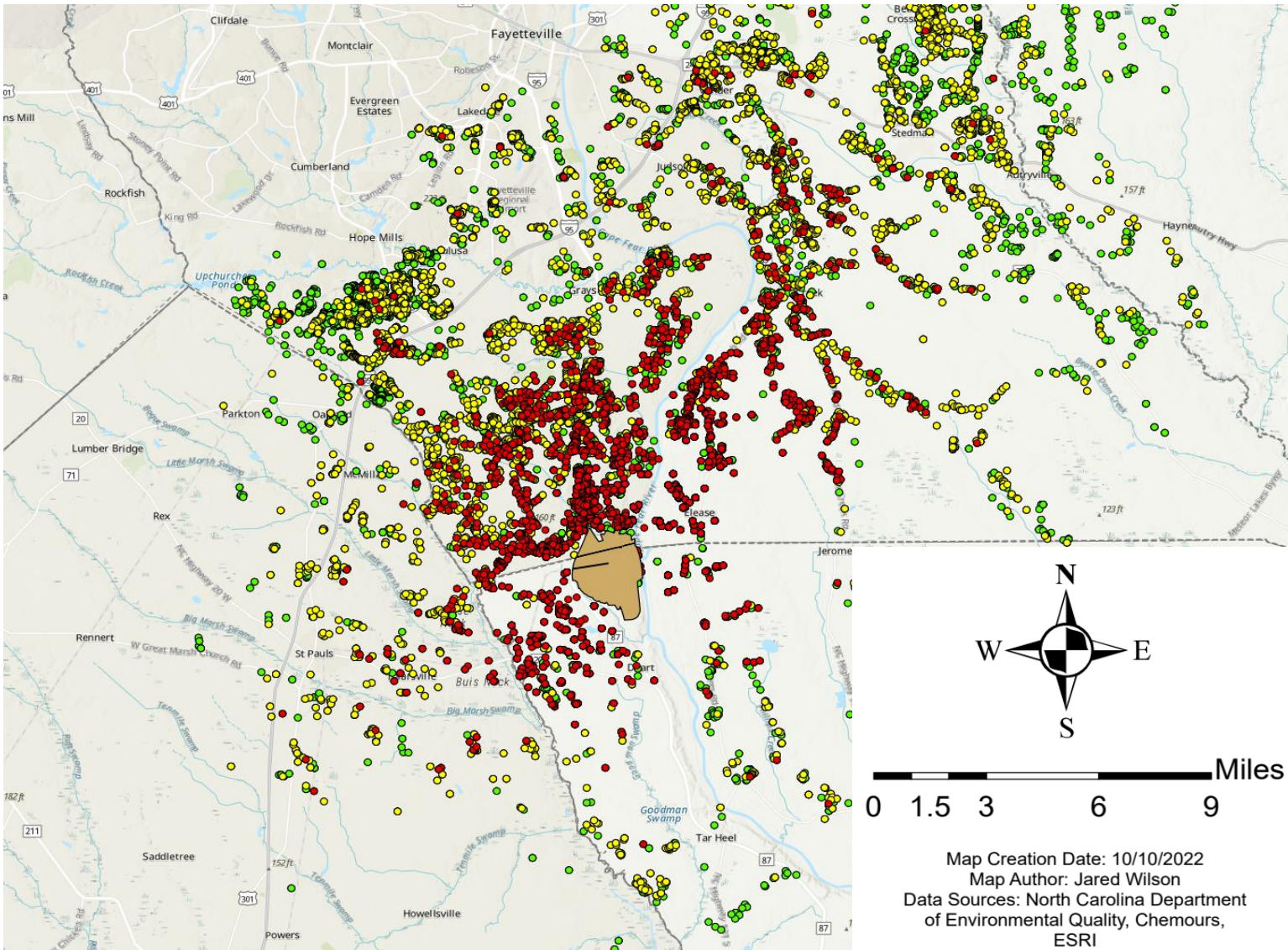


PFAS UNITED

U.S. National Investigation of Transport
and Exposure from Drinking Water and D

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PFAS Residential Well Sampling Results in the Region



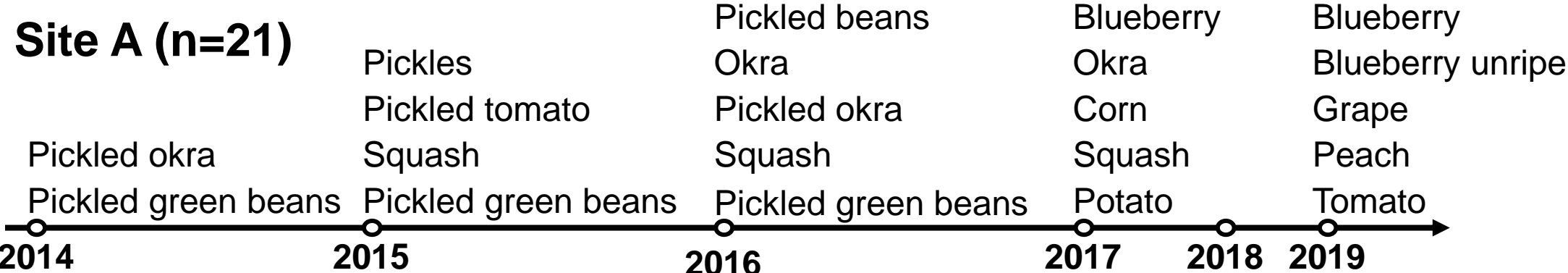
- GenX ≥ 10 ppt
- Any PFAS (except GenX) ≥ 10 ppt or Total Sum PFAS ≥ 70 ppt
- No Detections or No PFAS ≥ 10 ppt
- Chemours property boundary



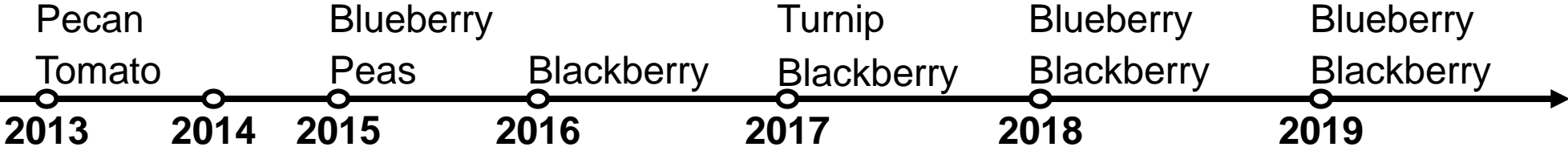
The occurrence of PFEAs and other PFAS in local produce remain unclear

Sample inventory (n= 54)

Site A (n=21)



Site B (n=23)



Site C Blueberry

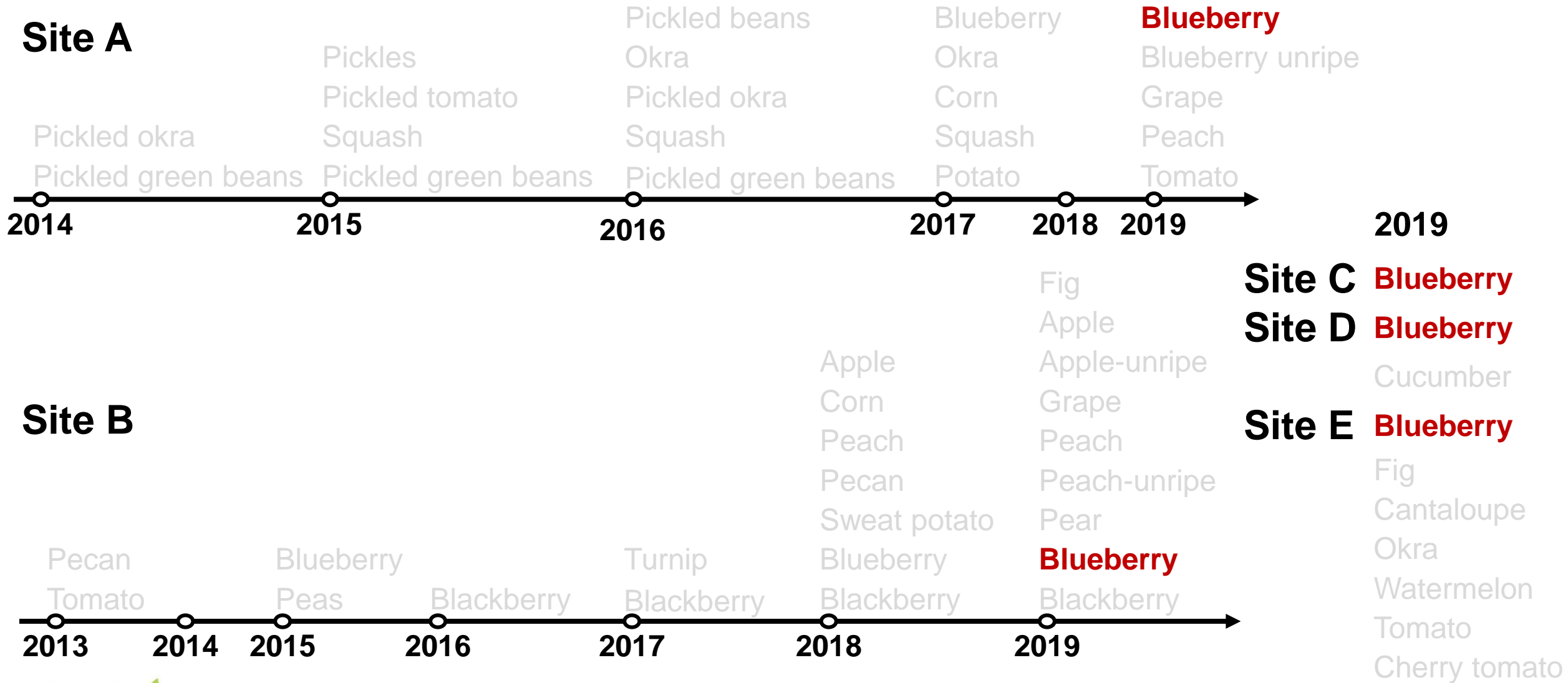
Site D Blueberry

Site E Blueberry

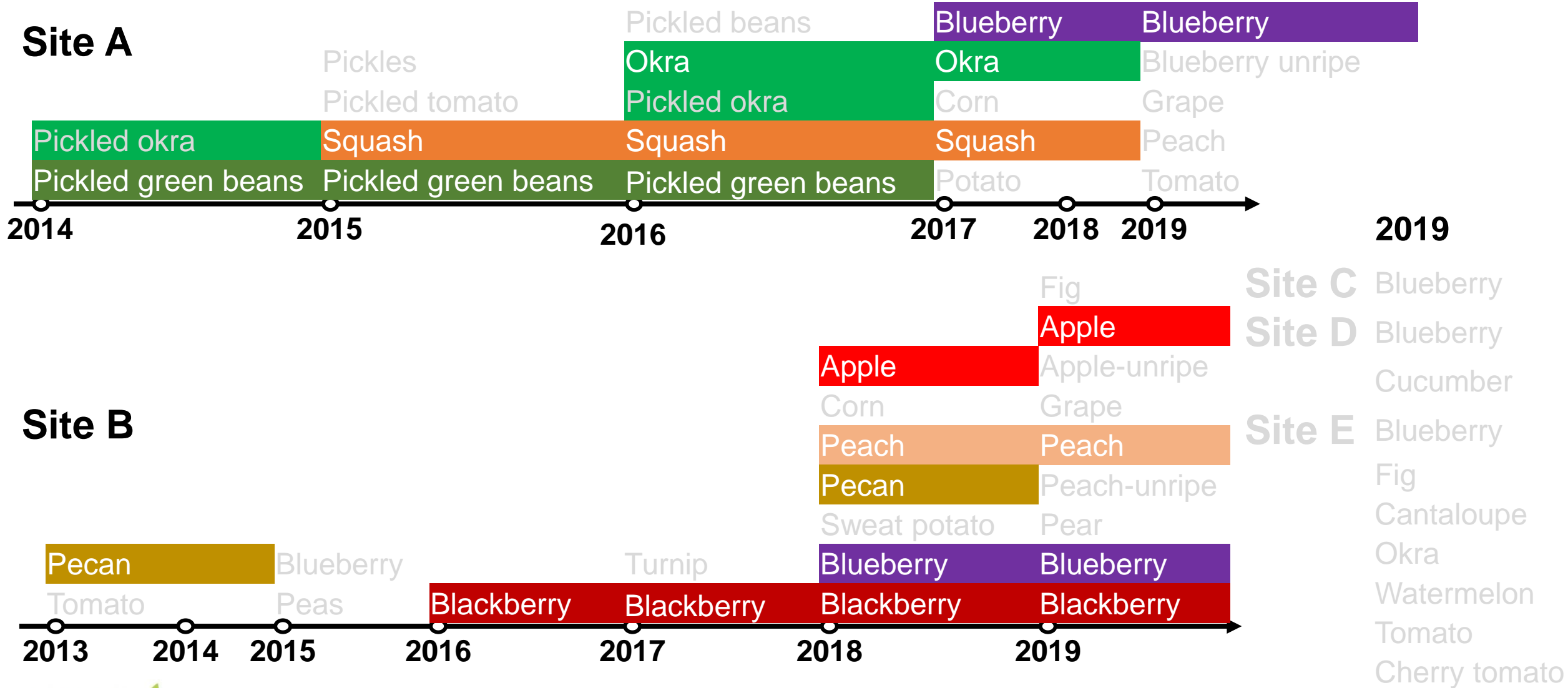
- Blueberry
- Blueberry
- Cucumber
- Blueberry
- Fig
- Cantaloupe
- Okra
- Watermelon
- Tomato
- Cherry tomato



Site-by-Site comparison

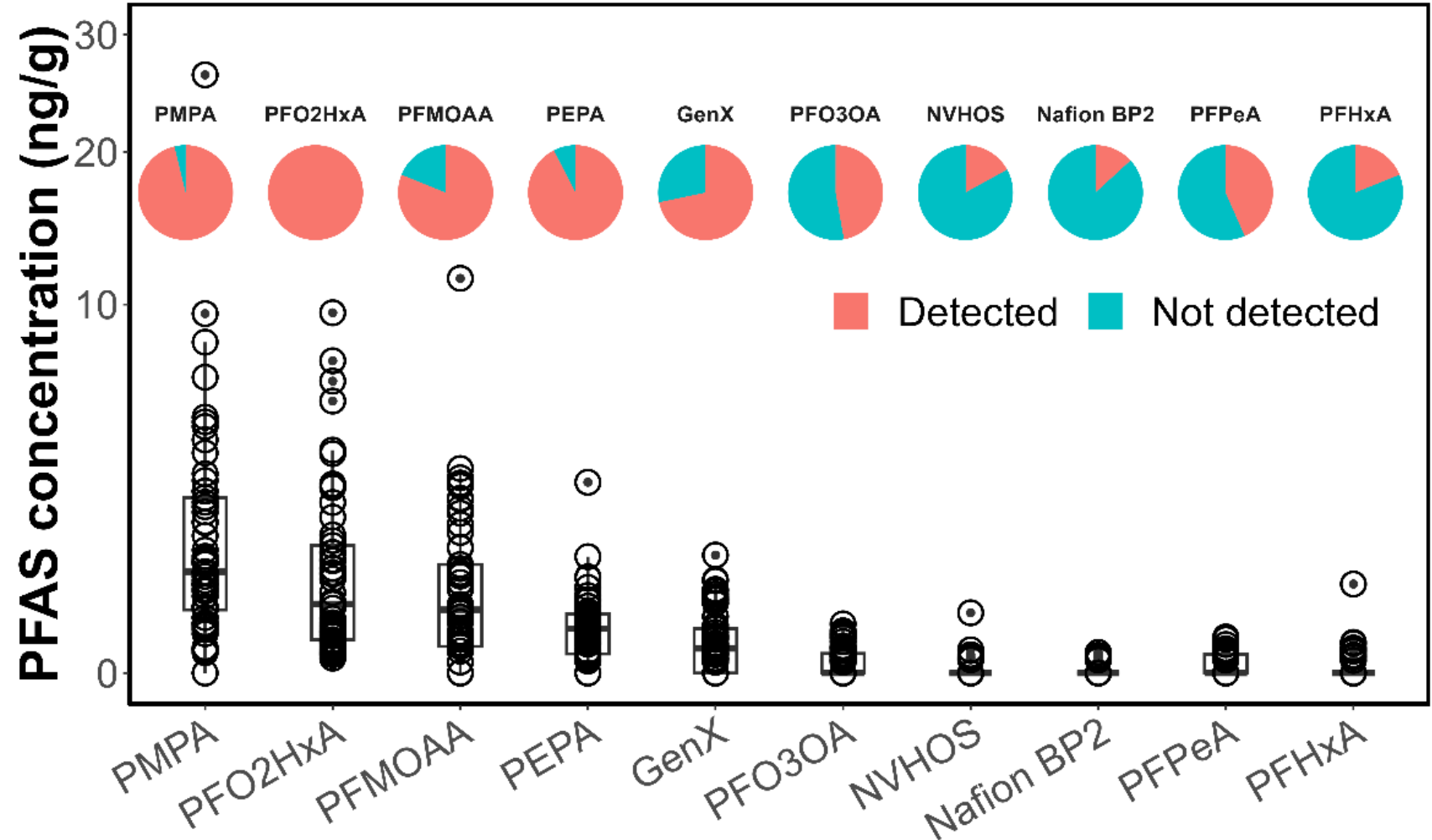


Year-over-Year comparison



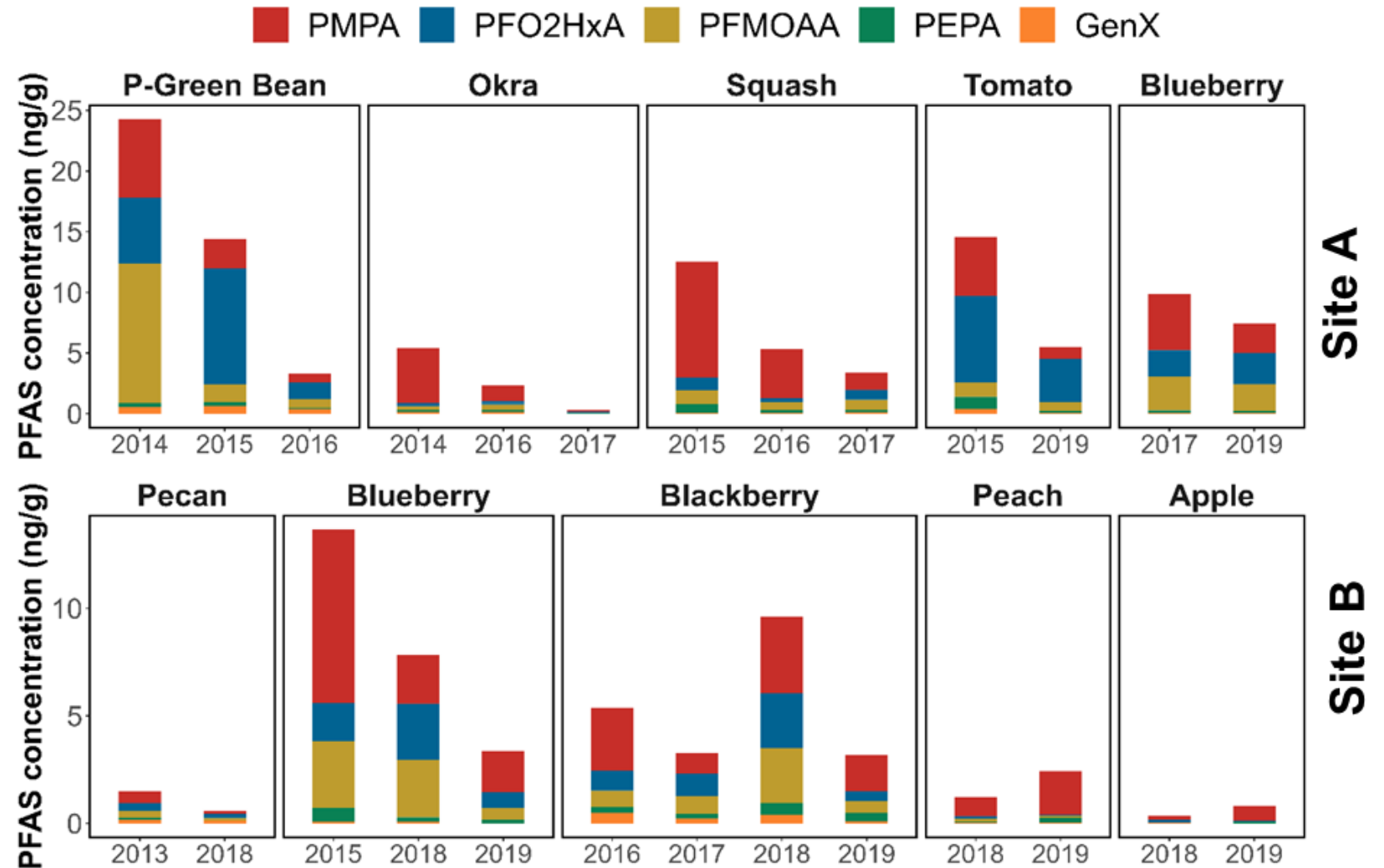
10 PFAS, including 8 PFEAs, were detected in at least 10% of the produce samples

Overview



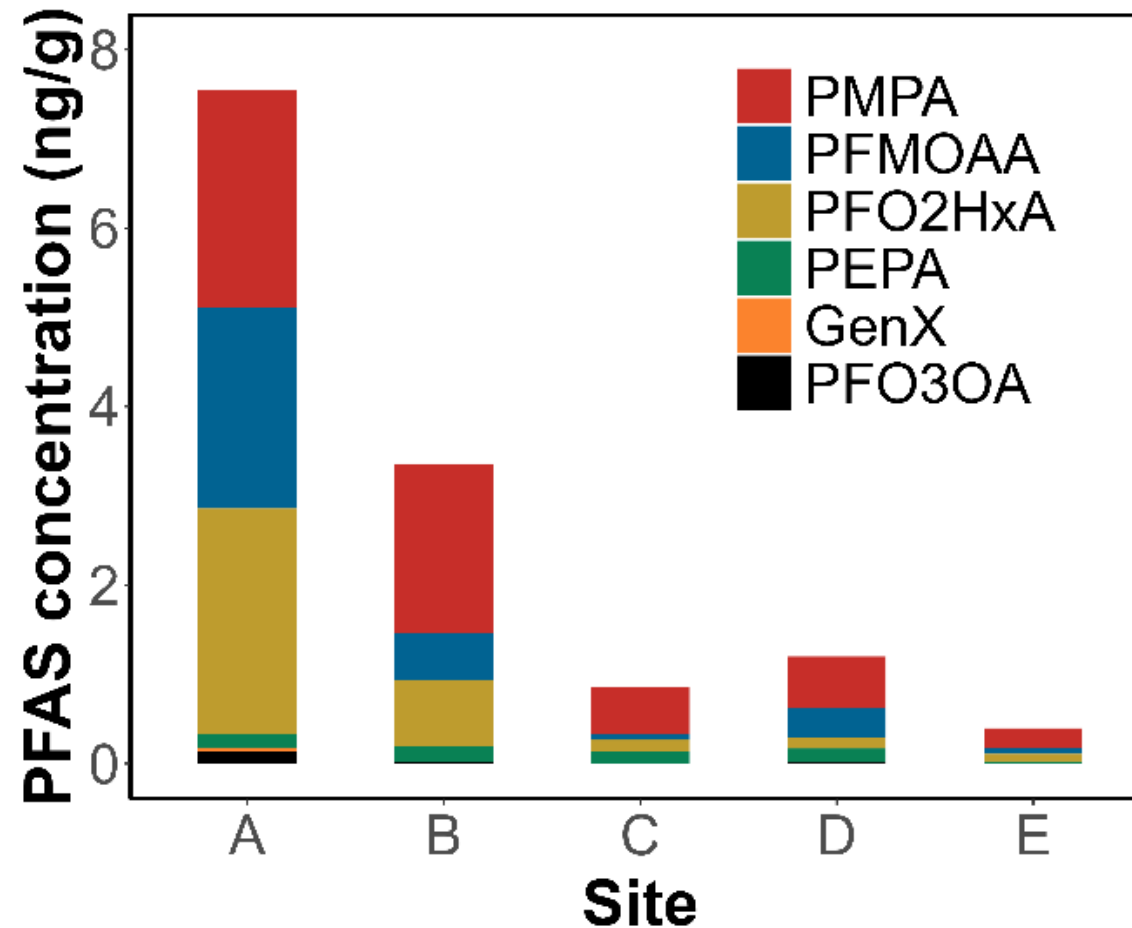
It is unclear whether there is really a decreasing trend of PFAS plant uptake

Temporal trend



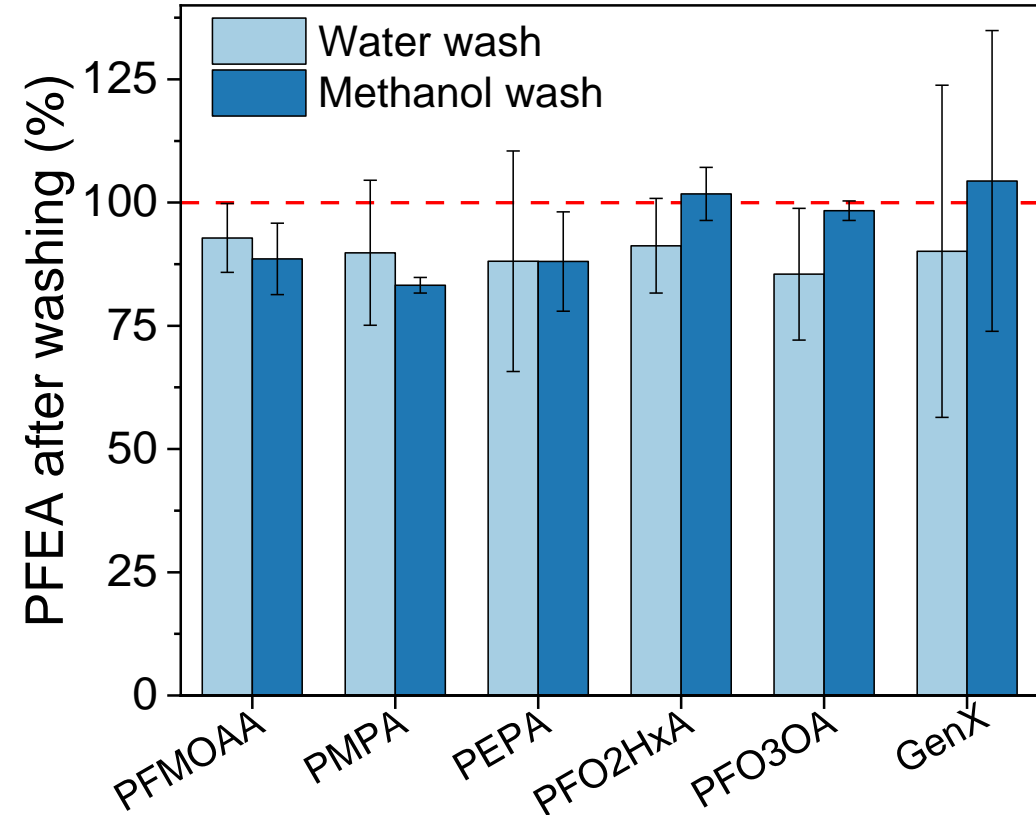
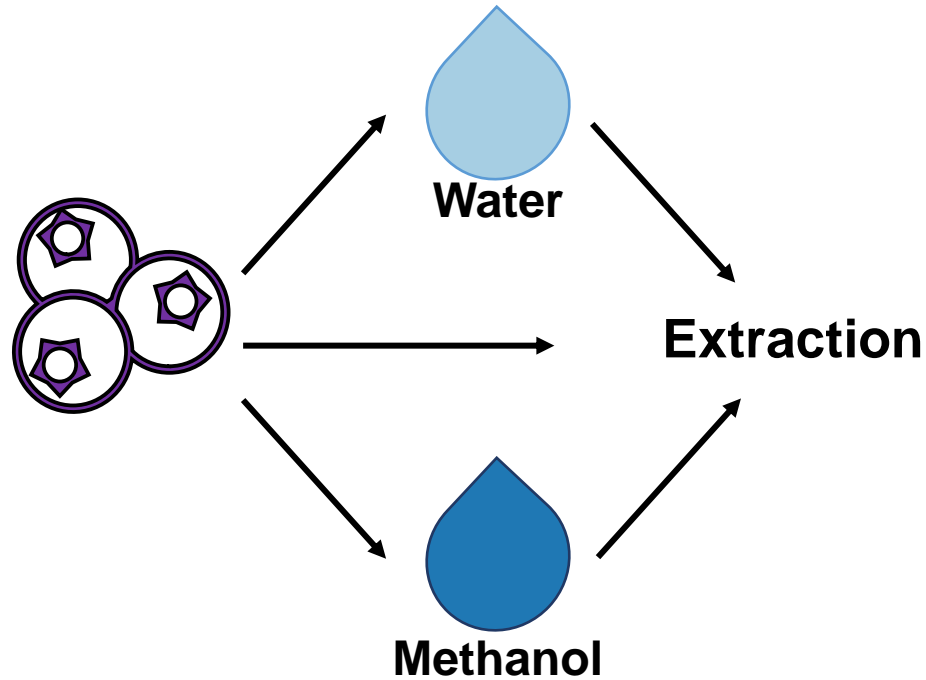
Concentration of PFAS in produce and groundwater may be correlated

Spatial trend



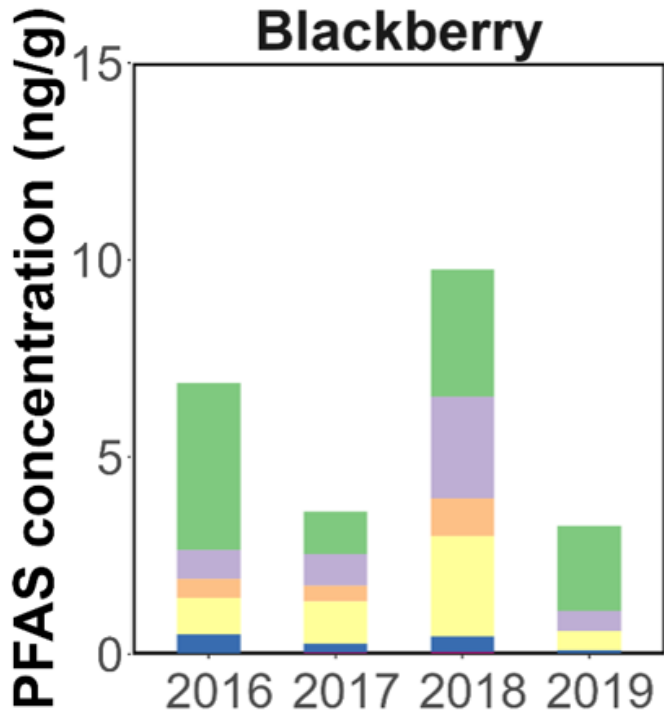
Site A and Site E had high and low groundwater contamination

Where are the PFEAs located?



- ❑ The majority (>90%) of PFEAs detected were inside of the blueberries
- ❑ Washing blueberries would not be effective for reducing human exposure

How important is dietary uptake comparing to drinking water uptake?



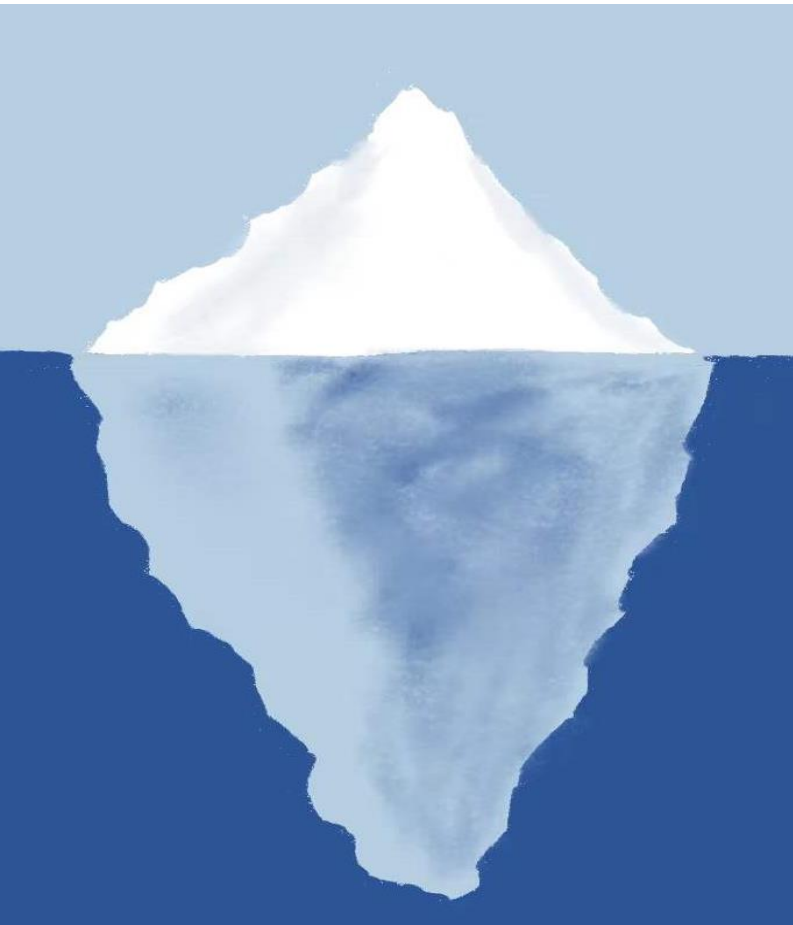
Assumptions: An adult drinks 2 L of water per day, which contains 10 ng/L of GenX

Proposed Health-based standard

Year	GenX conc. (ng/g)	Equivalent blackberry (g)	Equivalent blackberry (oz)
2016	0.50	40	1.4
2017	0.24	83	2.9
2018	0.39	51	1.8
2019	0.10	200	7.1

In PFAS-impacted communities, dietary uptake could be an important route of exposure, in addition to drinking water uptake

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