





How Does PFAS Enter the Environment

- Atmospheric deposition to the ground surface and/or surface water from smokestack emissions where PFAS was used in the manufacturing process;
- Releases to the ground surface, groundwater and/or surface water from industrial facilities where spills have occurred or where wastewater treatment methods were not designed to remove PFAS compounds from the waste stream;
- · Littering of materials containing PFAS, like food wrappers
- Degradation of exterior surface coatings (i.e., waxes or 3M Scothgard (18) on materials containing PFAS;
- Releases to groundwater and/or surface water from landfills were
  PFAS containing wastes were disposed of;
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3

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4

## **Considerations for PFAS Sampling**

- No clothing or boots containing Gore-Tex® (Natural cotton fiber is the best option for clothing).
- All safety boots made from polyurethane and PVC.
- No materials containing Tyvek®.
- Do not use fabric softener on clothing to be worn in field.
- Do not used cosmetics, moisturizers, hand cream, or other related products the morning of sampling.
- Do not use sunscreen or insect repellant.
- All sampling materials must be made from stainless steel, HDPE, acetate, silicon, or polypropylene.
- No waterproof field books can be used.
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## Considerations for PFAS Sampling (Continued)

- No plastic clipboards, binders, or spiral hard cover notebooks can be used.
- No adhesives (i.e. Post-It® Notes) can be used.
- Sharpies and permanent markers not allowed.
- regular ball point pens are acceptable.
- Aluminum foil must not be used.
- Coolers filled with regular ice only Do not use chemical (blue) ice packs.

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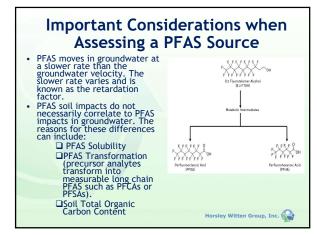
## A Case Study into PFAS Detections in Municipal Drinking Water Wells

- PFAS was detected above the Massachusetts Drinking Water Standard of 20 parts per trillion in municipal drinking wells.
- Activated carbon units were used to treat the groundwater extracted from the wells to meet the regulatory standard. According to the EPA, activated carbon treatment ion exchange resigns and high-pressure membrane systems are the primary method used to remove PFAS from drinking water.

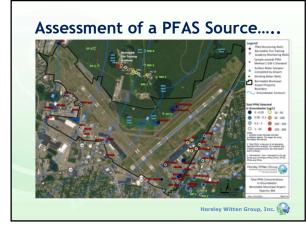


 An Airport located upgradient to the wells the suspected source of the PFAS impacts to the municipal drinking water wells relating to the use of Aqueous Film Forming Foam(AFFF).

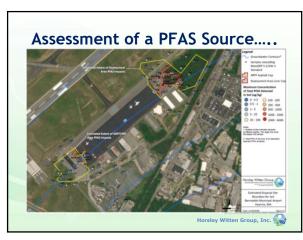
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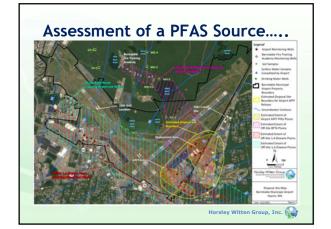
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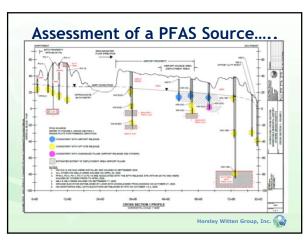


9



10





12



13