PFAS Private Well Sampling Updates

North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality

October 7, 2025

Agenda

Residents in the expanded area interested in having their wells sampled should call Chemours at (910) 678-1100.

Link for more information, including presentations: https://www.deq.nc.gov/news/key-issues/genx-investigation/well-sampling-information-lower-cape-fear-area-residents

To ask questions after the information session, please email publicaffairs@deq.nc.gov.

- Presentations:
  - ***Overview of How We Got Here*** by Michael Scott – Director of the Division of Waste Management within the Department of Environmental Quality
  - ***Explanation of the Extended Area*** by Jared Wilson – Program Analyst with the Office of the Secretary
  - ***Health Impacts Related to PFAS*** by Kennedy Holt – Environmental Toxicologist with the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health
- Question and Answer Session Panelist
  - Michael Scott – Director of the Division of Waste Management
  - Jared Wilson – Environmental Program Analyst
  - Kennedy Holt – Environmental Toxicologist

Discussion Topics

- PFAS and GenX
- Groundwater sampling
- Alternate Water Options
- Additional information

Emerging Compounds: GenX and PFAS

- **GenX = HFPO-DA or C3 Dimer Acid = $C_6HF_{11}O_3$**
- **GenX** is a trade name for a manmade, unregulated chemical used in manufacturing nonstick coatings and for other purposes.
  - Is an *emerging compound* in a family of chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
  - Produced and emitted by one company in NC – Chemours (formerly Dupont)
  - Has been discharged into the Cape Fear River for 30+ years.
  - Until the past couple of years, labs couldn't measure it.

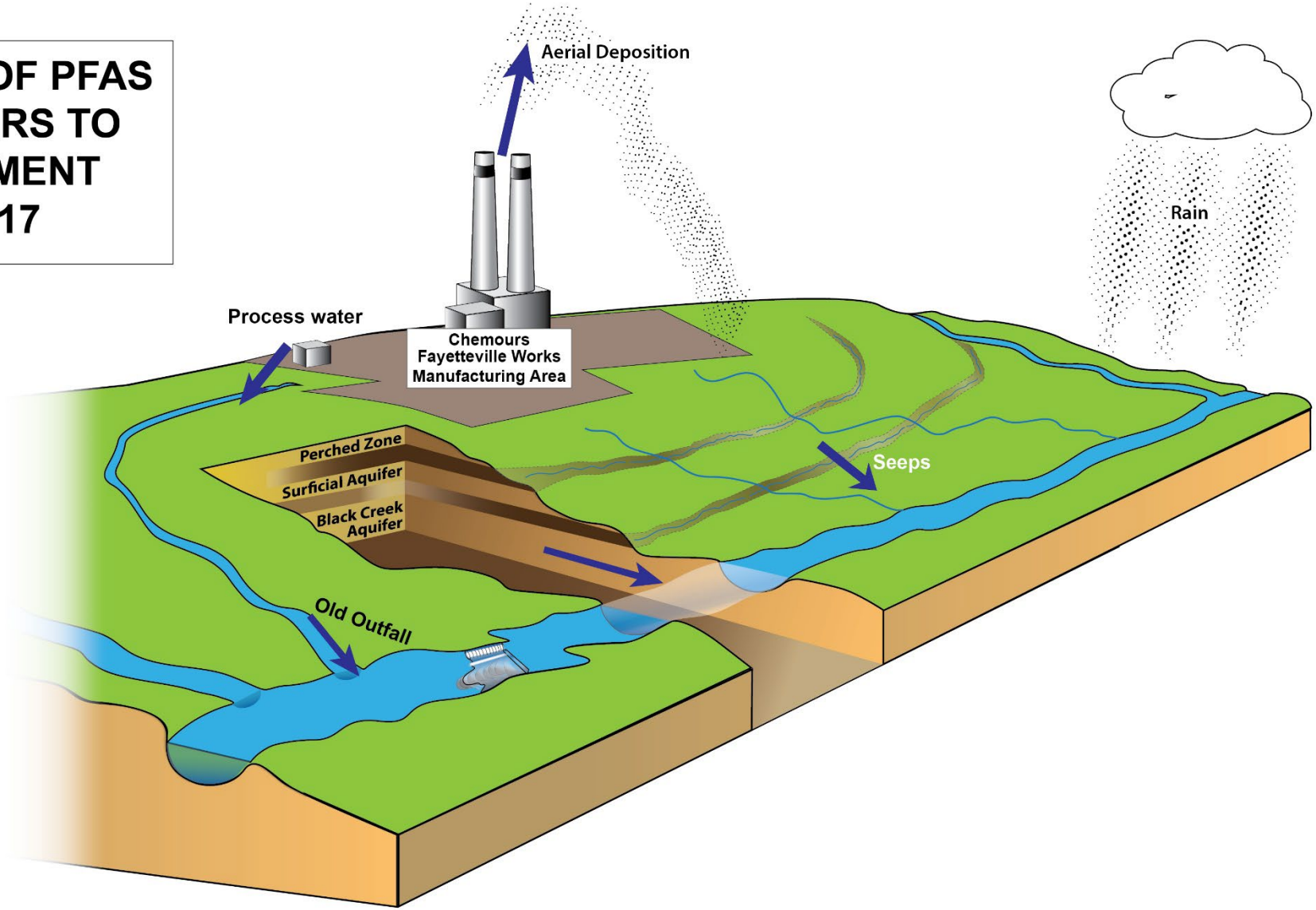
Emerging compounds:

- No (or limited) specific limits in environmental regulations.
- Little is known about how they behave in the environment.
- Little known about their effects on human health and environment.
- In general, animal studies have found that animals exposed to PFAS at high levels resulted in changes in the function of the liver, thyroid, pancreas and hormone levels.
- EPA has set Maximum Contaminant Levels for public water systems. NC has set groundwater standards for three PFAS.
- Presents significant challenge for regulatory agencies.

Emerging Compounds – GenX Case History in NC

- **Early-mid 2017:** Focus on surface water issues
- **Mid 2017:** Groundwater issues discovered
- **Mid-late 2017:** Air emission contributions
- **Through 2018:** Testing of emissions and drinking wells
- **Feb. 2019:** Consent Order signed
- **Dec. 2019:** Thermal Oxidizer
- **2019-Present:** Ongoing private well testing around the plant
- **Early 2022:** Lower Cape Fear Region well sampling

MAIN SOURCES OF PFAS FROM CHEMOURS TO THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE 2017



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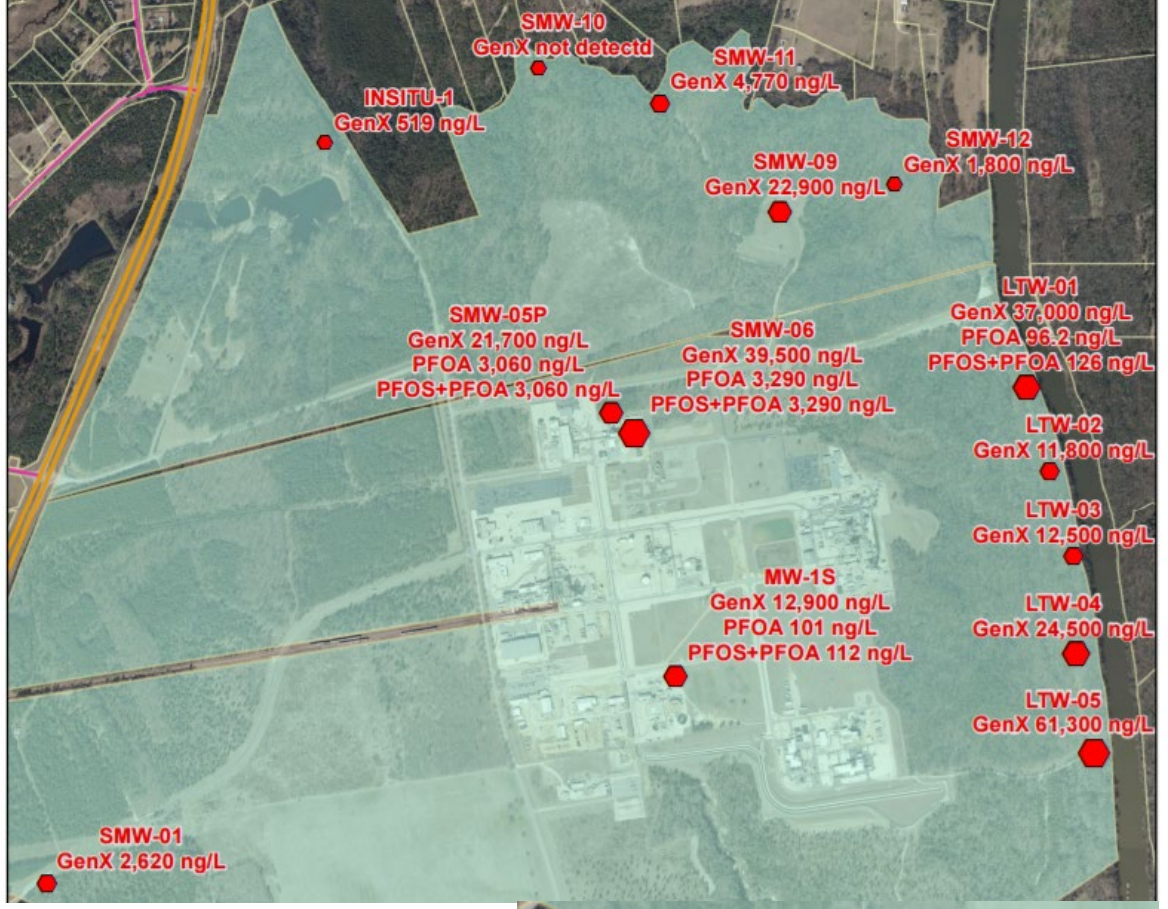
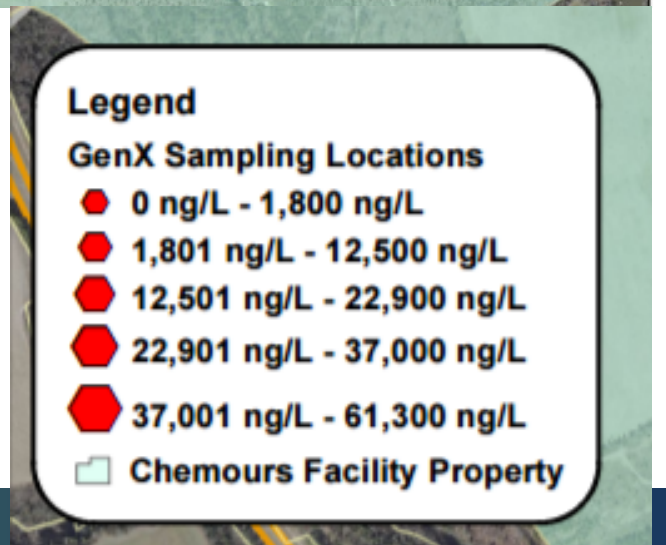
Groundwater Testing

- Found high levels of PFAS compounds in onsite monitoring wells at the Chemours plant in Bladen County in 2017
- In 2017, NCDHHS established a GenX drinking water health goal of 140 ng/L (ppt)
- In 2022, EPA established a nationwide health advisory for GenX at 10ppt that has been incorporated into the Chemours Consent Order
- DEQ tested wells on properties adjacent to Chemours first and found high levels
- Asked Chemours to test additional wells in the area to determine extent of contamination
- November 3, 2021: DEQ letter stating that Chemours is responsible for contamination of groundwater monitoring wells and water supply wells in New Hanover County and potentially other counties





Chemours – Consent Order Feb. 2019

Addressing contamination

- NC DEQ signed a Consent Order with Chemours Feb. 26, 2019: https://deq.nc.gov/news/hot-topics/genx-investigation
- Consent Order included:
  - Requirements to reduce air emissions and to achieve maximum reductions of all remaining PFAS contributions to the Cape Fear River on an accelerated basis, including groundwater.
  - Notify and coordinate with downstream public water utilities when potential discharge of GenX compounds into the Cape Fear River.
  - Sample wells and provide drinking water
  - Additional penalties will apply if Chemours fails to meet the conditions and deadlines established in the order.

Implementing the Chemours Consent Order

Addressing contamination

Per the 2019 Consent Order and 2020 Addendum, Chemours must also:

- Achieve control technology improvements and meet emissions reduction milestones;
- Determine which PFAS at what amounts are in wastewater and stormwater at the facility;
- Determine which PFAS at what amounts are in river sediment and downstream raw water intakes for drinking water plants;
- Take specific actions to address more than 90 percent of the PFAS entering the Cape Fear River through groundwater from the **residual** contamination on the site.

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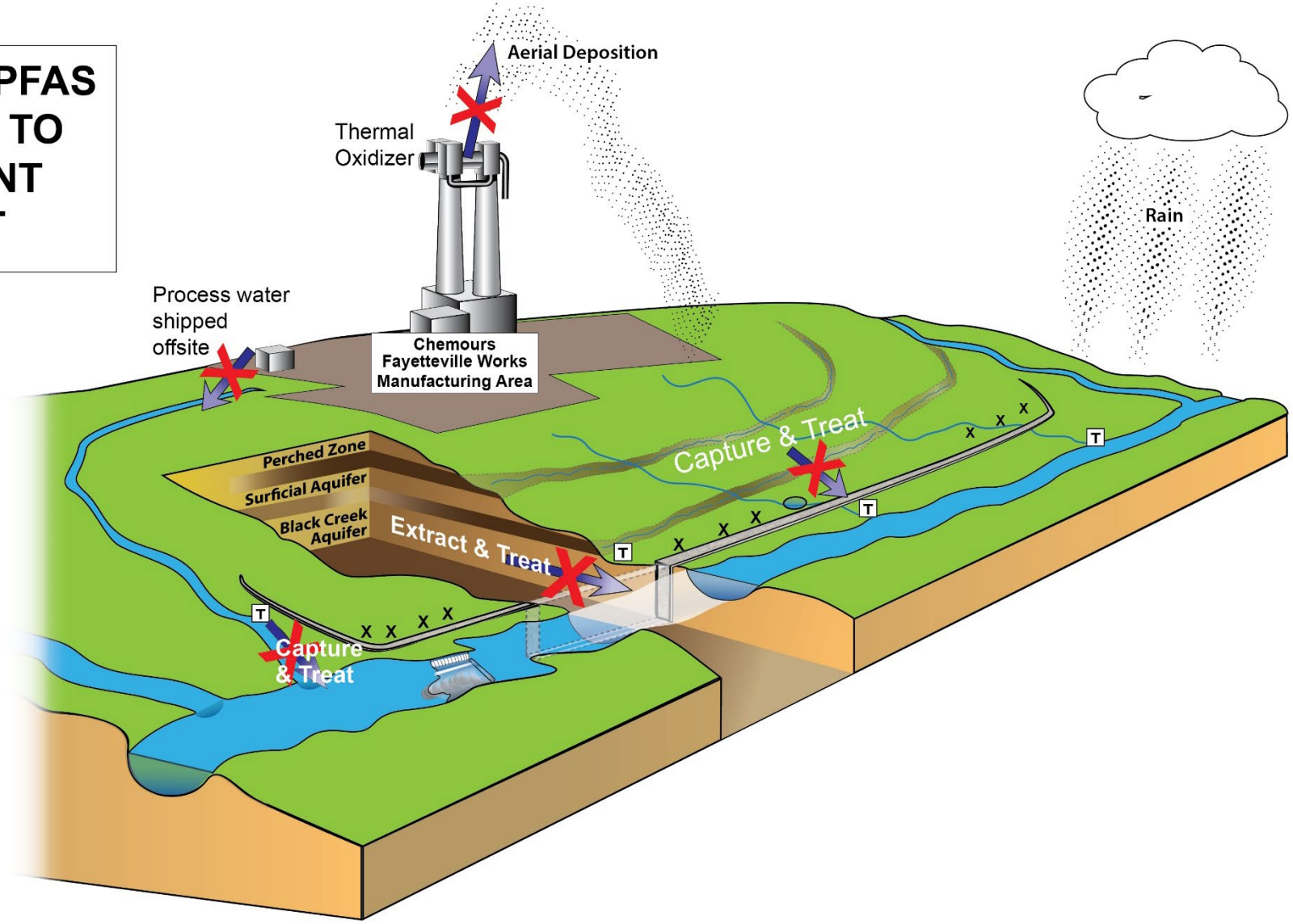
MAIN SOURCES OF PFAS FROM CHEMOURS TO THE ENVIRONMENT 2017 - PRESENT



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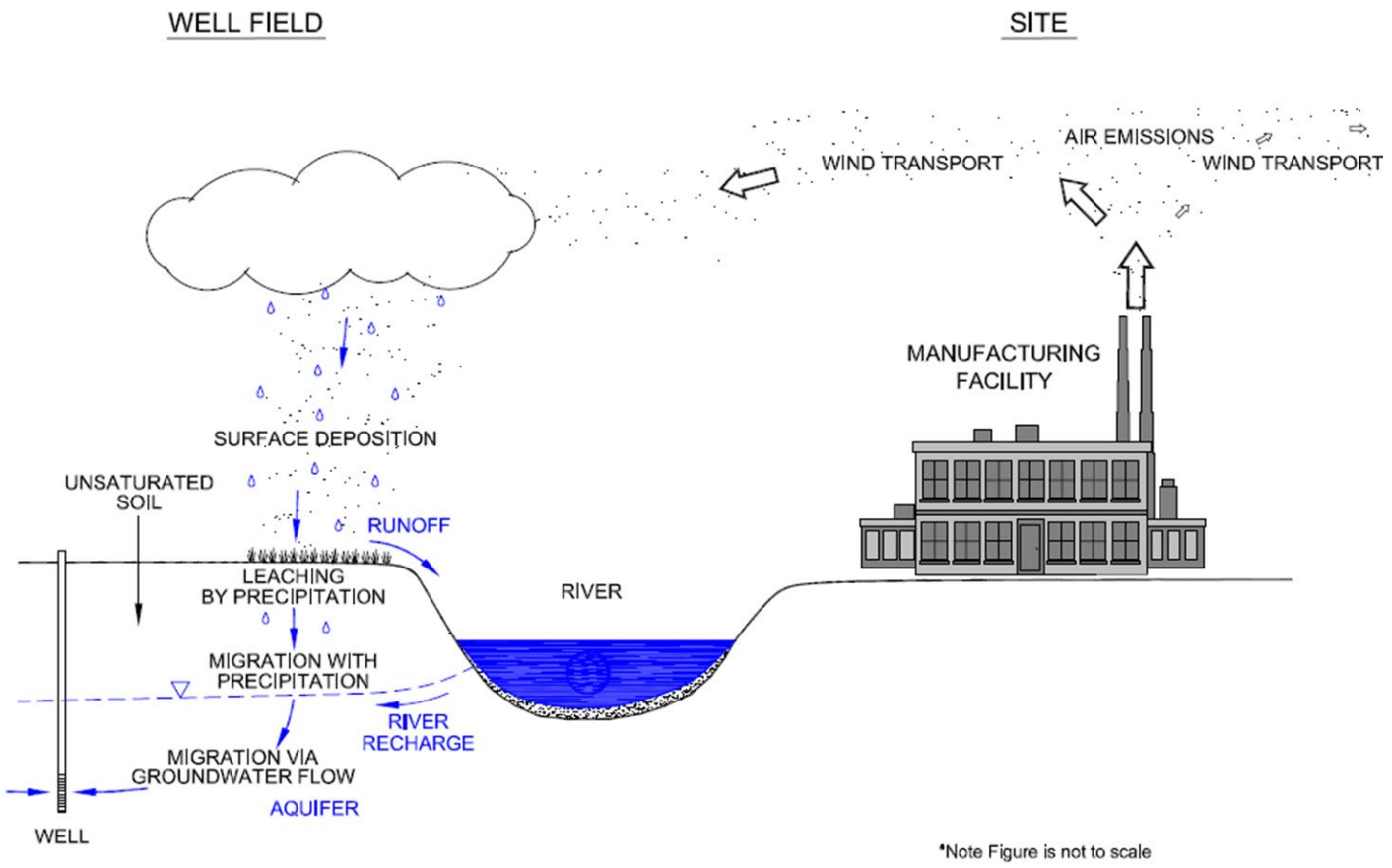
Role of Air Emissions



Air emissions have significantly lowered since Consent Order

- Control technology improvements – Thermal Oxidizer/Scrubber control system installed December 2019
- 99% facility-wide GenX emissions reduction

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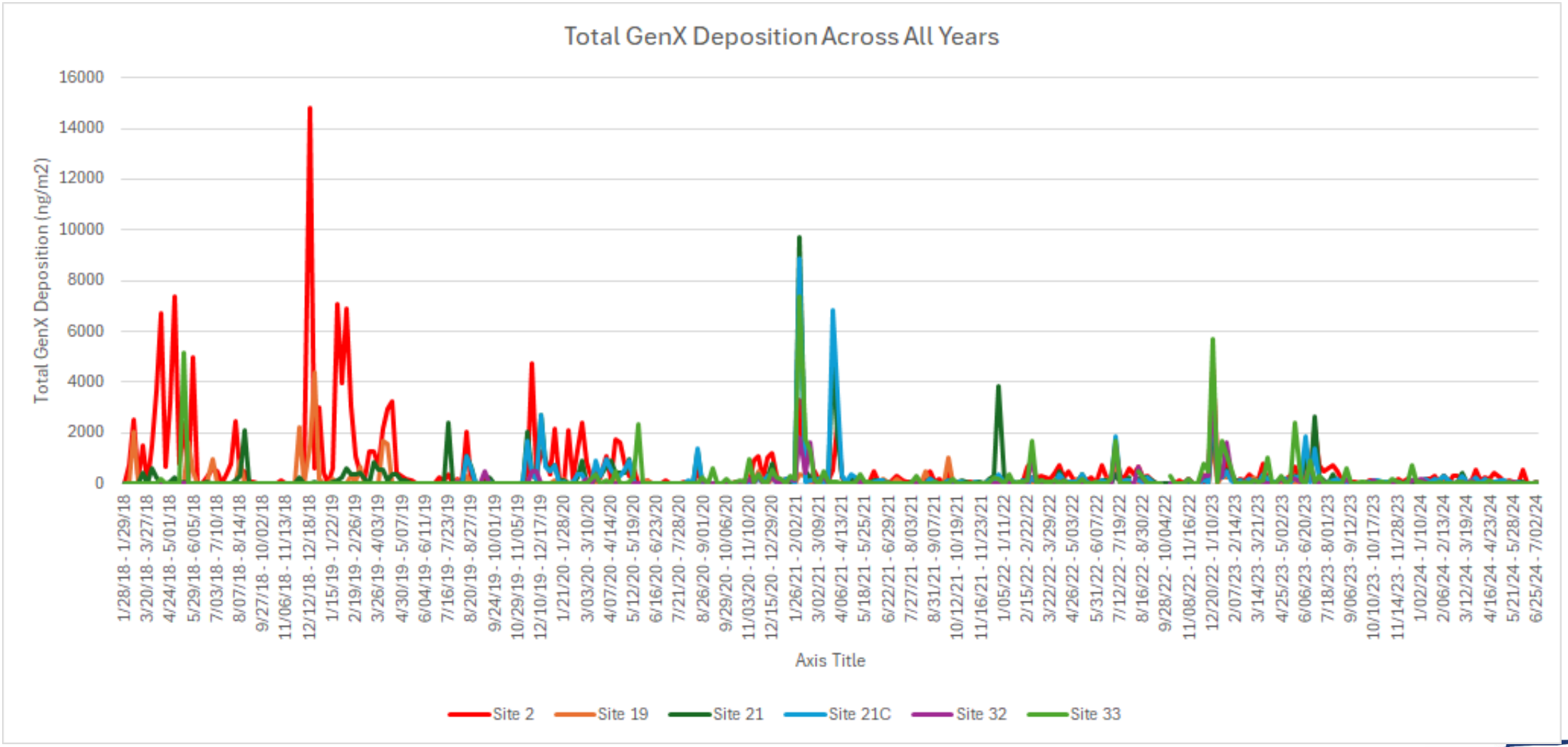
Near-field Site GenX Total Deposition 2018 through mid-2024



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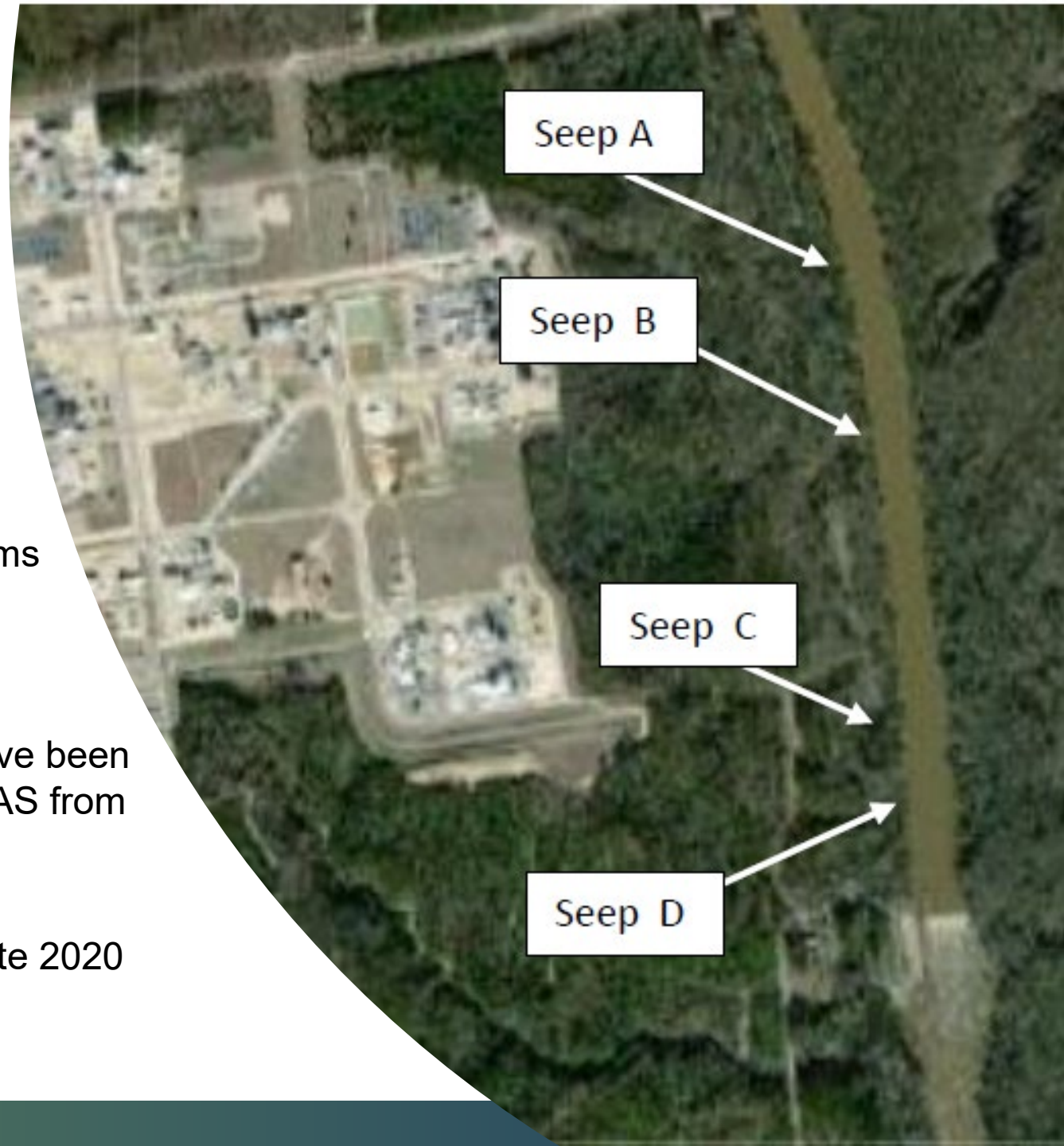
Consent Order and Remediation at Chemours: Outfall 003 (old outfall 002)

Consent Order and Remediation:
Flow Through Cells (seeps)

- Per the 2019 Consent Order and 2020 Addendum, Chemours has installed in situ treatment systems to remove PFAS from the seeps. These treatment systems consist of flow through cells containing granular activated carbon.

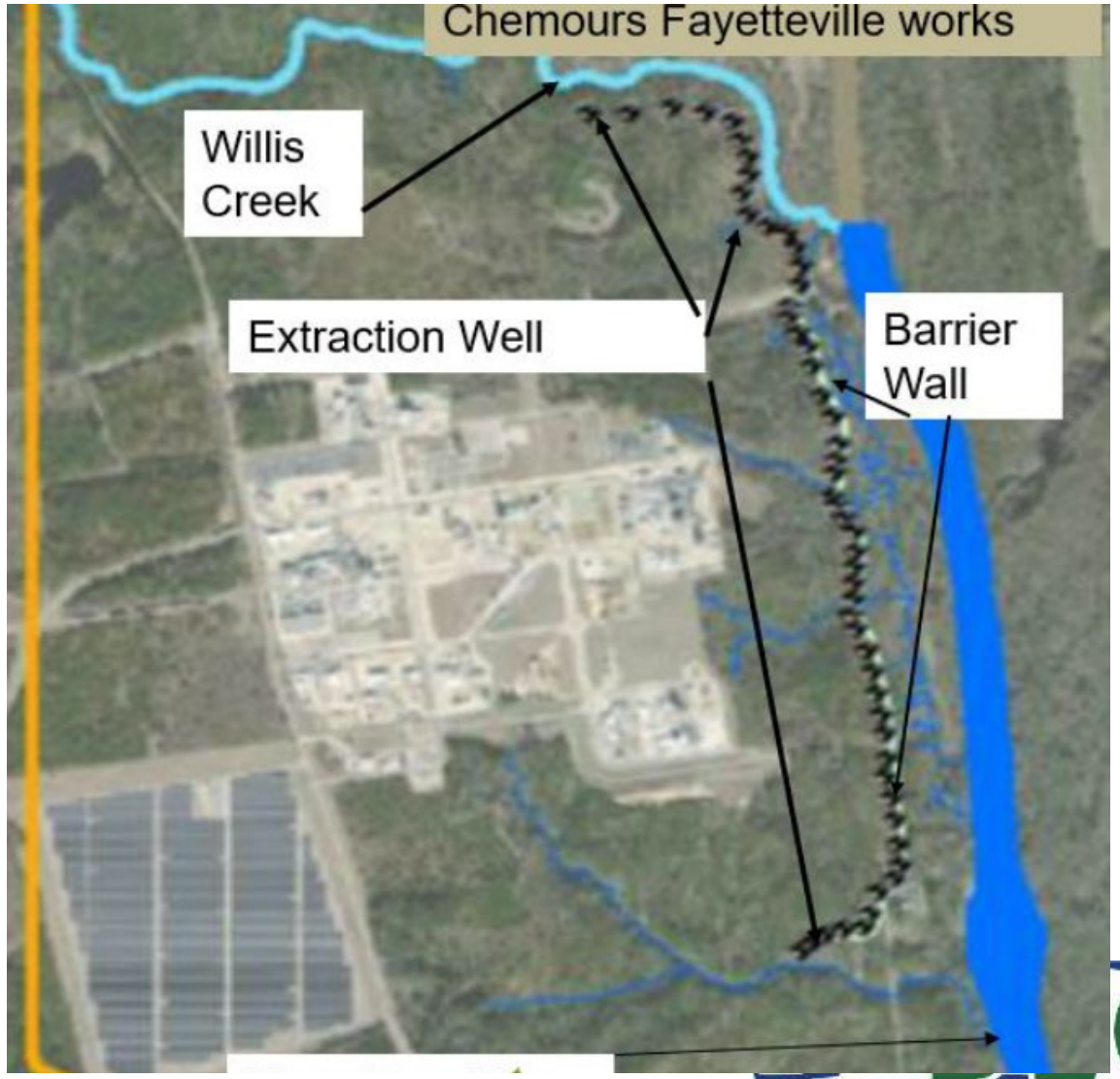
- There are four onsite seeps (A, B, C and D) that have been identified that discharge into the Cape Fear River. PFAS from the site reach the Cape Fear River from these seeps.

- The four treatment systems were installed during late 2020 though late spring 2021.



Barrier Wall: design

- 6,050 feet long and 75-100 feet deep. Keyed into Upper Cape Fear Confining Unit
- Wall is approx. 36 inches thick
- One-pass installation mixes soil and bentonite/cement mix continuously during construction



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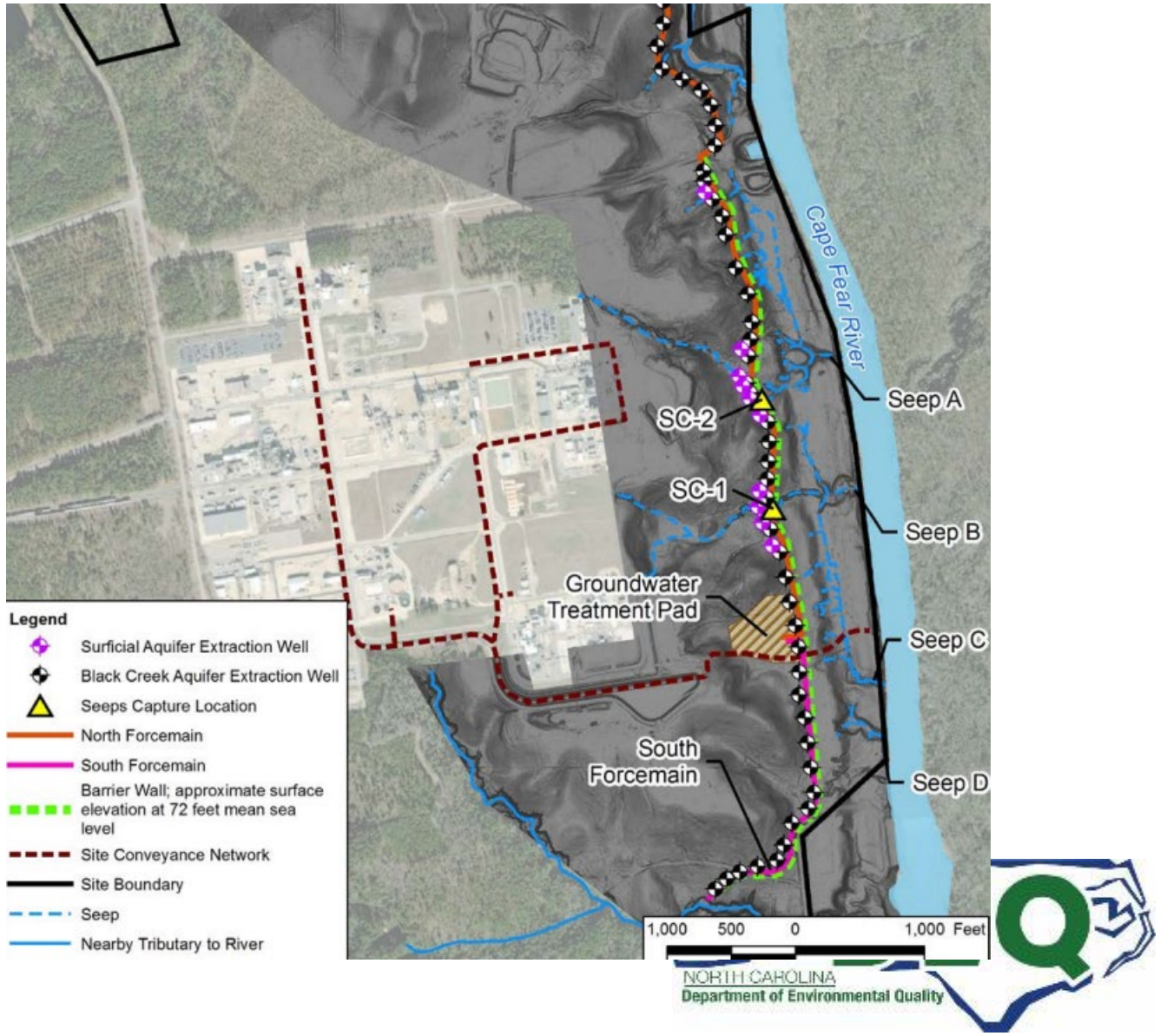
Groundwater extraction system

- 70 Extraction Wells – Wells are located along entire length of barrier wall and extending approx. 1,000 feet north of the termination of barrier wall.
- Two force-mains to convey extracted groundwater to treatment system
- Design total flow rate = 980 gpm



Sample Wells and Provide Drinking Water for impacted private drinking water wells

- Sample drinking water wells
  - ¼ mile beyond the closest well that had PFAS levels above 10 parts per trillion
  - Annually retest wells that were previously sampled
  - Bottled water in 3 days if exceed a Consent Order limit

- For those with GenX above 10 parts per trillion:
  - Provide permanent drinking water supply
    - Options: Public waterline connection where feasible, whole-building GAC filtration system, reverse osmosis (RO) units installed on every bathroom and kitchen sink
- For those with combined PFAS levels above 70 parts per trillion or any individual PFAS compound above 10 parts per trillion:
  - Provide, install and maintain up to three under-sink RO systems per residence

Sampling Your Drinking Water Well

- Most wells can be sampled without entering a residence.
- Personal protective equipment and social distancing guidelines are being used.
- To request well testing in the Lower Cape Fear Region (New Hanover, Columbus, Pender, Brunswick Counties) call Chemours at: **910-678-1100**
- DEQ can also assist residents in the Lower Cape Fear Region with well sampling questions
- Parsons Environment and Infrastructure – known as “Parsons” – is the independent water testing contractor for Chemours.

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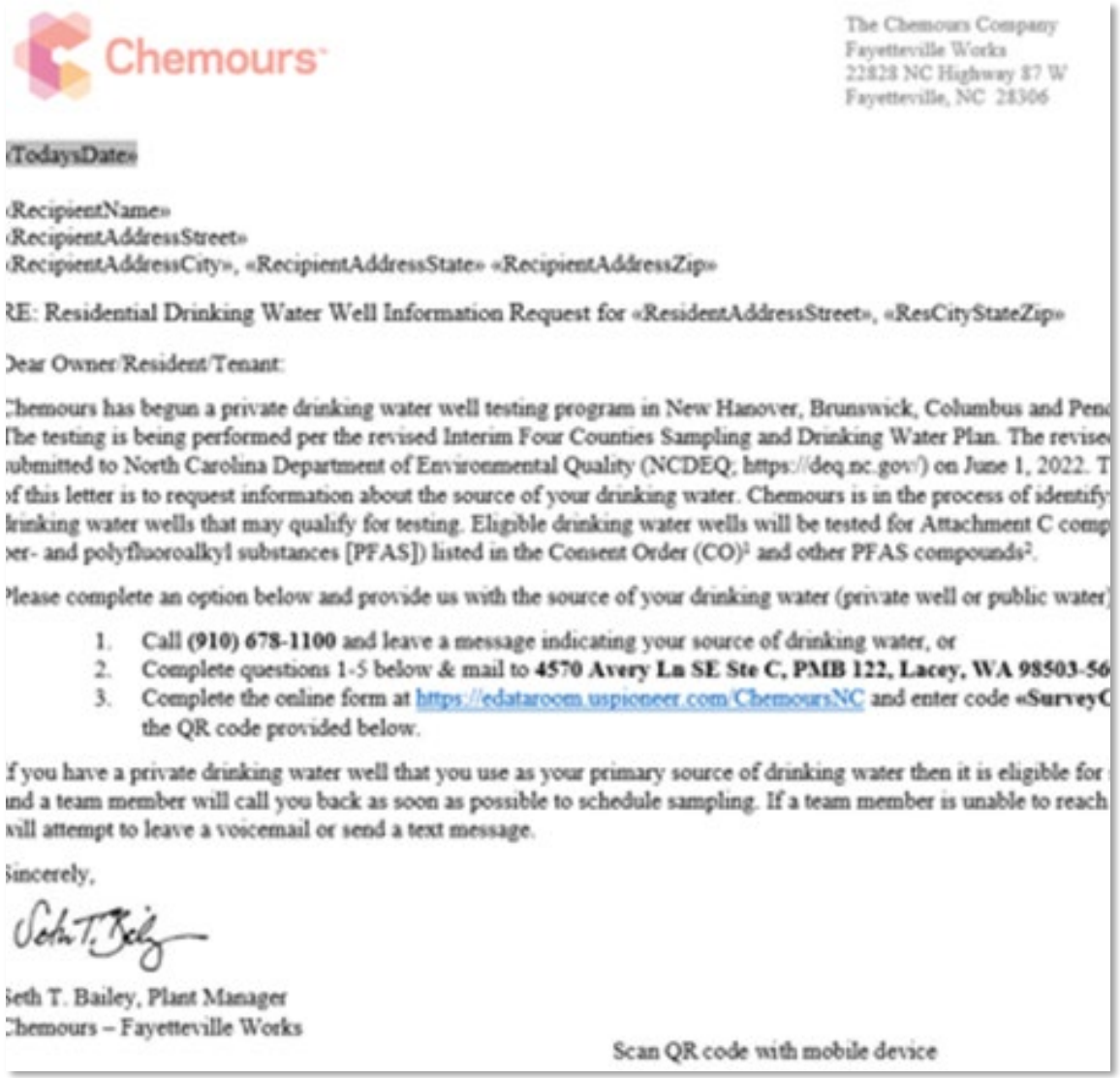
Letter to Private Well Users

- Chemours initially mailed out letters to private well owners (87,252 properties) in the Lower Cape Fear Region. An additional mailing occurred after Labor Day (2025) notifying approximately 14,000 more residents of their opportunity for well sampling.

- Letters are being sent to well owners in the region based on their proximity to water/sewer lines, Cape Fear River buffer and known areas of PFAS impacts.

- These letters from Chemours ask for information about the private well and request contact information from the well owner to assist with scheduling sampling (Is the well the primary source of drinking water)

- Chemours is required to test for 12 PFAS compounds in well water: PFMOAA, PMPA, PFO2HXA, PEPA, PFO3OA, PFO4DA, Nafion BP 1 (PS Acid), Nafion BP 2 (Hydro PS Acid), PFECA-G, PFO5DA, PFHpA, Gen X (HFPO-DA)



Chemours

The Chemours Company
Fayetteville Works
22828 NC Highway 87 W
Fayetteville, NC 28306

«TodaysDate»

«RecipientName»
«RecipientAddressStreet»
«RecipientAddressCity», «RecipientAddressState» «RecipientAddressZip»

RE: Residential Drinking Water Well Information Request for «ResidentAddressStreet», «ResCityStateZip»

Dear Owner/Resident/Tenant:

Chemours has begun a private drinking water well testing program in New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus and Pen
The testing is being performed per the revised Interim Four Counties Sampling and Drinking Water Plan. The revise
submitted to North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ; https://deq.nc.gov/) on June 1, 2022. T
of this letter is to request information about the source of your drinking water. Chemours is in the process of identify
drinking water wells that may qualify for testing. Eligible drinking water wells will be tested for Attachment C comp
per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS]) listed in the Consent Order (CO)[1] and other PFAS compounds[2].

Please complete an option below and provide us with the source of your drinking water (private well or public water)

1. Call **(910) 678-1100** and leave a message indicating your source of drinking water, or
2. Complete questions 1-5 below & mail to **4570 Avery Ln SE Ste C, PMB 122, Lacey, WA 98503-56**
3. Complete the online form at https://edataroom.uspioneer.com/ChemoursNC and enter code **«SurveyC**
   the QR code provided below.

If you have a private drinking water well that you use as your primary source of drinking water then it is eligible for
and a team member will call you back as soon as possible to schedule sampling. If a team member is unable to reach
will attempt to leave a voicemail or send a text message.

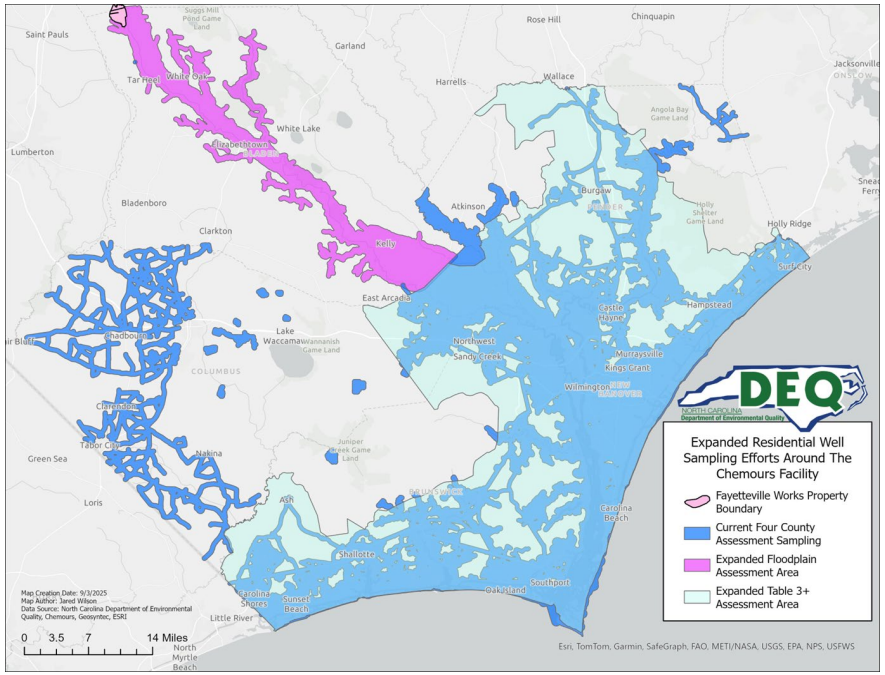
Sincerely,

Seth T. Bailey, Plant Manager
Chemours – Fayetteville Works

Scan QR code with mobile device

Updated Private Well Sampling Numbers

- Chemours has reported that 1863 residences in the Lower Cape Fear Region currently qualify for alternate water based on well sampling. A total of 8,909 properties have been sampled.
- 1627 private wells have one of more of the Chemours attachment C PFAS at or above 10 ppt for a single compound or combined levels at or above 70ppt
- These residences qualify for three reverse osmosis filters. Chemours will cover the installation and maintenance costs for the filters for 20 years.
- 236 private wells have the compound Gen X at or above 10 ppt
- These residences qualify for whole house granular activated carbon filtration systems or reverse osmosis units at every kitchen and bathroom sink or connection to municipal water.
- Chemours will cover the installation and maintenance costs for the filters for 20 years or the connection to municipal water (water bill is paid for 20 years up to $75/month for Gen X qualifying residences) if public water is feasible.



Next Steps if Chemours PFAS are detected

Installation of water treatment systems if Chemours PFAS are detected at or above 10ppt including GenX

- Two types of well water treatment systems are used
- Whole-house treatment (GAC) and under-the-sink (RO) versions
- DEQ has tested both systems for their effectiveness
- Maintenance

Whole-House Granular Activated Carbon system

Reverse Osmosis System

Alternate Water Information

- Well Sampling Results can take 4-6 weeks to receive
- If a private well is tested by Chemours / Parsons and found to have Chemours PFAS at or above 10ppt bottle water or voucher card will be provided to the resident within 3 days.
- Chemours is using a new bottled water voucher system that may help some residents with their requests for different water volume sizes.
- The voucher card would allow residents to purchase the type of water and size of container they prefer with pre-paid money voucher cards provided by Chemours.
- The Consent order establishes timeframes for filter installation or connection to municipal water

Online Resources

- DEQ website dedicated to Chemours / GenX Investigation
  - https://deq.nc.gov/news/key-issues/genx-investigation
- Website with specific Lower Cape Fear Region information
  - https://deq.nc.gov/lowercapefear-wellsampling

- Consent Order documents
- Frequently asked questions
- Filtration system information
- Translated documents

Next Steps

- Continued private well sampling in New Hanover, Brunswick, Pender and Columbus Counties.
- Please share recommendations on making the well testing information available to your community.
- Evaluation of municipal water connections in coordination with local utilities.
- Additional environmental assessment related to Chemours.

Contact

Michael E. Scott, Director
NCDEQ Division of Waste Management

217 W. Jones Street
1646 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1646

919-707-8246
DWM main number 919-707-8200

DWM Website
https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management

Chemours Private Well Sampling: Near Site Expanded Sampling & Four County Sampling Expansion Update

Community Meeting

October 7th, 2025

Jared Wilson, M.Sc. Environmental Program Analyst

Private Residential Wells in NC

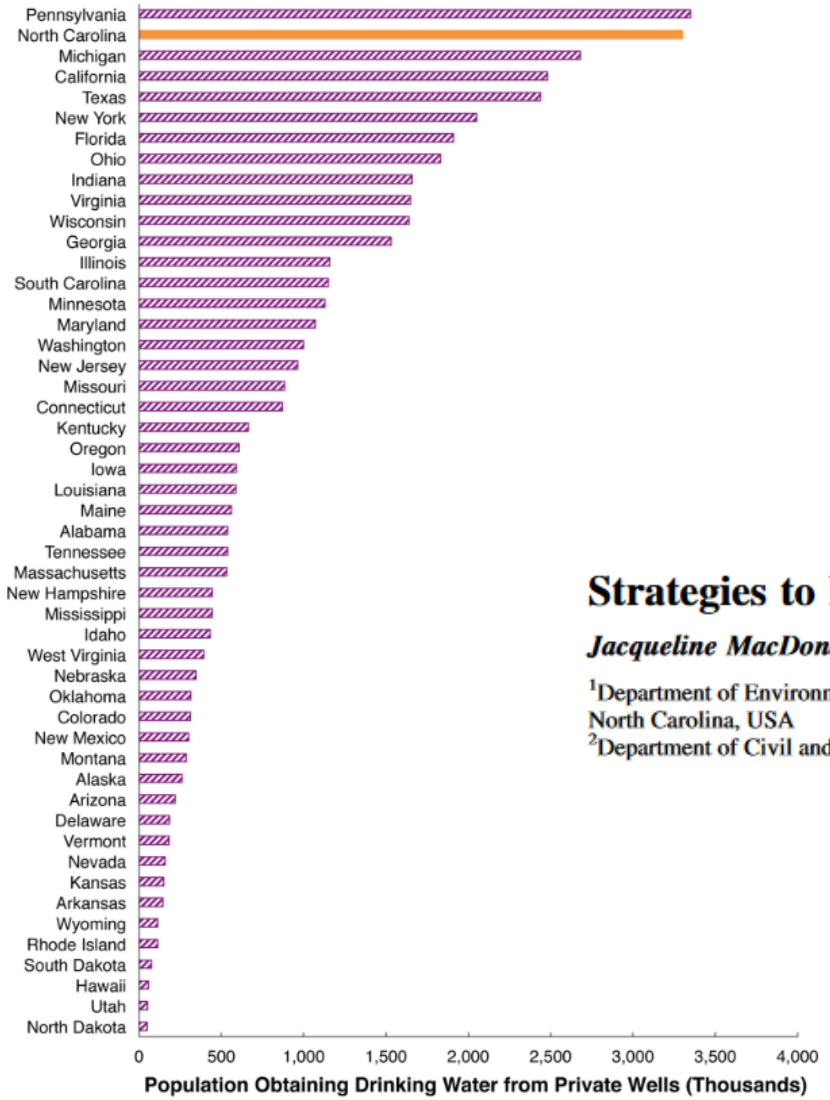


Figure 1. Among U.S. states, North Carolina has the second-largest number of people relying on private wells for their drinking water. Data source: Maupin et al. 2014.

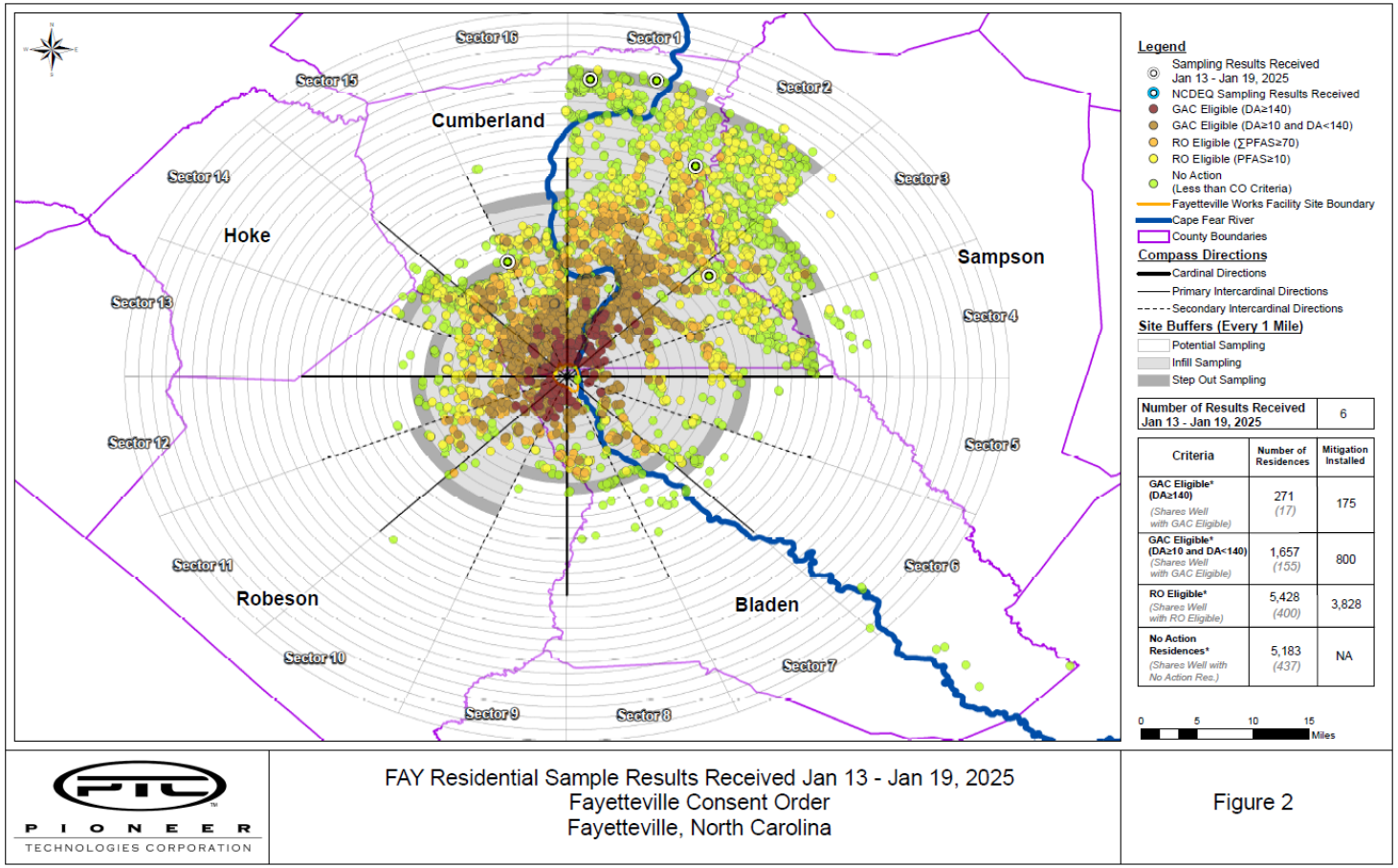
- 35% of NC Residents obtain drinking water from private wells

Strategies to Improve Private-Well Water Quality: A North Carolina Perspective

Jacqueline MacDonald Gibson[1] and Kelsey J. Pieper[2]

[1]Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA
[2]Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, USA

Near Site Sampling Approach 2018-February 2025



PIONEER TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

FAY Residential Sample Results Received Jan 13 - Jan 19, 2025
Fayetteville Consent Order
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Figure 2

- >10,000 Private wells sampled in areas directly around the facility
- 27.5 miles from the facility
- Step wise approach to “step out”
  - Sample 10 “exploratory” samples in each 1 mile step
    - If no homes qualify for water treatment, sample 10 more “confirmatory” samples
    - If there are homes that qualify for water treatment, step out to next 1 mile quadrant, and restart process.

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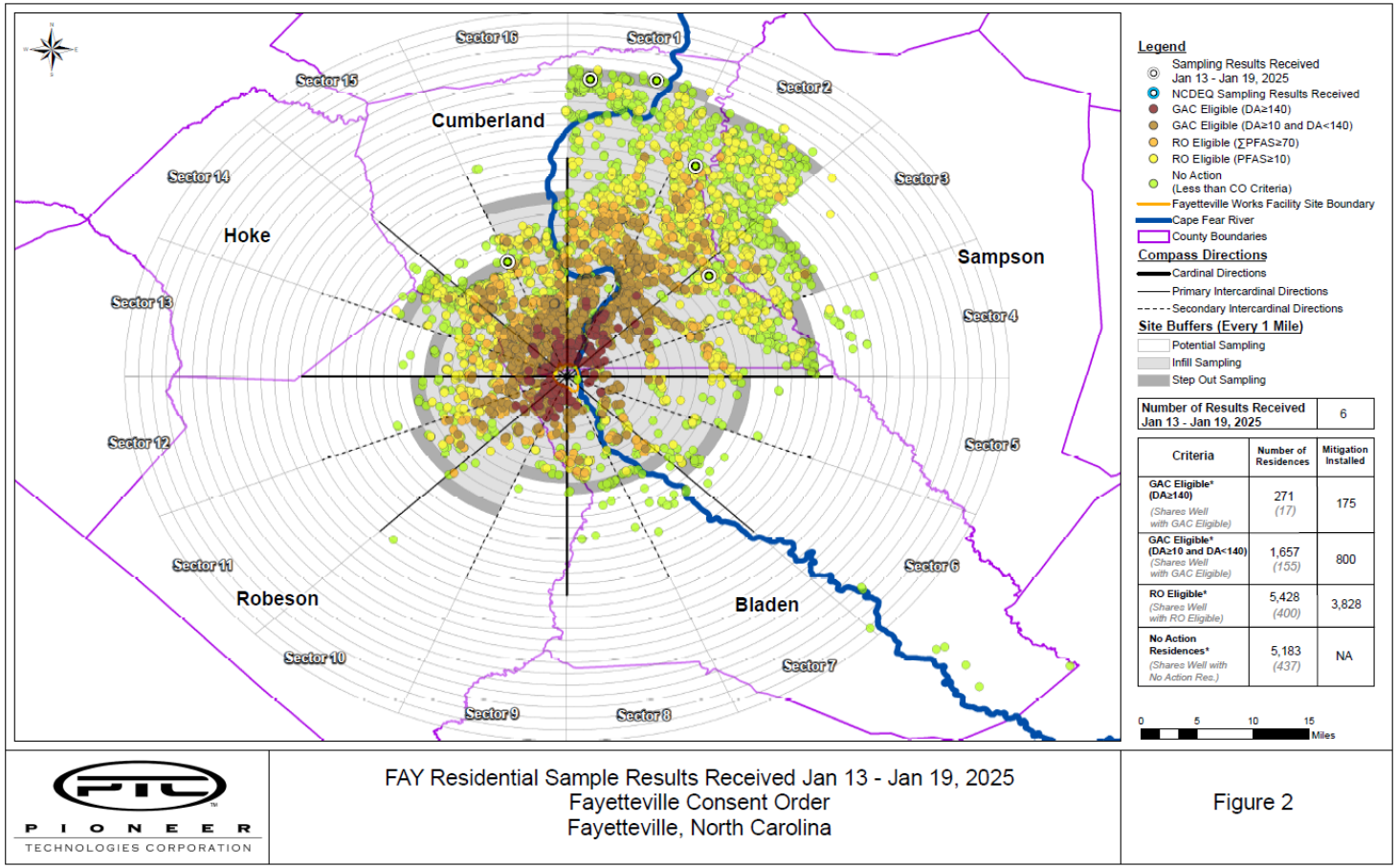
Near Site Sampling Approach 2018-February 2025



PIONEER TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

FAY Residential Sample Results Received Jan 13 - Jan 19, 2025
Fayetteville Consent Order
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Figure 2

- Hurdles:
  - Steps increase as distance from facility increases
  - Private well density variations – Public water supply availability in cities reduces homes on private wells, while parcel size in rural areas means fewer nearby homes

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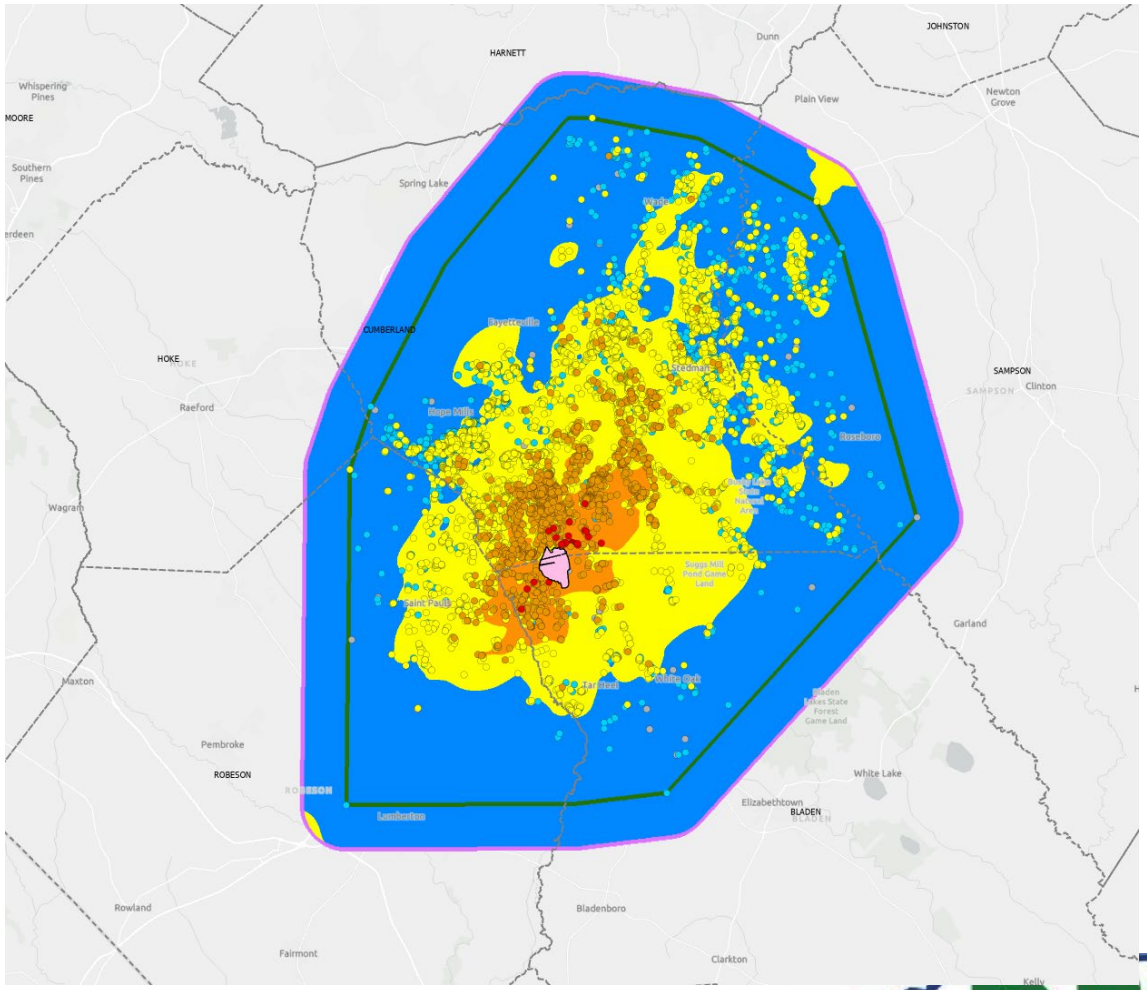
Near Site Sampling Approach Moving Forward

- Model 1: measured expected values in areas already sampled, increased 10% beyond current sampling area



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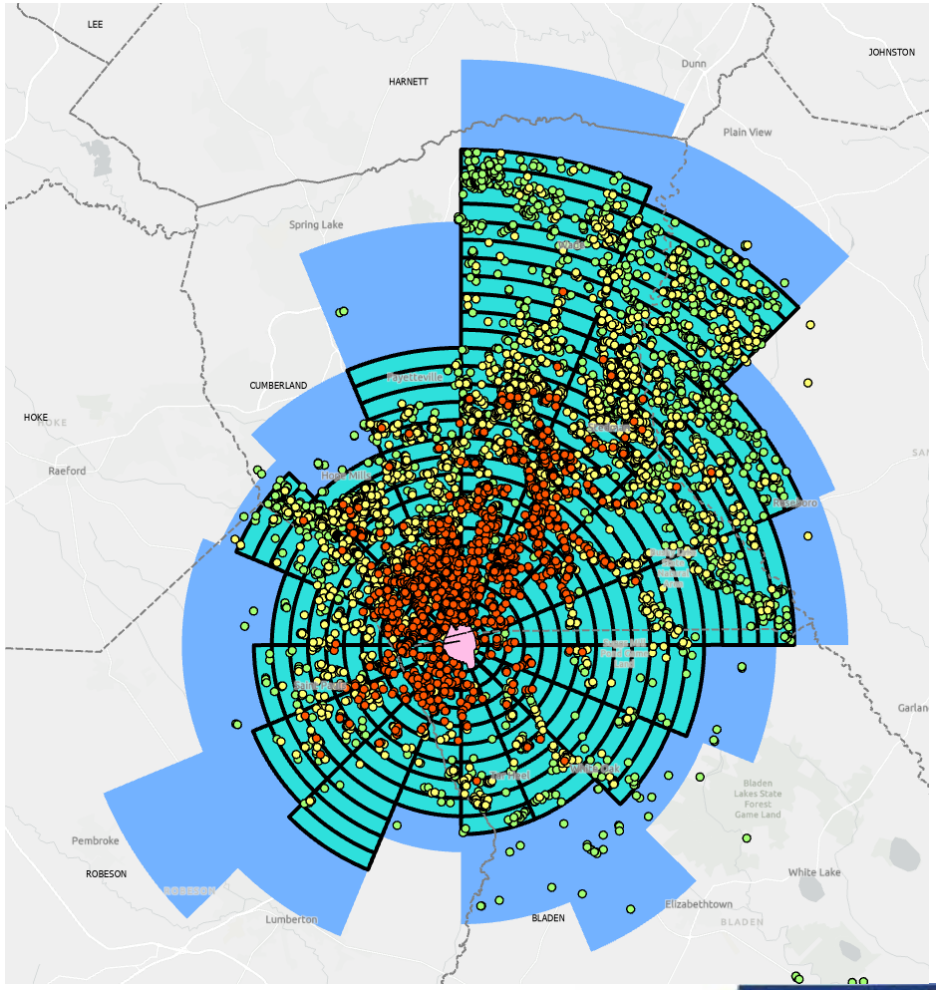
Near Site Sampling Approach Moving Forward

- Model 2: Measured the rate of exceedance in each sector-mile, to estimate where 0% of homes would trip an exceedance



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Near Site Sampling Approach: Moving Forward

Summary:

Expanded via 2 modeling approaches

- Model 1: Geospatial model measuring expected values in areas already sampled
- Model 2: Linear model of the rate of exceedance in sector-mile steps to identify where 0% of homes would trip an exceedance

Consensus: Using the greater distance of the 2 models, identified sector-mile steps where a projected delineation boundary could be drawn.

- Models are informed by data, and these will need to be re-evaluated based on new data after first year of data gathering

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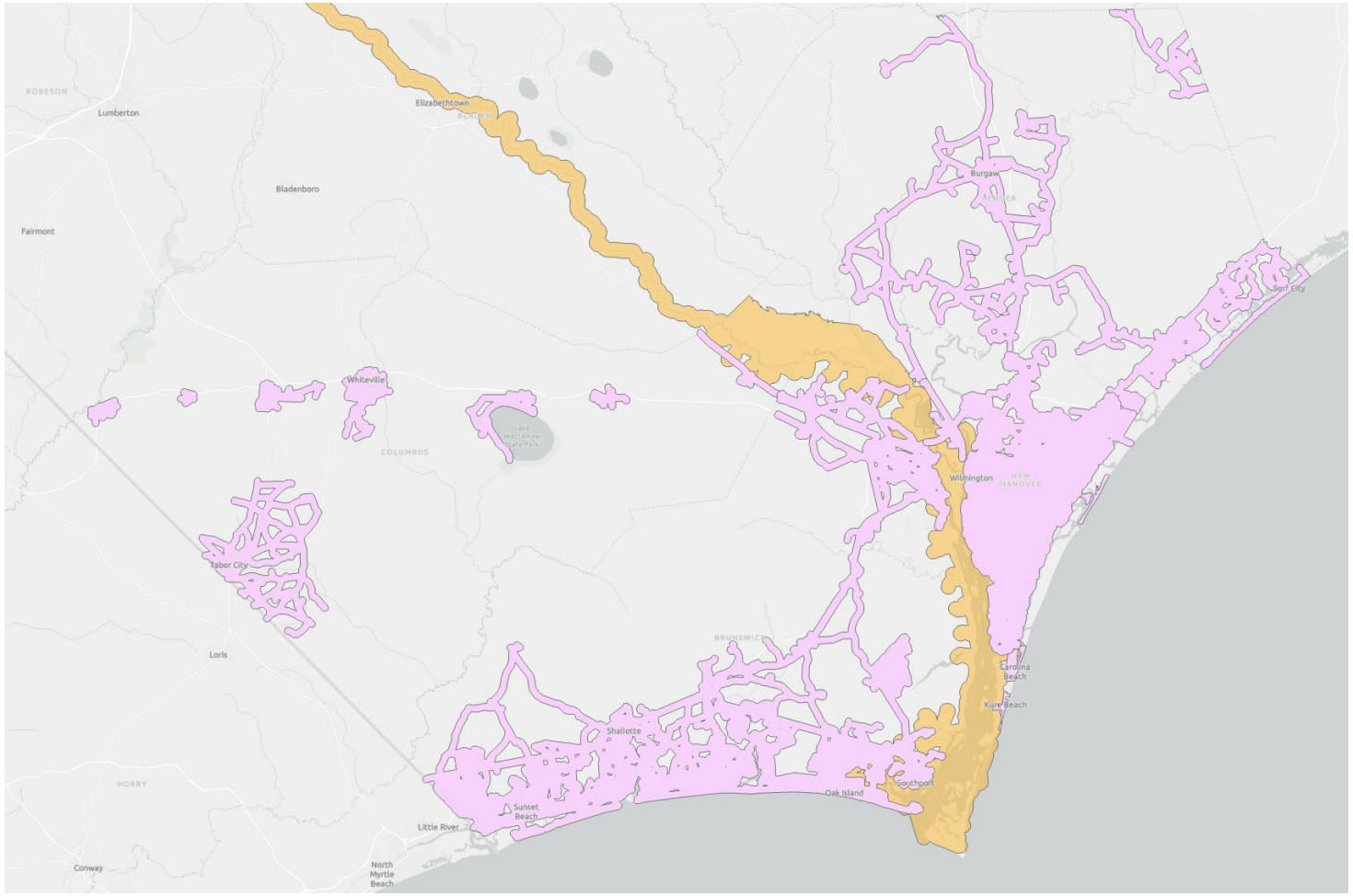
Four County Sampling Approach 2022 - Present

- Sampling conducted to identify source/cause of distribution
- Hypothesis testing
  - PWS Service Line Leaks from PWS using contaminated Cape Fear River water as a source
  - Direct Injection/Application of contaminated river water (irrigation, aquifer recharge, etc.)
  - Water distributed via Cape Fear River into surrounding floodplain
  - Biosolids/Land application

Four County Sampling Approach 2022 - 2023



- Cape Fear River Floodplain
- ¼ mile buffer around most PWS lines
- ¼ mile buffer around all exceedances in the FCA counties

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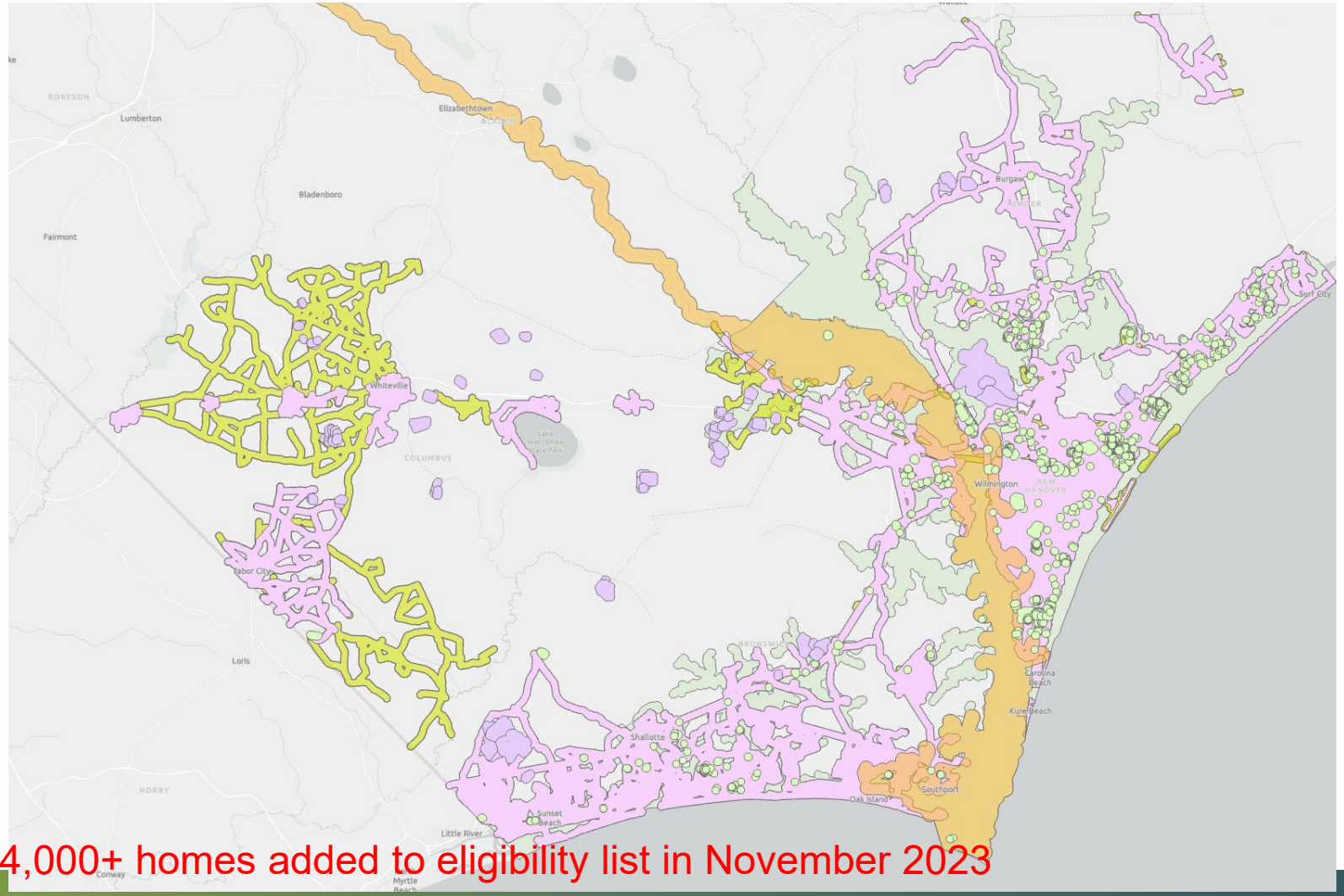
Four County Sampling Approach 2023 – Sept 2025



- Added Floodplain Buffer
- Updated ¼ mile buffer around all PWS lines
- Updated ¼ mile buffer around all exceedances in the FCA counties
- Updated ¼ mile buffer around all biosolid land application fields

14,000+ homes added to eligibility list in November 2023

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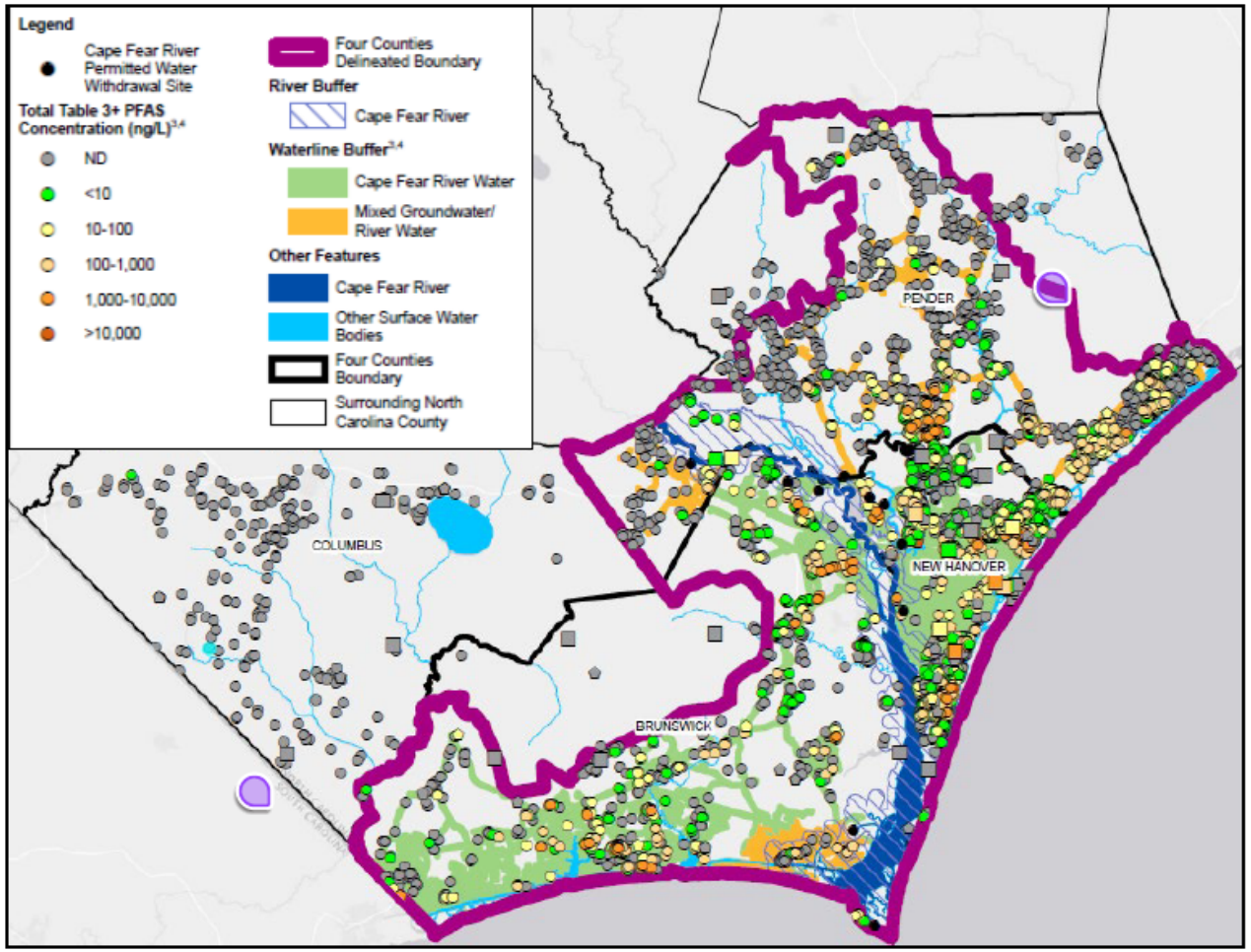
Four County Sampling Approach: Moving Forward

ES Table 3 Outcome of Hypothesis Evaluation

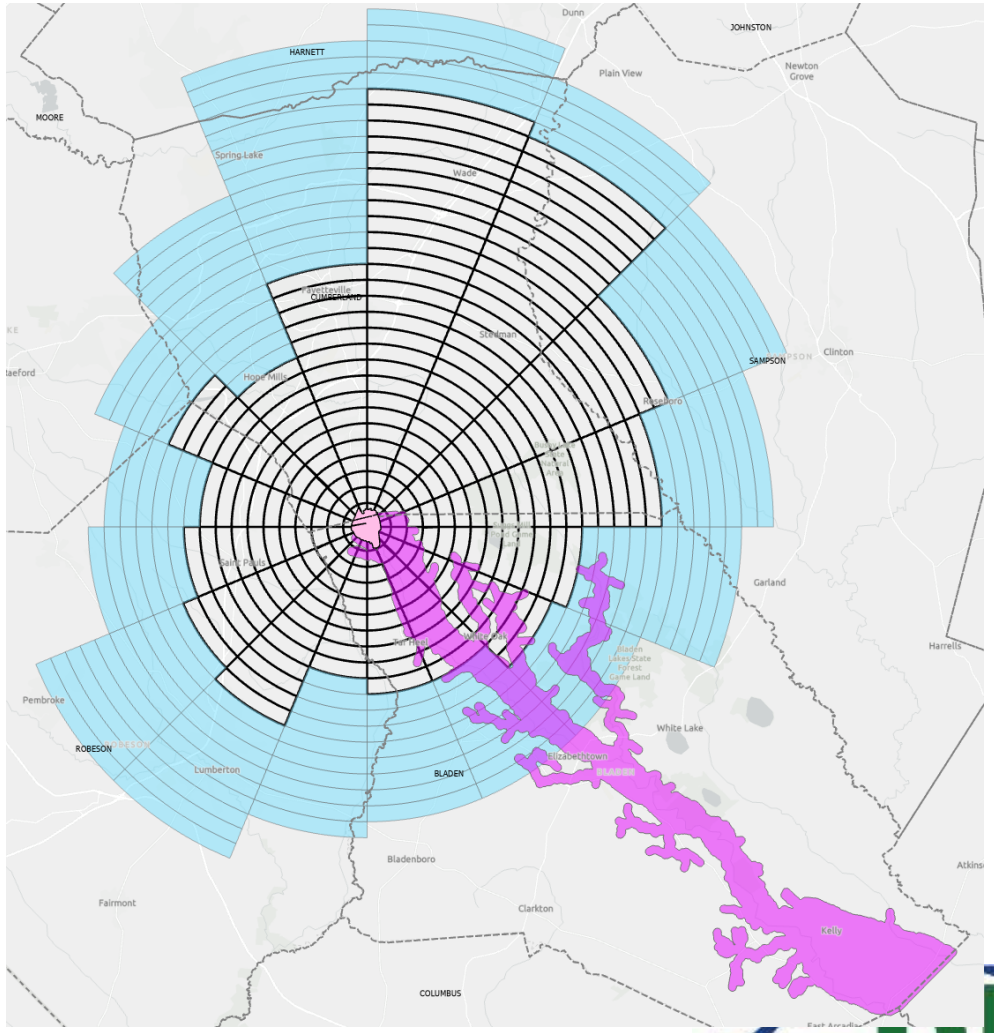
Hypothesis	Status
Leaks Hypothesis	Supported
Direct Injection Hypothesis	Supported
Floodplain Hypothesis – Cape Fear River	Supported
Tributary Floodplain Hypothesis	Unsupported
Biosolids Hypothesis	No Evidence to Support



ES Figure 3 Four County Study Area Table 3+ PFAS Delineated Boundary

Near Site Sampling Approach Moving Forward

- Carryover from *Lower* Four County Assessment work into Bladen County
  - Floodplain hypothesis was supported by the work done in the Lower Four County Assessment, homes in the ~55 mile stretch through Bladen County now eligible for sampling



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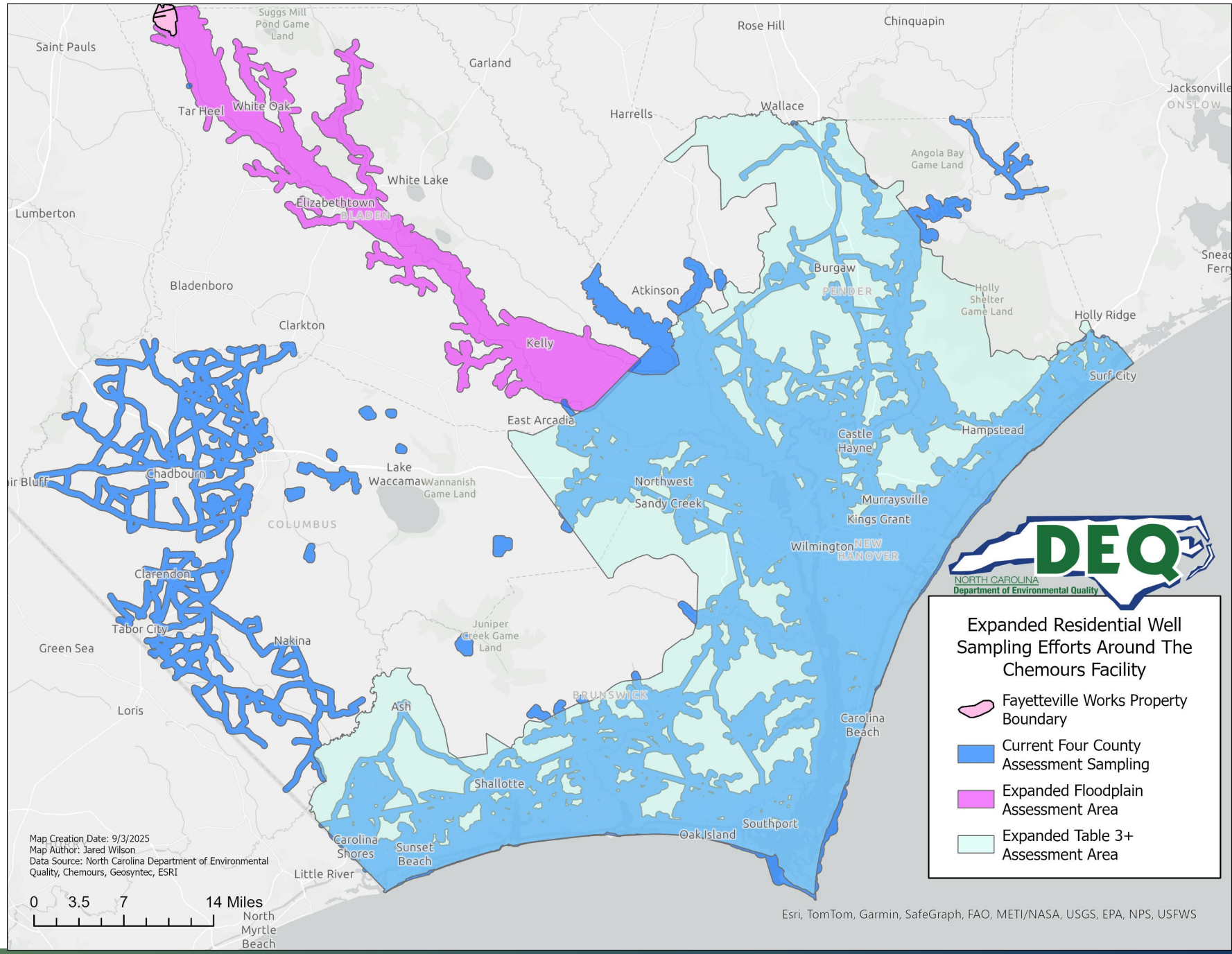
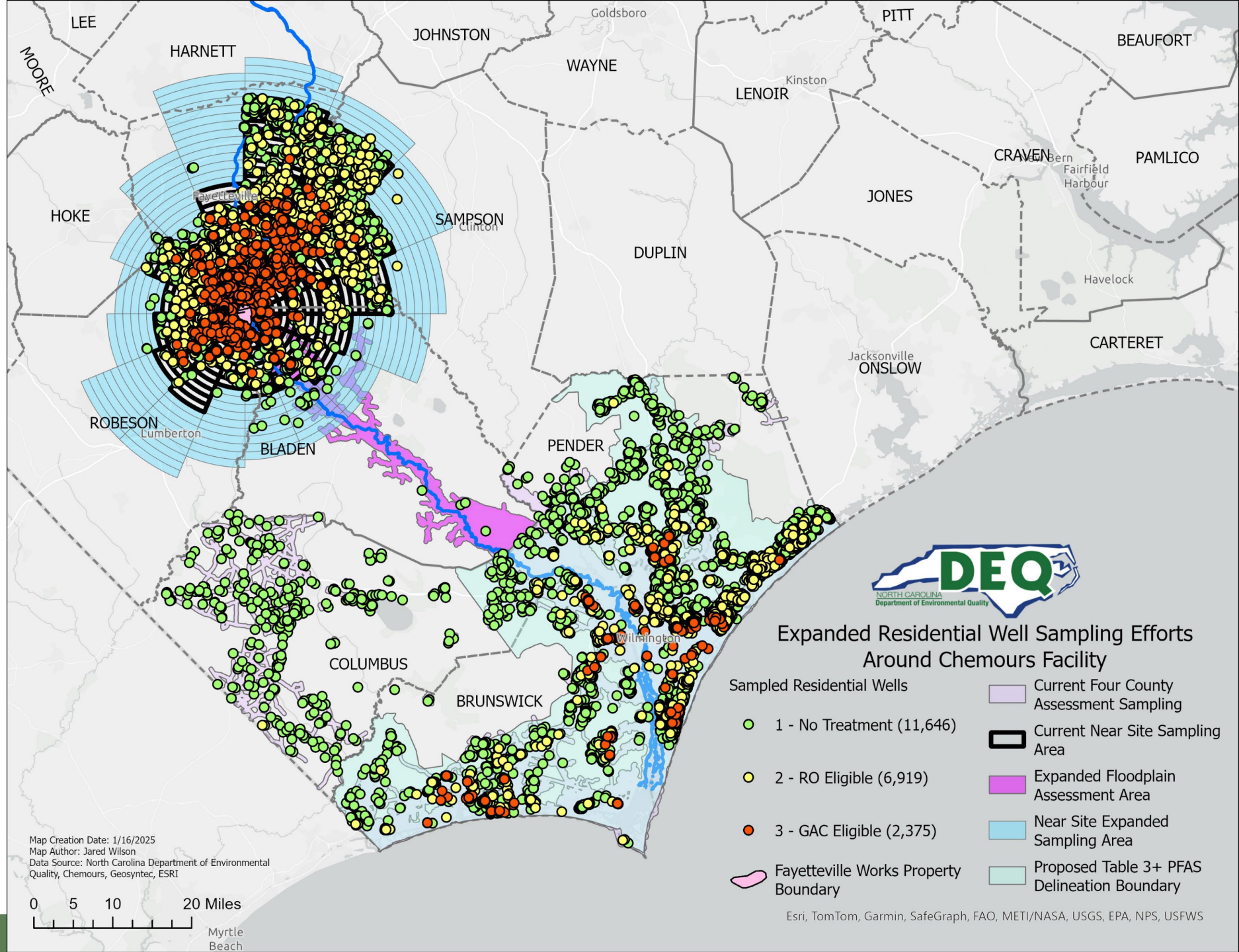
Four County Sampling Approach: Moving Forward



Overall Sampling Approach: ***Looking Ahead***

- >2x sampling area near site
- Bladen county floodplain buffer added
- 4,000 more homes eligible under the Table 3+ delineated boundary
- In total, it is estimated that more than 30,000 additional homes across 10 counties are eligible for private well sampling



Next Steps

- Continued private well sampling in Bladen, Cumberland, Sampson, Robeson, Harnett and Hoke Counties.
- Sampling expansion in New Hanover, Pender, Brunswick, and Columbus counties underway
- Discussions with county officials and local health departments
  - Including the evaluation of municipal water connections in coordination with local utilities.
  - Evaluating methods to make the well testing information more accessible to communities across the expanded area.

Scan the QR code for more information regarding the work NC DEQ is doing with the Chemours Consent Order

Contact

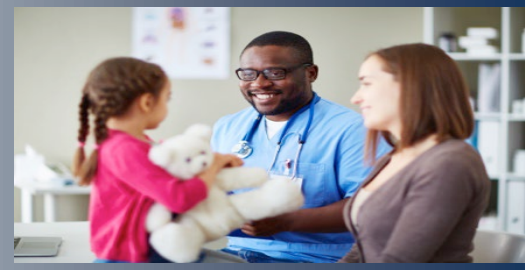
Jared C. Wilson, M.Sc.
Environmental Program Analyst

NC Department of Environmental Quality

919-707-8268







NC Department of Health and Human Services

Health Related Concerns for PFAS

October 7, 2025

Key Questions from the Public

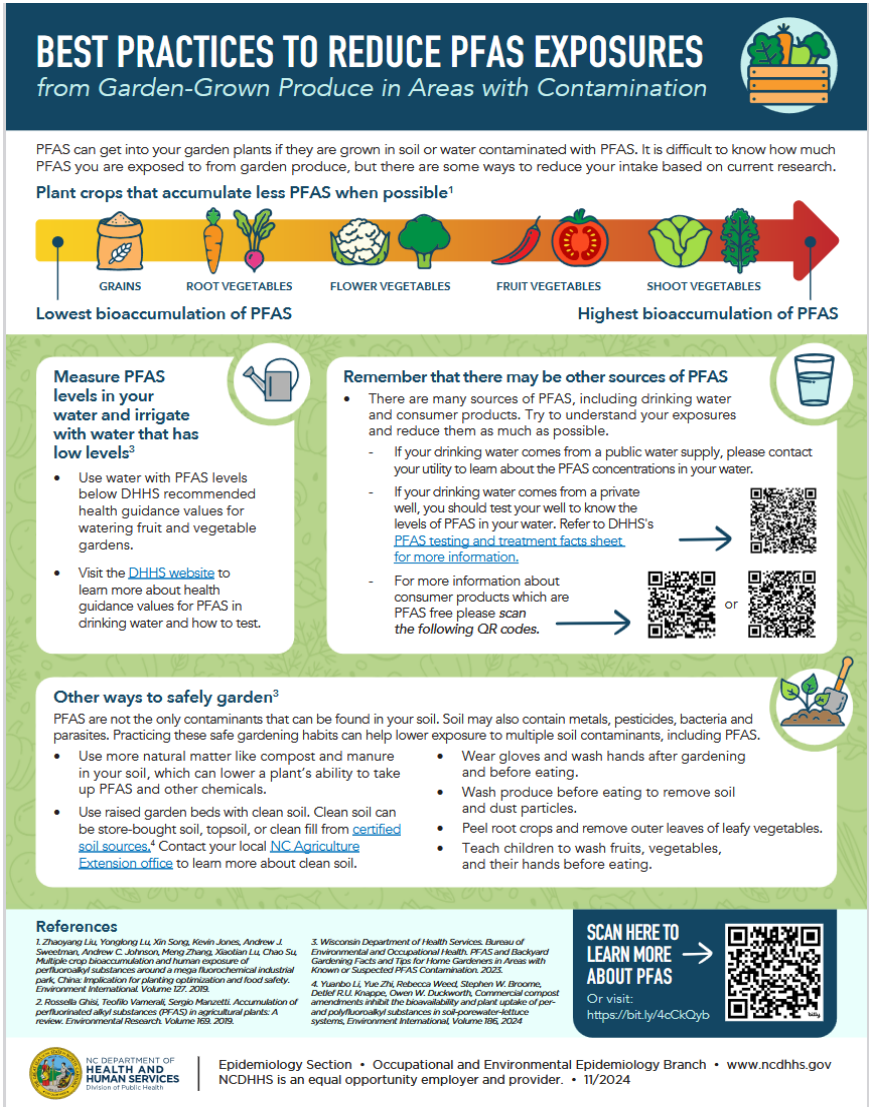
- What are the health impacts related to PFAS?
- Is my water safe to drink?
- Is it safe to garden and eat my produce?
- Is it safe to eat fish?

Health Impacts of PFAS

In adults, children and pregnant women

- Increased cholesterol levels
- Decreased vaccine response in children
- Changes in liver enzymes
- Increased risk of high blood pressure or pre-eclampsia in pregnant women
- Small decreases in infant birth weights
- Increased risk of kidney or testicular cancer

PFAS and Gardening Fact Sheet



BEST PRACTICES TO REDUCE PFAS EXPOSURES

from Garden-Grown Produce in Areas with Contamination

PFAS can get into your garden plants if they are grown in soil or water contaminated with PFAS. It is difficult to know how much PFAS you are exposed to from garden produce, but there are some ways to reduce your intake based on current research.

Plant crops that accumulate less PFAS when possible[1]

GRAINS | ROOT VEGETABLES | FLOWER VEGETABLES | FRUIT VEGETABLES | SHOOT VEGETABLES

Lowest bioaccumulation of PFAS — **Highest bioaccumulation of PFAS**

Measure PFAS levels in your water and irrigate with water that has low levels[3]

- Use water with PFAS levels below DHHS recommended health guidance values for watering fruit and vegetable gardens.
- Visit the DHHS website to learn more about health guidance values for PFAS in drinking water and how to test.

Remember that there may be other sources of PFAS

- There are many sources of PFAS, including drinking water and consumer products. Try to understand your exposures and reduce them as much as possible.
  - If your drinking water comes from a public water supply, please contact your utility to learn about the PFAS concentrations in your water.
  - If your drinking water comes from a private well, you should test your well to know the levels of PFAS in your water. Refer to DHHS's PFAS testing and treatment facts sheet for more information.
  - For more information about consumer products which are PFAS free please *scan the following QR codes.* or

Other ways to safely garden[3]

PFAS are not the only contaminants that can be found in your soil. Soil may also contain metals, pesticides, bacteria and parasites. Practicing these safe gardening habits can help lower exposure to multiple soil contaminants, including PFAS.

- Use more natural matter like compost and manure in your soil, which can lower a plant's ability to take up PFAS and other chemicals.
- Use raised garden beds with clean soil. Clean soil can be store-bought soil, topsoil, or clean fill from certified soil sources.[4] Contact your local NC Agriculture Extension office to learn more about clean soil.
- Wear gloves and wash hands after gardening and before eating.
- Wash produce before eating to remove soil and dust particles.
- Peel root crops and remove outer leaves of leafy vegetables.
- Teach children to wash fruits, vegetables, and their hands before eating.

References

1. Zhaoyang Liu, Yongfong Lu, Xin Song, Kevin Jones, Andrew J. Sweetman, Andrew C. Johnson, Meng Zhang, Xiaolian Lu, Chao Su, Multiple crop bioaccumulation and human exposures of perfluoroalkyl substances around a mega fluorochemical industrial park, China: Implication for planting optimization and food safety. Environment International. Volume 127. 2019.
2. Rossella Ghisi, Teofilo Vamerali, Sergio Manzetti. Accumulation of perfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) in agricultural plants: A review. Environmental Research. Volume 169. 2019.
3. Wisconsin Department of Health Services. Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health. PFAS and Backyard Gardening Facts and Tips for Home Gardeners in Areas with Known or Suspected PFAS Contamination. 2023.
4. Yuanbo Li, Yue Zhi, Rebecca Weed, Stephen W. Broome, Detlef R.U. Knappe, Owen W. Duckworth, Commercial compost amendments inhibit the bioavailability and plant uptake of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in soil-porewater-lettuce systems, Environment International, Volume 186, 2024

SCAN HERE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT PFAS
Or visit: https://bit.ly/4cCkQyb

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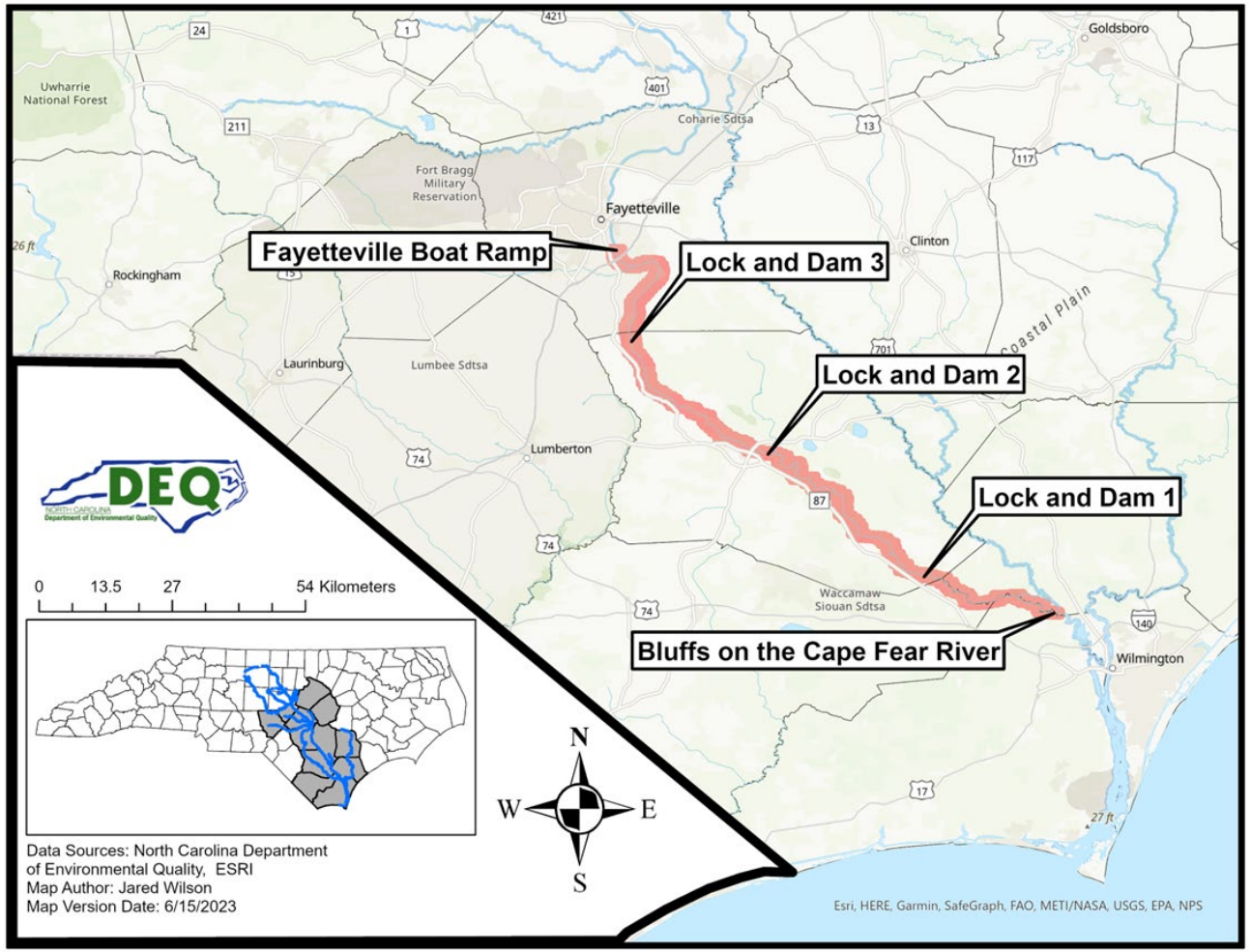
https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/oee/docs/PFAs_gardening_factsheet_11152024_sm.pdf

PFOS Fish Consumption Advisories – Impacted Area



PFOS FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES*

for the Cape Fear River at the Fayetteville Boat ramp, near the I-95 overpass, to the Bluffs on the Cape Fear

1

NO MORE THAN 1 SERVING PER YEAR

COMBINED ACROSS ALL SPECIES

Bluegill Sunfish

Flathead Catfish

Largemouth Bass

Redear Sunfish

Striped Bass

7

NO MORE THAN 7 SERVINGS PER YEAR

COMBINED ACROSS ALL SPECIES

American Shad

Blue Catfish

Channel Catfish

**See separate advisory for women of childbearing age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and children.*

Fish illustrations by Duane Raver

Benefits of Eating Fish

Fish are good source of lean protein that can promote bone health, decrease the chance of becoming overweight or obese, and decrease the risk of colon and rectal cancers.

Avoiding Bad Fish

The fish above have been found to have high levels of PFOS and/or PFAS. Eating fish with higher levels of chemicals like PFAS or PFOS may cause health problems. These health concerns can be and not limited to; increase in risk of cancer, liver damage, and higher cholesterol.

Serving Size

A serving of fish is:

6 oz cooked fillet -OR- **8 oz** raw fillet

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Or visit:
https://bit.ly/44ocXZk

PFOS FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORIES FOR WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE (15 TO 44 YEARS), PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

for the Cape Fear River at the Fayetteville Boat ramp, near the I-95 overpass, to the Bluffs on the Cape Fear

DO NOT EAT

COMBINED ACROSS ALL SPECIES

Bluegill Sunfish

Flathead Catfish

Largemouth Bass

Redear Sunfish

Striped Bass

1

NO MORE THAN 1 SERVING PER YEAR

COMBINED ACROSS ALL SPECIES

American Shad

Blue Catfish

Channel Catfish

Fish illustrations by Duane Raver

Benefits of Eating Fish

Fish are good source of lean protein that can promote bone health, decrease the chance of becoming overweight or obese, and decrease the risk of colon and rectal cancers.

Avoiding Bad Fish

The fish above have been found to have high levels of PFOS and/or PFAS. Eating fish with higher levels of chemicals like PFAS or PFOS may cause health problems. These health concerns can be and not limited to; increase in risk of cancer, liver damage, and higher cholesterol.

Serving Size

A serving of fish is:

6 oz cooked fillet **-OR-** **8 oz** raw fillet

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SCAN TO LEARN MORE

Or visit:
https://bit.ly/44ocXZk

Additional PFAS Resources

- **PFAS Clinician Memo**
  - https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/oee/pfas/UpdatedDHHSClinicianMemoFinal.pdf
  - **En Español:** https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/oee/pfas/UpdatedDHHSClinicianMemoFinal_SPANISH.pdf
- **PFAS Testing and Treatment Factsheet**
  - https://epi.dph.ncdhhs.gov/oee/pfas/PFAS_TestingFiltration.pdf

Ongoing DHHS Actions

- Engagement with academic partners, monitoring and responding to results of exposure and health studies
- Providing communities with information and assisting with outreach and health education
- Considering fish consumption advisory for remaining sections of Lower Cape Fear River

Contact

Kennedy Holt, MSPH
Environmental Toxicologist

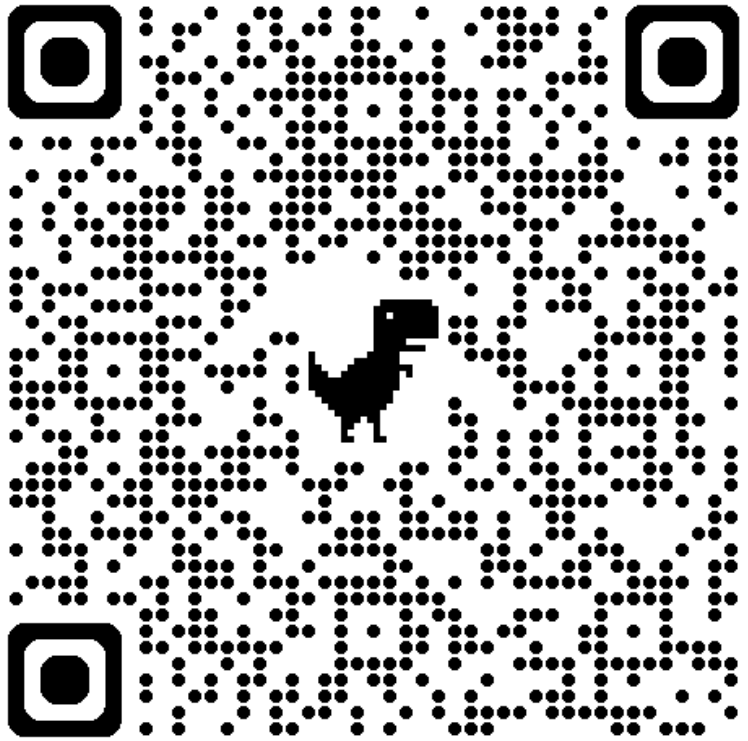
Public Health, Occupational and Environmental Epidemiology

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services

919-707-5910

Recap

- Residences within the expanded area, where well water is your primary source of drinking water and would like your well tested, call Chemours at (910) 678-1100.
- Please send additional questions to: publicaffairs@deq.nc.gov
- Link for more information, including presentations: https://www.deq.nc.gov/news/key-issues/genx-investigation/well-sampling-information-lower-cape-fear-area-residents



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