



DEQ Water and Fish Study Presentation: *Saltwater Samples*

NC Secretaries' Science Advisory Board Meeting
October 1, 2025

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Project Information

Overview

- PFAS are persistent contaminants that have unknown impacts in many environments.
- In North Carolina, the Chemours facility is a source of PFAS contamination into the Cape Fear River.
- The Cape Fear River runs over 300km and serves as a drinking water source for NC residents.

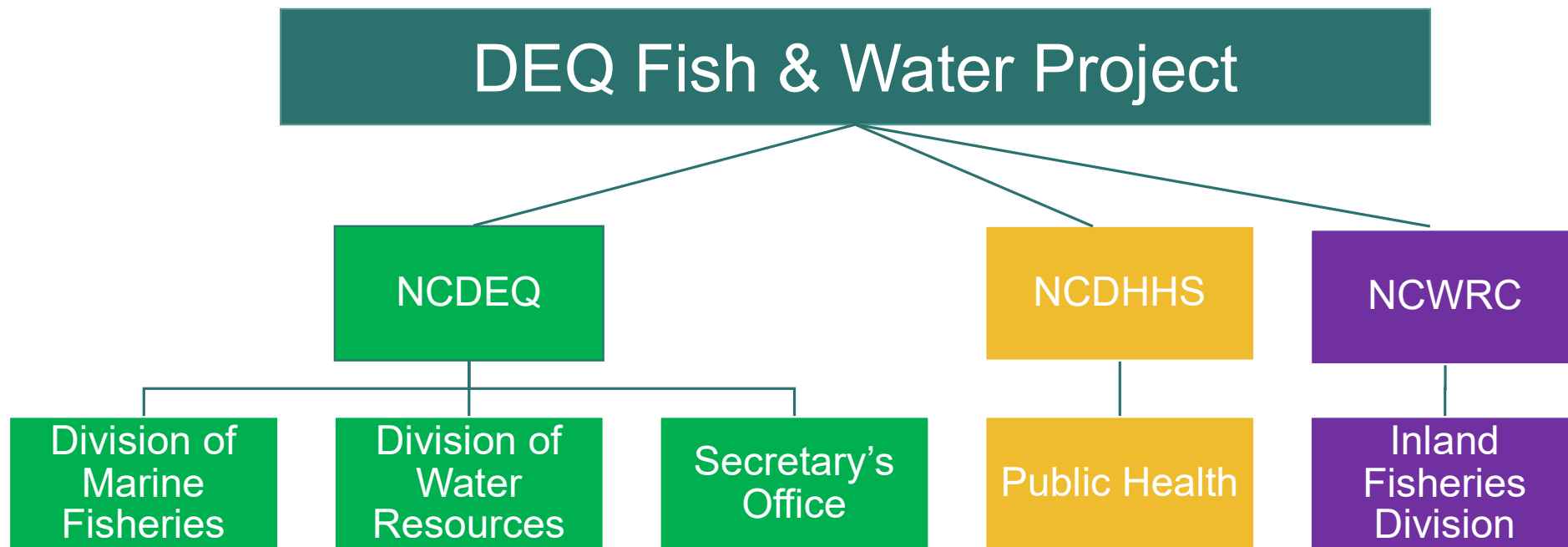
Goal

- To examine the extent of the PFAS contamination.
- To better understand bioaccumulation of PFAS.
- To collect fish tissue data for development of fish consumption advisories.

Details

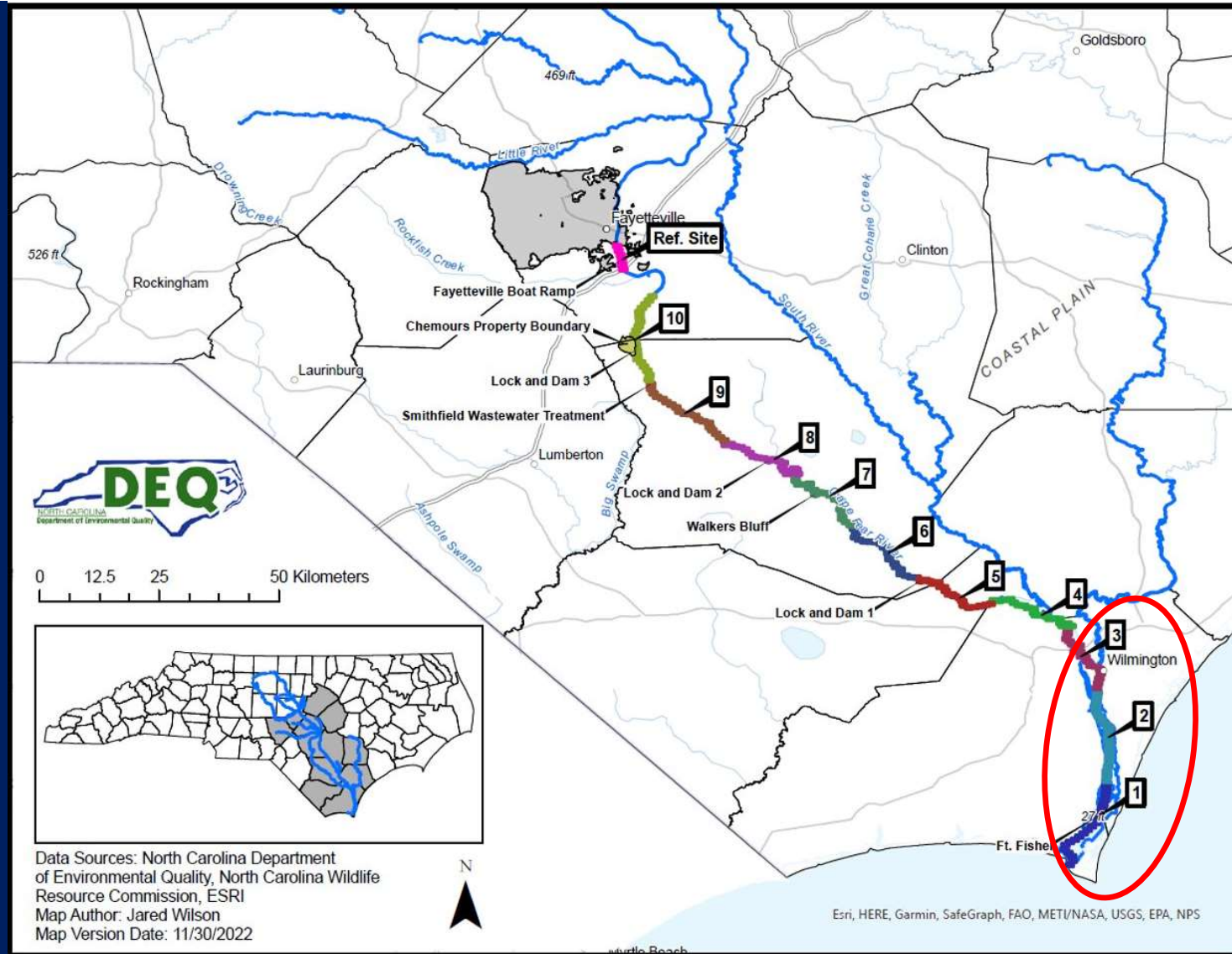
- June – August 2022: 200+ fish were collected from the Cape Fear River.
Most frequently caught and consumed fish species in the Cape Fear Region.
- Oct 2023 – Additional fish collected from Lower Cape Fear, sampled analyzed through Spring 2024.
- The fish fillets were analyzed alongside water samples collected in situ for 56 different PFAS

Project Partners



Sampling Locations

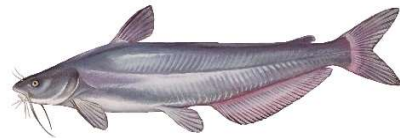
- The Cape Fear River was divided into eleven 20km segments beginning south of Fayetteville, NC.
- Freshwater data presented previously.
- Saltwater data is presented here.



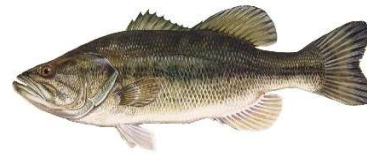
Fish Species Collected

Different species
were caught in
different sections of
the Cape Fear River.

Freshwater



Blue Catfish



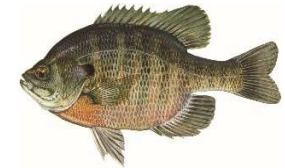
Largemouth Bass



Flathead Catfish



Redear Sunfish



Blue Gill Sunfish

Anadromous



Striped Bass

Saltwater



Black Drum



Atlantic Croaker



Sheepshead



Red Drum



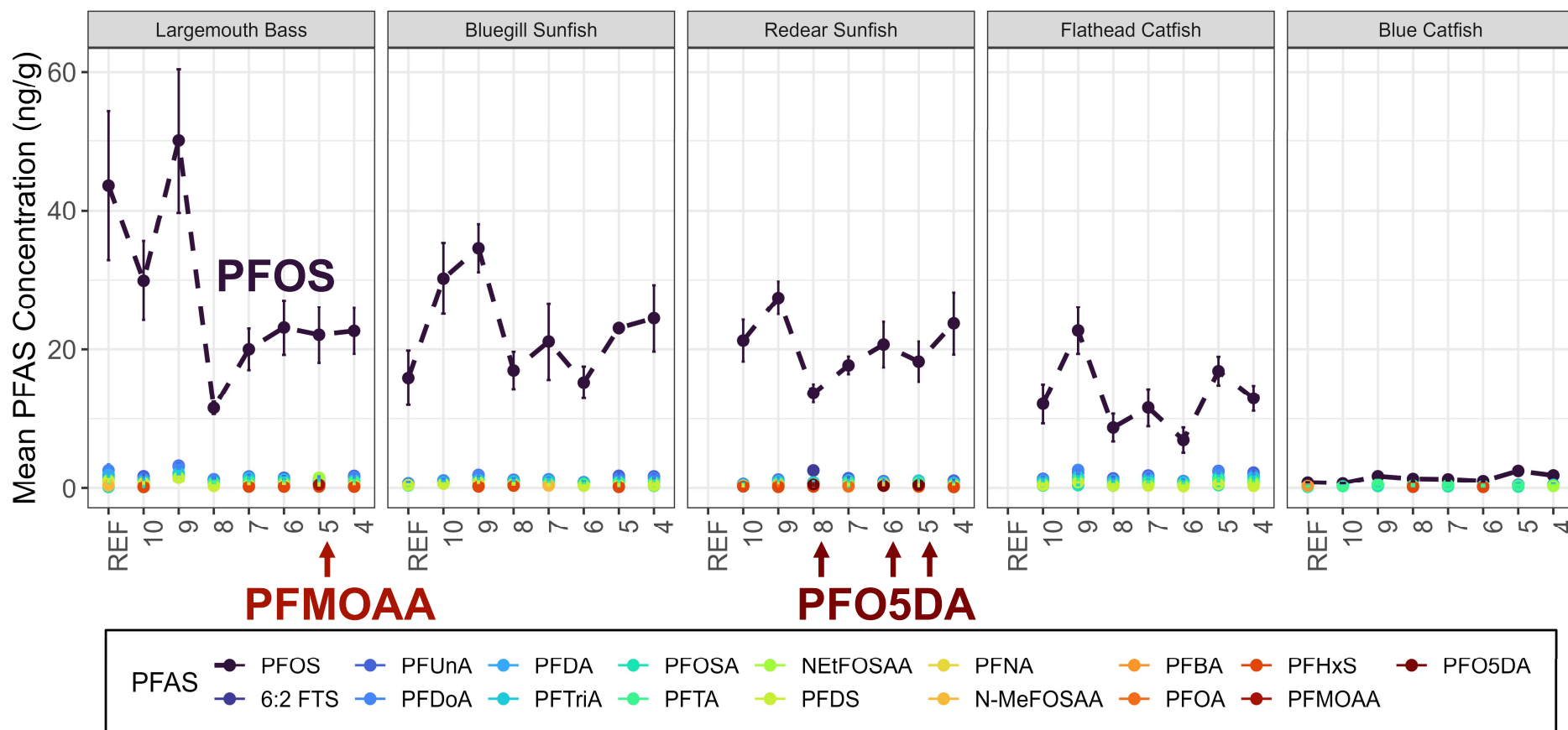
Speckled Trout



Southern Flounder

Freshwater Data Recap

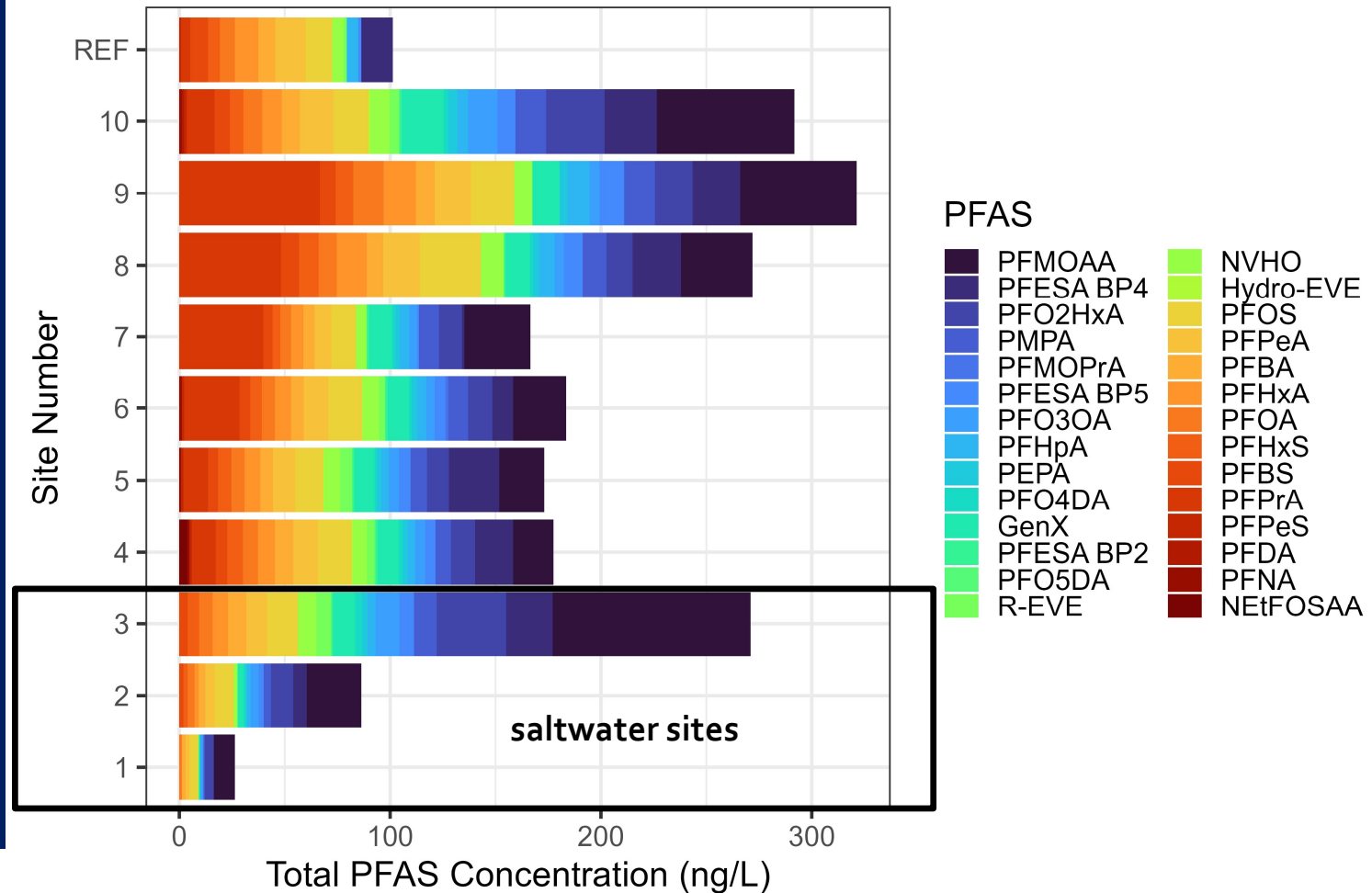
- PFOS is the predominant PFAS in fish tissues
- PFMOAA and PFO5DA are detected in at least one fish fillet
- There are no spatial trends for PFAS in fish tissue



PFMOAA is consistently detected in surface water;

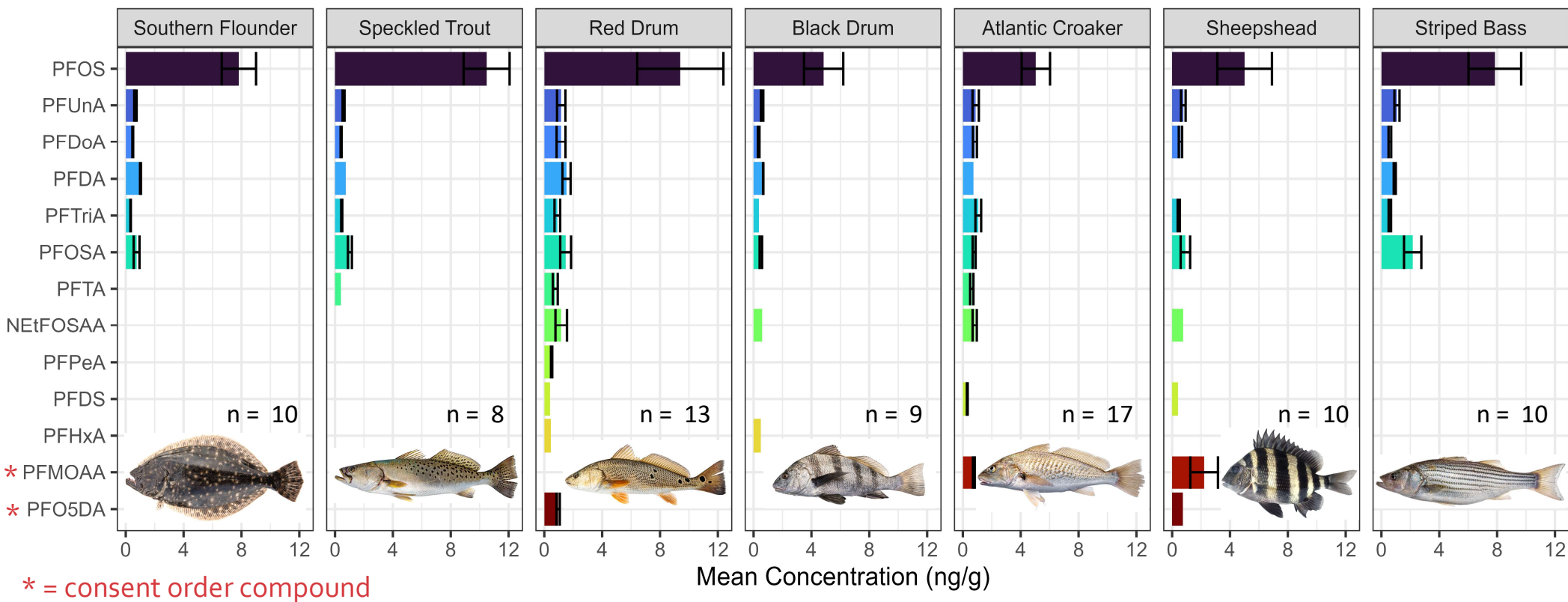
highest in concentration at all **saltwater sites**, and some freshwater sites

Surface Water



PFOS is detected in all saltwater fish species sampled.

PFAS Concentration by Species



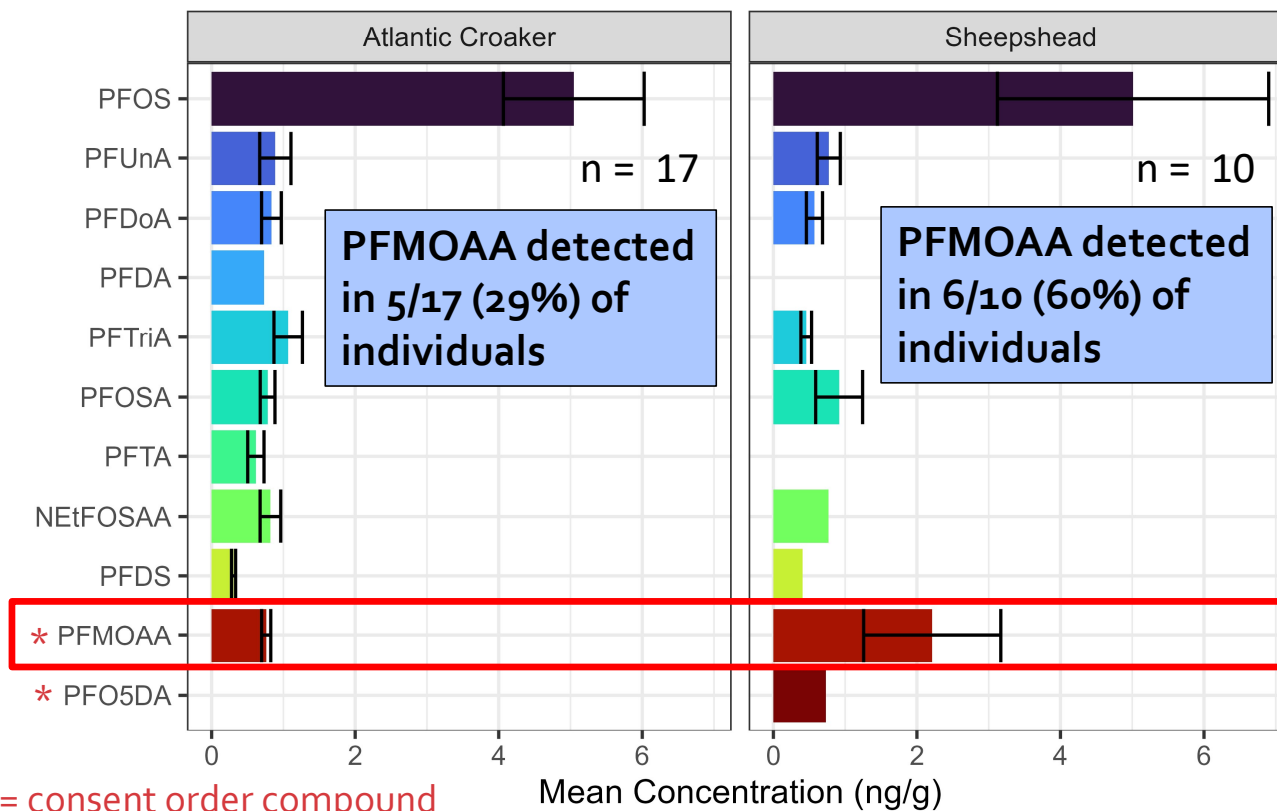
Preliminary Data

Chemours PFAS

PFMOAA was
detected in
Atlantic
Croaker and
Sheepshead



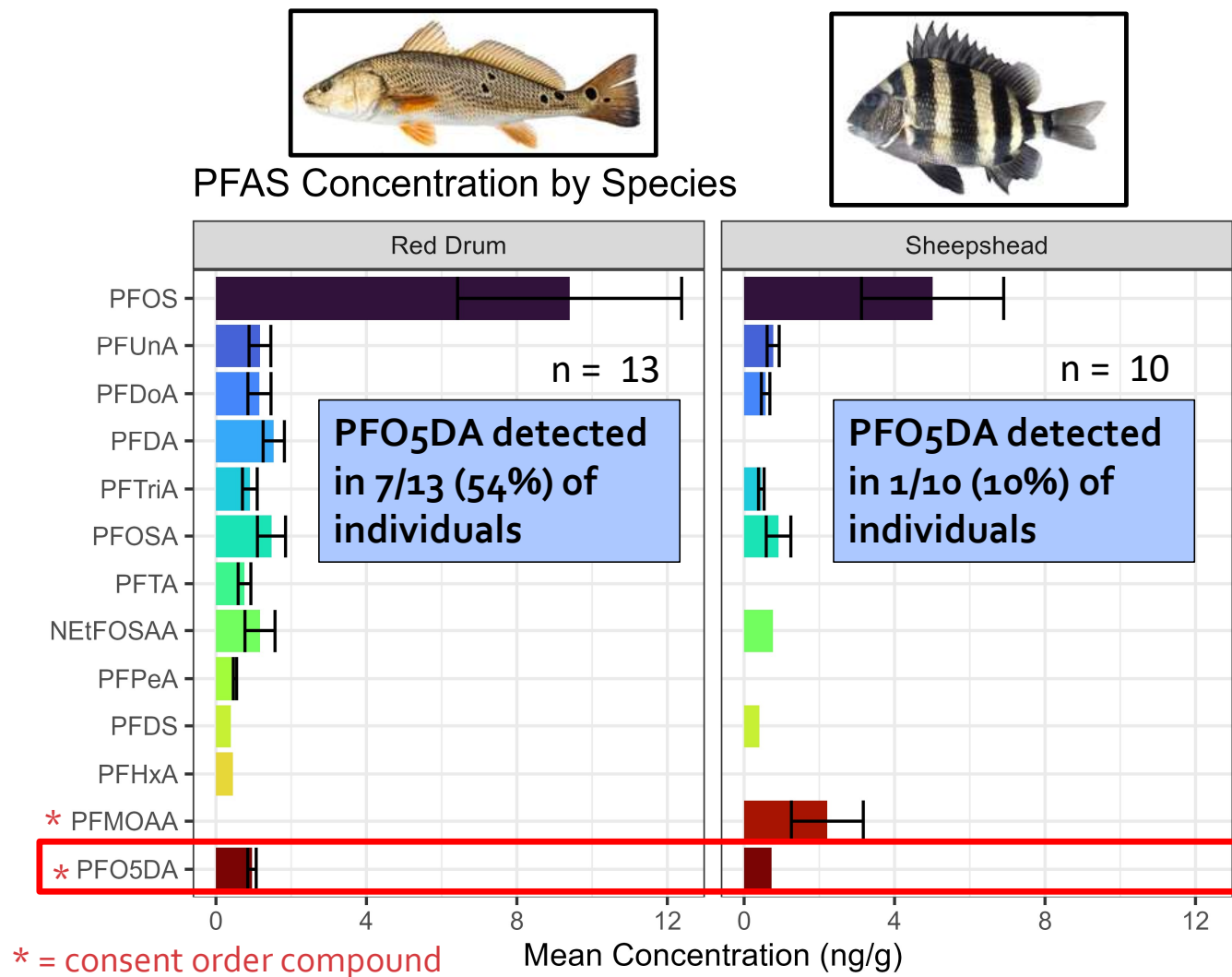
PFAS Concentration by Species



Freshwater Comparison: PFMOAA was detected in 1 of 36 (3 %) Largemouth Bass at a concentration of 0.5 ng/g. 9

Chemours PFAS

PFO₅DA was detected in Red Drum and Sheepshead

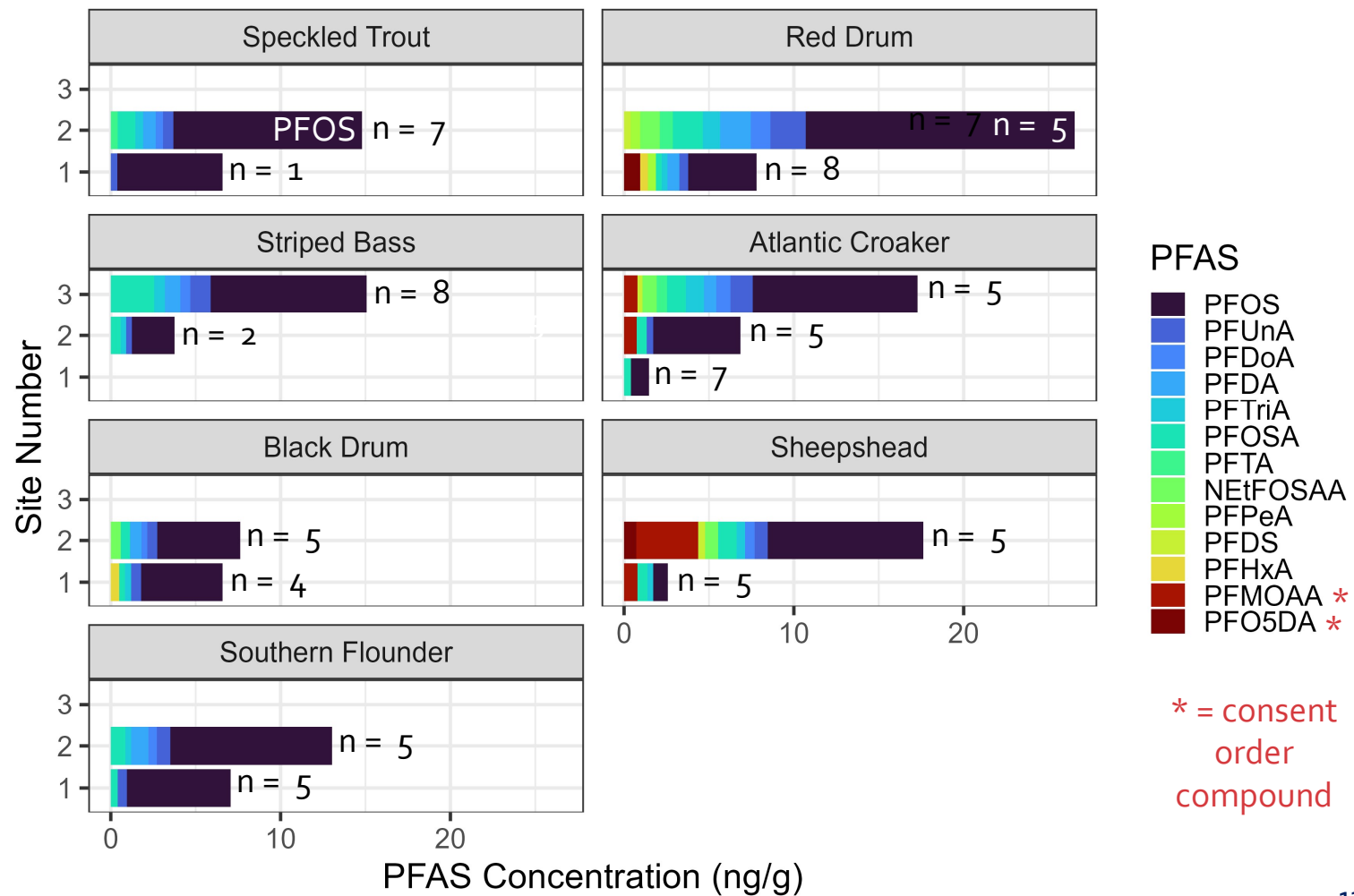


Freshwater Comparison: PFO₅DA was detected in 4 of 34 (12 %) Redear Sunfish at a median concentration of 0.403 ng/g

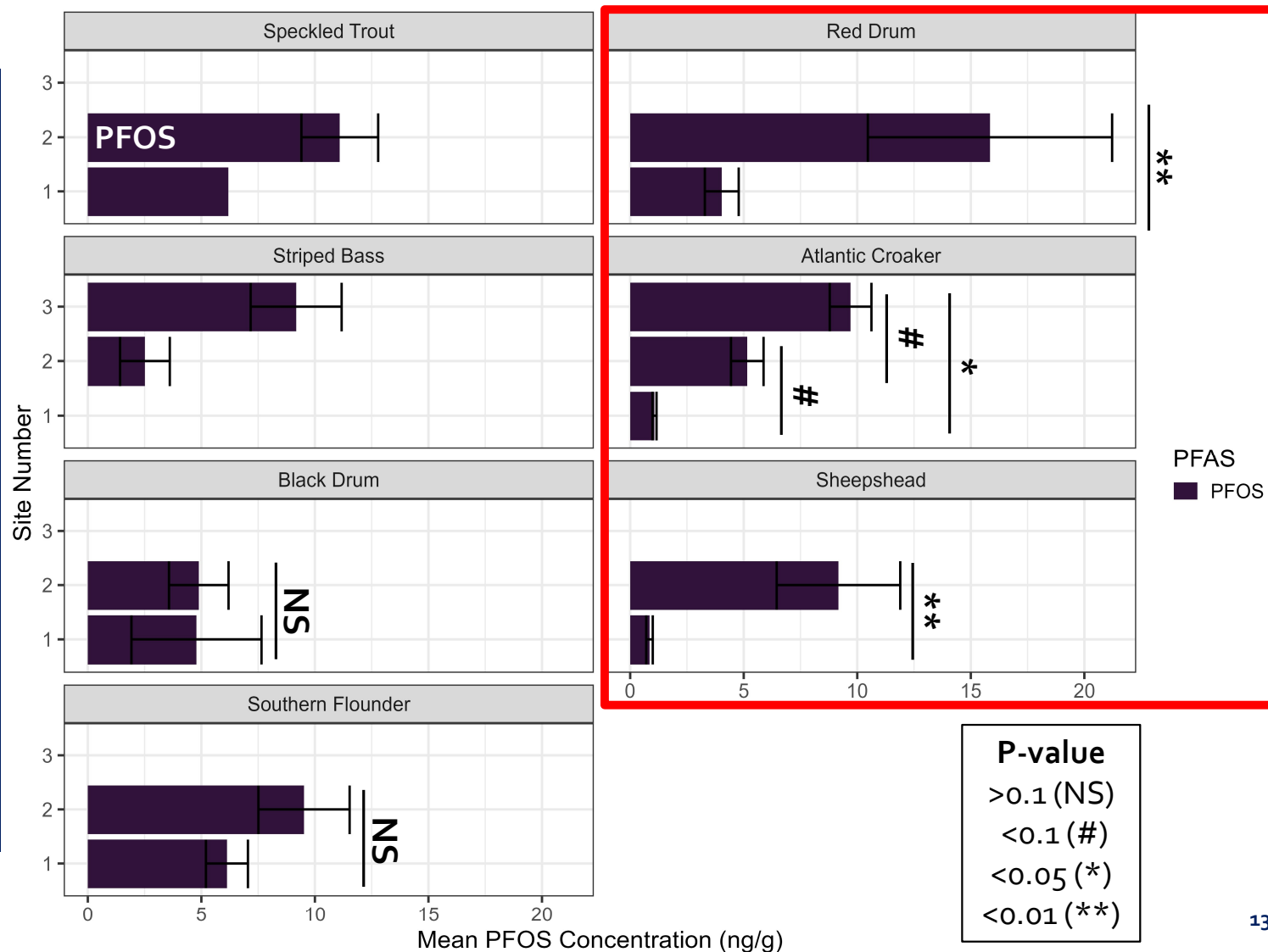
Preliminary Data

Site & Species Differences

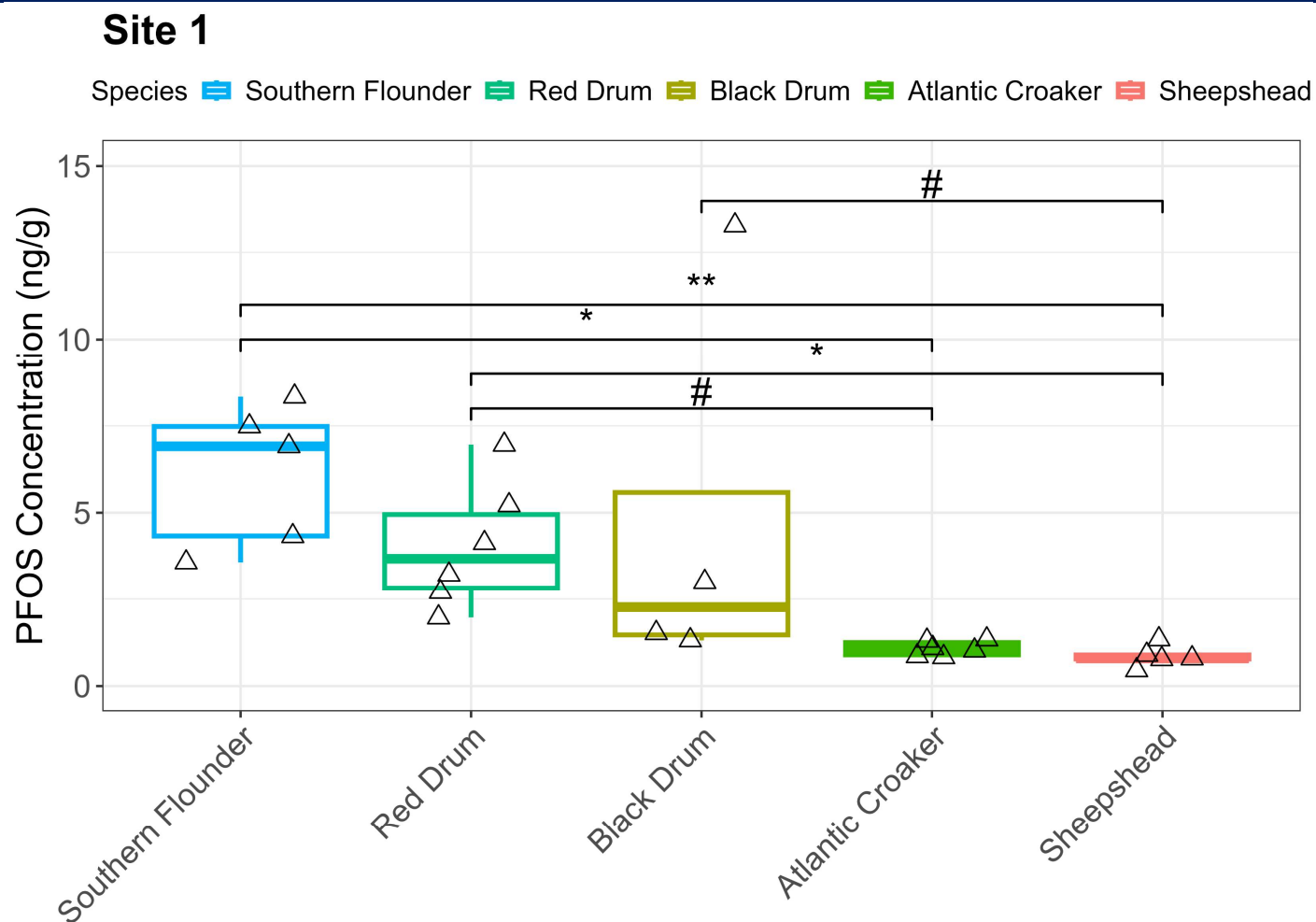
Total PFAS
concentration
decreases
across sites



PFOS
*Concentration
differs between
sites* for Red
drum, Atlantic
Croaker and
Sheepshead



Evident differences in PFOS Concentration between Species at Site 1



P-value

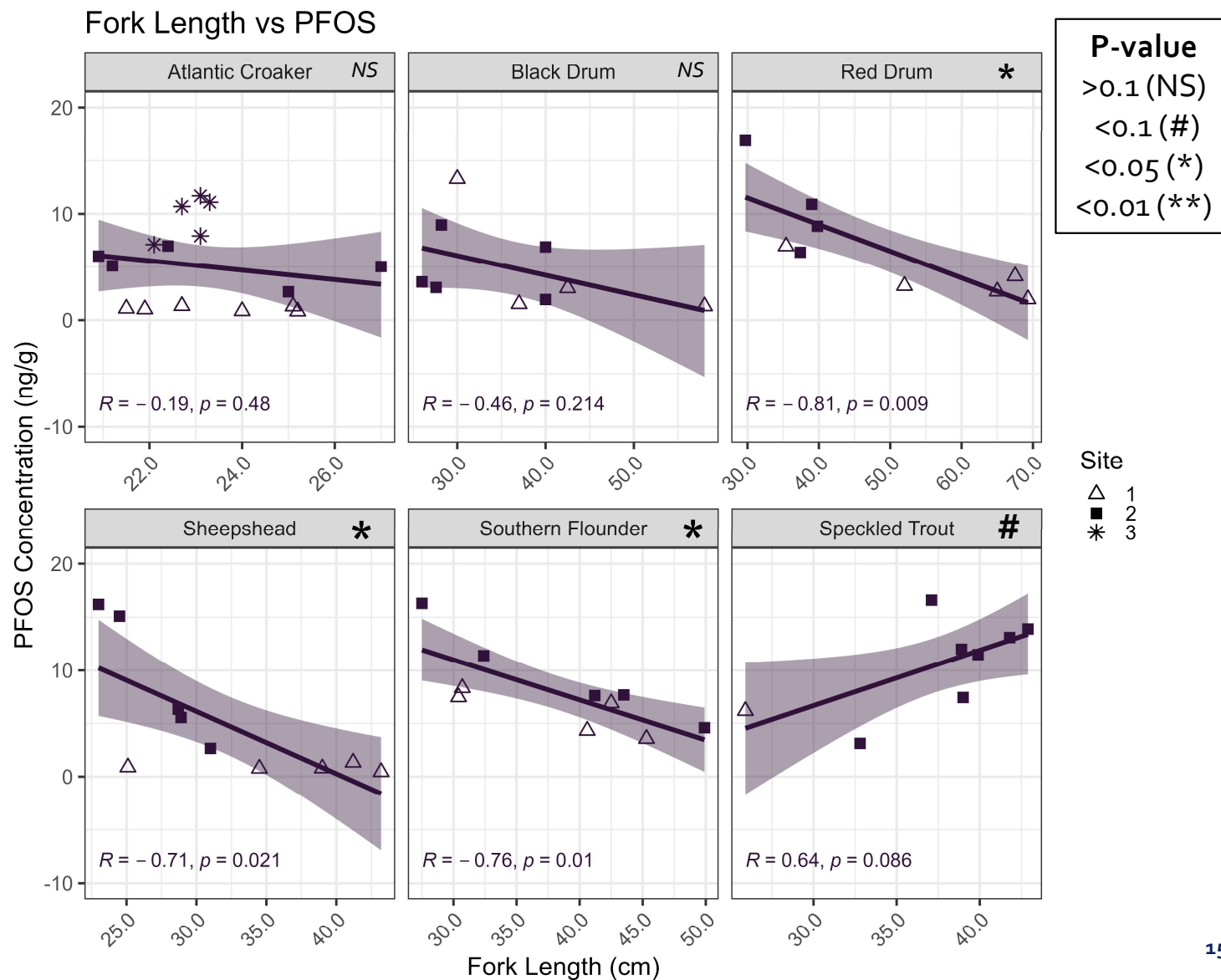
>0.1 (NS)

<0.1 (#)

<0.05 (*)

<0.01 (**)

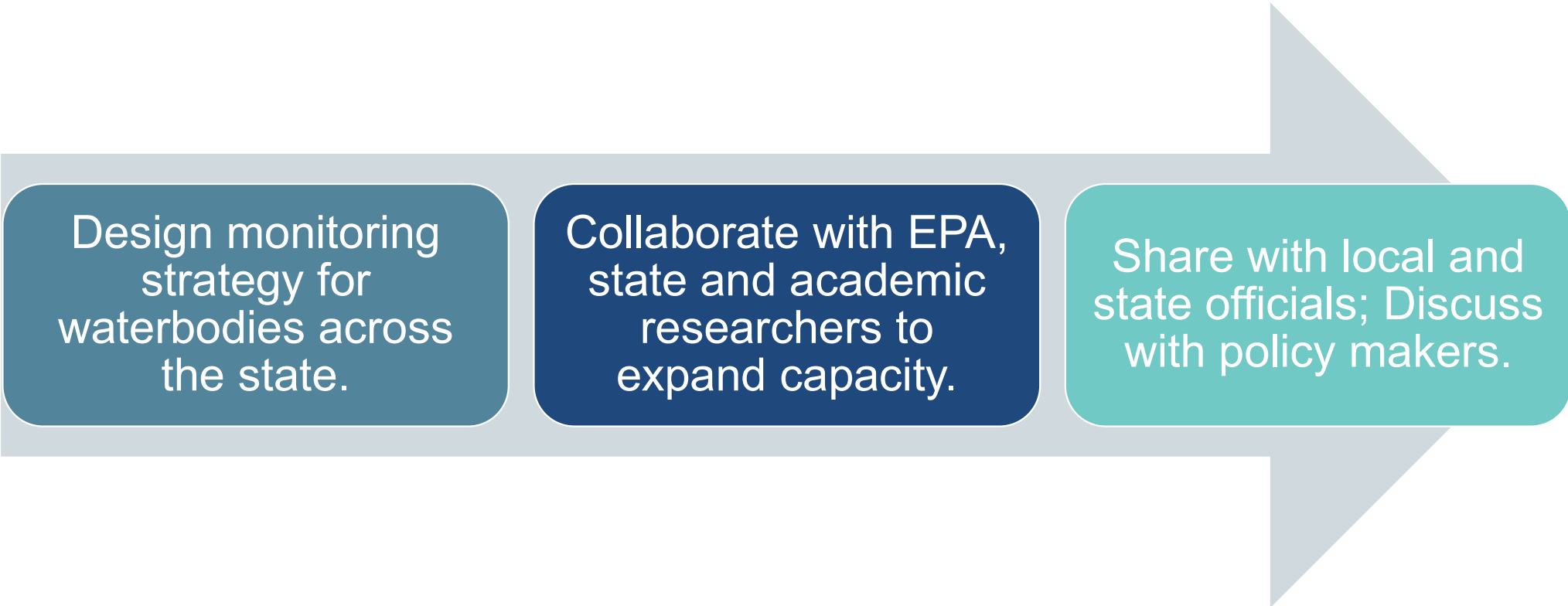
Fork Length vs PFOS



Summary of Saltwater Data Presented

1. PFMOAA is detected in surface water at all sites
2. PFOS is detected in all fish species at all sites
3. Consent order compounds PFMOAA and PFO₅DA are detected in saltwater fish tissue
 - Croaker (PFMOAA), Red Drum (PFO₅DA), Sheepshead (both)
4. PFOS concentration differs by site and species
 - PFOS concentration decreases across sites for Atlantic Croaker, Sheepshead, and Red Drum
 - Atlantic Croaker and Sheepshead have significantly lower PFOS concentrations from other species at site 1

Next Steps:



Design monitoring
strategy for
waterbodies across
the state.

Collaborate with EPA,
state and academic
researchers to
expand capacity.

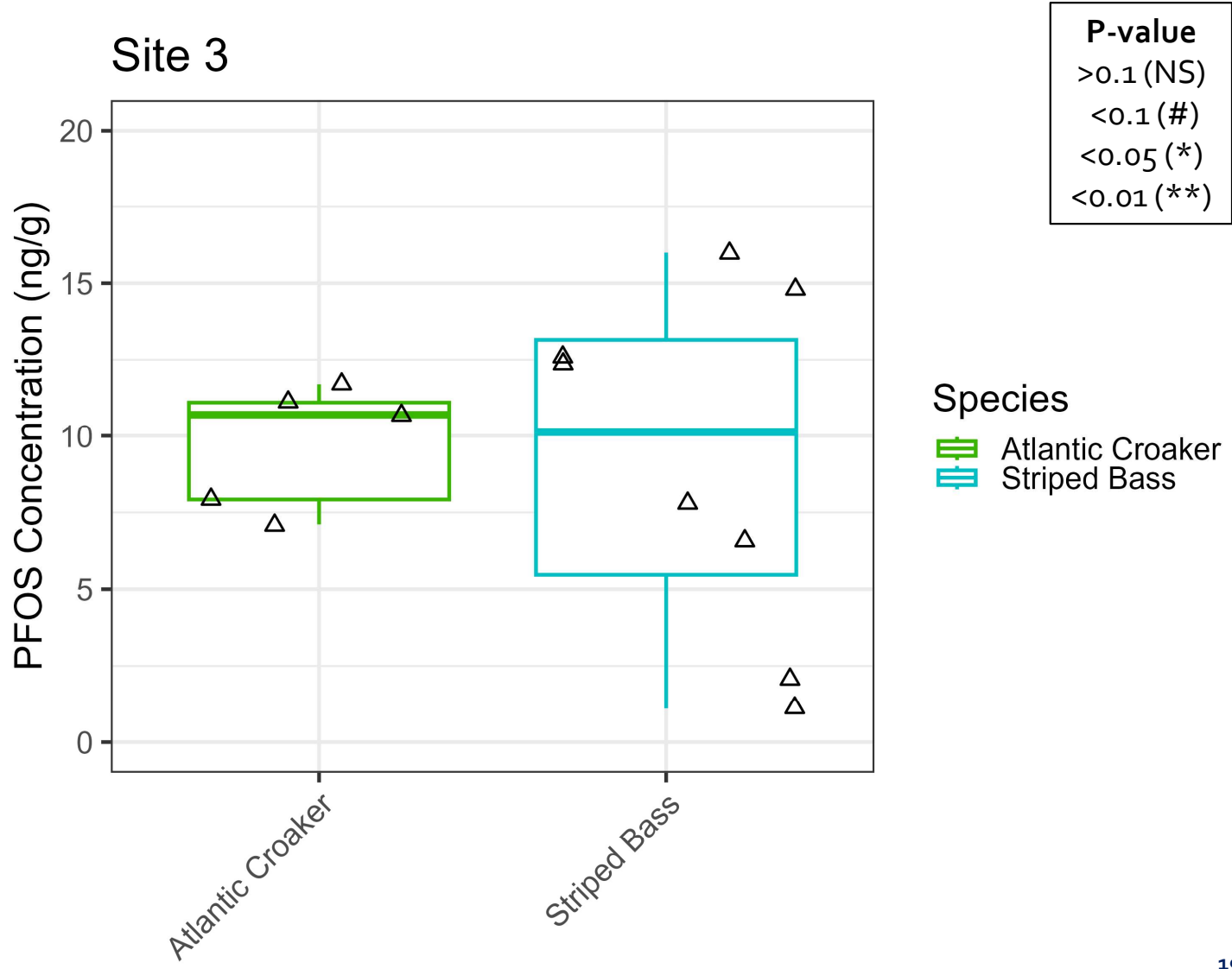
Share with local and
state officials; Discuss
with policy makers.

Thank you

Department of Environmental Quality

Species Differences – Site 3

No differences
in PFOS
Concentration
between
Species at
Site 3



Species Differences – Site 2

No differences
in PFOS
Concentration
between
Species at
Site 2

