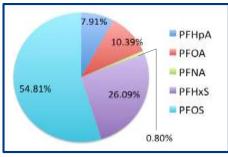


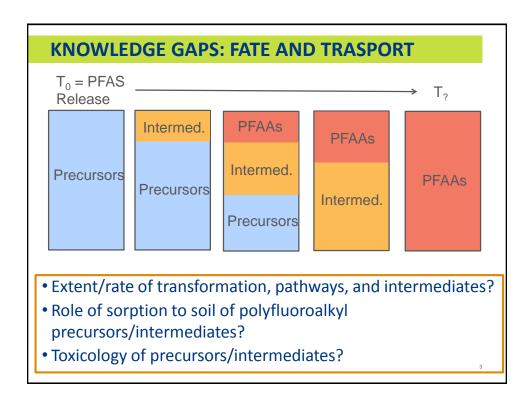
### **KNOWLEDGE GAPS: SOURCE ANALYSIS**

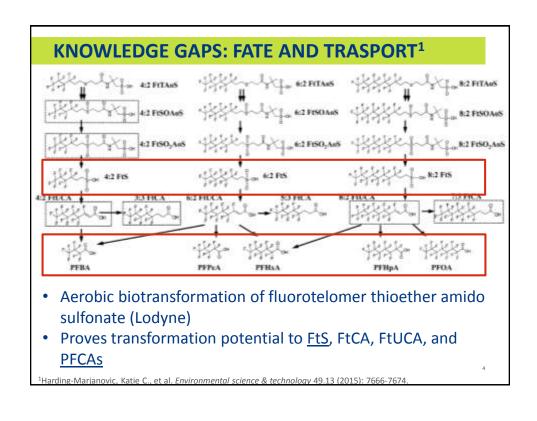
### EPA 2013-2015 UCMR Data, Region 1



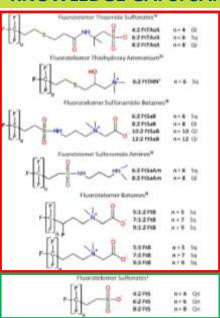
Analyte	n/23	min	max
PFBS	0	NA	NA
PFHpA	15	0.011	0.058
PFOA	14	0.01	0.081
PFNA	1	0.035	
PFHxS	12	0.032	0.27
PFOS	15	0.05	0.43

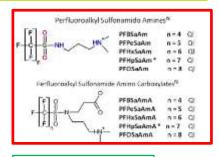
- PFAS <u>detects</u> in 4 states, 12 districts, 16 sampling points
- PFBS not detected, PFBA, PFPeA not measured
- 5 districts > 0.07 ng/L PFOS + PFOA LHA
- Changes with time as PFAS usage evolves?
- Forensics info: which source types lead to which PFAS?





### **KNOWLEDGE GAPS: SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS**





Standard available

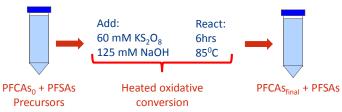
No commercial standard

For known precursors, availability of standards is a limitation

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## **KNOWLEDGE GAPS: SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS**

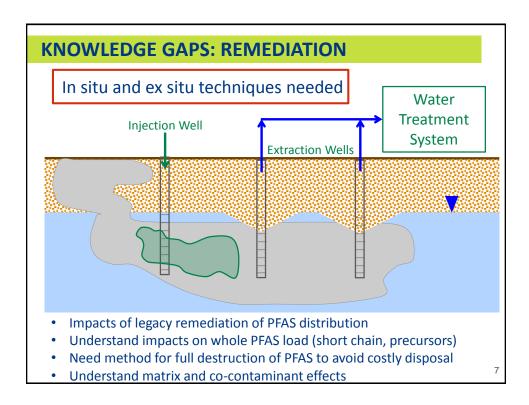
# Commercial availability of total oxidizable precursor sample preparation?

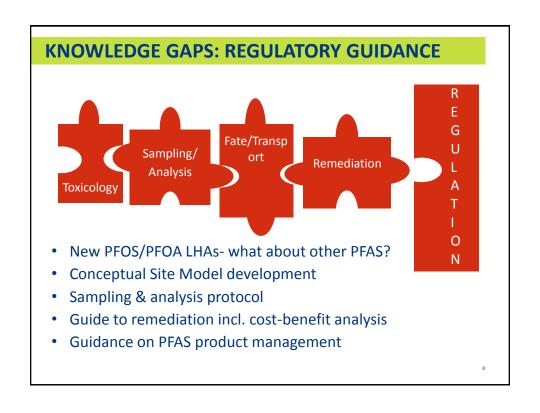


Total Precursors = PFAA<sub>final</sub> - PFAA<sub>0</sub>

Houtz, Erika F., and David L. Sedlak. "Oxidative conversion as a means of detecting precursors to perfluoroalkyl acids in urban runoff." *Environmental science* & technology 46.17 (2012): 9342-9349.

Houtz, Erika F., et al. "Persistence of perfluoroalkyl acid precursors in AFFF-impacted groundwater and soil." *Environmental science & technology* 47.15 (2013): 8187-8195.







Jennifer Guelfo, PhD
State Agencies Liaison
Brown Superfund Research Program
jennifer\_guelfo@brown.edu
(401) 680-0835

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