



THE PERMANENT MISSION  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
IN GENEVA

July 2, 2024

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Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Special Mandate Holders,

Please find enclosed the U.S. response to communication AL USA 26/2023 dated September 25, 2023.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kelly Billingsley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Kelly Billingsley  
Deputy Permanent Representative  
Human Rights

## U.S. response to communication AL USA 26/2023

Thank you for your September 25, 2023 inquiry regarding per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the Cape Fear River Basin and actions that the U.S. Government has taken to protect public health and environmental quality from PFAS. The United States values your highlighting of the need to protect public health and human rights. The U.S. Government takes seriously the protection of people's health and the environment in the Cape Fear River Basin from dangerous exposures to PFAS.

The United States submits the below response to your inquiry to provide additional, relevant information.

### I. Overview of the U.S. Government's Work to Protect Public Health and the Environment from PFAS

The U.S. Government believes everyone deserves to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and eat safe food — free of chemicals and pollutants that harm human health and wellbeing. That is why, early in the tenure of the Biden-Harris Administration, the U.S. Government announced accelerated efforts to protect people from PFAS, which can cause severe health problems and persist in the environment, posing a threat to people in rural, suburban, and urban areas of our country. These efforts were designed to help prevent PFAS from being released into the air, drinking water, and food supply, to clean up PFAS contamination, and to expand research on these “forever chemicals” to inform future safeguards and cleanup efforts.

The Biden Administration has leveraged the expertise and authorities of the federal government to address the public health threats of PFAS, including through the following actions.

- The White House Council on Environmental Quality has convened a high-level Interagency Policy Committee to coordinate and develop PFAS response activities across the government. The committee's actions support government-wide efforts to research, remediate, and remove PFAS in communities across the country. The committee also informs senior federal government leaders of actions the government is taking and opportunities for cross-agency collaboration to more holistically address PFAS. The committee issued a [report](#) in March 2023 highlighting the federal government's progress in this regard and followed up with a further [update](#) in April 2024.
- The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) formed a team focused exclusively on coordinating and further accelerating federal scientific work on PFAS. A March 2023 OSTP [report](#) summarized current PFAS-related research in key strategic areas, including safe removal and destruction of PFAS and safer alternatives to PFAS and identifying gaps in PFAS data. The report also outlines federal PFAS research and development, and underscores the importance of collaboration between communities, the private sector, and government to deepen our nation's understanding of PFAS and their alternatives.

- In October 2021, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a [PFAS Strategic Roadmap](#) (PFAS Roadmap) to guide EPA’s actions to research, restrict, and remediate harmful PFAS. The PFAS Roadmap includes many activities to address PFAS. The following are some of the actions EPA has taken to implement the Roadmap; additional information is in Section III, below.
- In April, EPA issued the first-ever national, legally enforceable drinking water standard to protect communities from exposure to harmful PFAS in their drinking water. The final rule will reduce PFAS exposure for approximately 100 million people, prevent thousands of deaths, and reduce tens of thousands of serious illnesses. This rule sets limits for five individual PFAS: Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS), Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA), Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS), and Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (also known as GenX). The rule also sets a limit for mixtures of any two or more of the following four PFAS: PFNA, PFHxS, Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), and HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals). The new limits in this rule are achievable using a range of available technologies and approaches including granular activated carbon, reverse osmosis, and ion exchange systems. This regulatory action uses information gathered nationally, including from North Carolina, to address PFAS at or above levels of concern in drinking water.

President Biden has secured historic levels of funding that drinking water systems can use to upgrade infrastructure, including to help meet this new standard. The Biden-Harris Administration announced \$1 billion through the Investing in America agenda to help every state and territory fund PFAS detection and treatment systems to meet the new standard. This funding is part of the \$9 billion in dedicated funding through the President’s Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants in drinking water – the largest-ever investment in tackling PFAS pollution. An additional \$12 billion in funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law supports general drinking water investments, including PFAS treatment.

- EPA has designated PFOA and PFOS as “hazardous substances” under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This action will address contamination by enabling the investigation and cleanup of these harmful chemicals and will help ensure that polluters pay to clean up their contamination. The designation also means that federal entities that transfer or sell their property must provide notice in the contract of the storage, release, or disposal of PFOA or PFOS on the property. These federal entities must also guarantee in the deed that any contamination has been cleaned up or, if needed, that the transferring federal entity will undertake additional cleanup in the future as necessary. This action will result in more contaminated sites being addressed, earlier action to protect vulnerable communities, and expedited cleanups.

- In addition, EPA has proposed to list nine PFAS as hazardous constituents using its authority under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The nine PFAS are GenX, PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, PFNA, PFHxS, perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), and perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA). In February 2024, EPA also proposed a rule to clarify that RCRA's statutory definition of hazardous waste applies under the corrective action program to substances that may present a substantial hazard even if they are not listed in regulation. These proposals would enhance and clarify authority to hold polluters accountable for corrective action, which includes the investigation and cleanup of dangerous chemicals, such as PFAS released from solid waste management units at hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Taken together these proposals would expand and accelerate the cleanup of PFAS, clarify EPA's corrective action authority, and increase the availability of information about PFAS releases and contamination so that action can be taken to address such releases. EPA is currently reviewing public comments provided on its proposals and will consider this public input in taking final regulatory action.
- Under the Clean Water Act, EPA has published draft aquatic life water quality criteria for PFOA and PFOS. Once finalized, these water criteria will support states and Tribes in limiting discharges of these PFAS to waterways across the country and help to protect fish and other aquatic organisms from PFAS' harmful effects. EPA expects to soon issue final aquatic life water quality criteria for these chemicals. States and Tribes may use these criteria in assessing the impact of PFAS water pollution on communities and the environment, and in developing water quality standards that serve as a basis to issue permits to limit PFAS discharges.
- EPA continues to invest in research, development, and innovation to advance the science needed to inform public health and environmental decision-making at all levels of government. Under the PFAS Roadmap, EPA scientists are working to develop and validate methods for measuring PFAS in the environment, generate data needed to assess human health and ecological risks from exposure to PFAS, and evaluate technologies for reducing PFAS in air, land, and water. Results from these research activities are generally published in the peer-reviewed scientific literature or as peer-reviewed EPA scientific reports and may be considered by the federal government and local, state, or Tribal governments when assessing and addressing PFAS issues within their respective jurisdictions.
- In addition to research and development activities, EPA scientists provide technical and scientific support directly to local, state, or Tribal governments to inform site-specific decisions on PFAS. Technical and scientific support can include analyzing environmental samples, reviewing technical information (e.g., sampling plans or test results), conducting scientific research to understand site-specific issues, and providing expert advice on a range of topics. Local, state, and Tribal officials can use the data and information provided by EPA scientists, as appropriate, when considering actions to address PFAS.

- The Department of Defense (“DOD”) is moving to address PFAS at current or former DOD sites throughout the country. DOD is conducting PFAS cleanup assessments at the more than 700 DOD installations and National Guard locations where PFAS were used or may have been released. DOD has issued guidance to the military departments to expedite cleanup actions by implementing interim actions to address the migration of PFAS into groundwater used as drinking water supplies and other environmental media. Among other actions, DOD and EPA research is expanding testing capabilities to detect more types of PFAS in a variety of media (e.g., soil, groundwater, air, etc.), which will enhance our ability to detect and address PFAS.
- The Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) is continuing to expand its testing of the U.S. food supply to further advance its work to accurately measure PFAS concentration in food, estimate dietary exposure to PFAS from food, and determine the associated health effects of these substances. FDA scientists are at the forefront of developing new and more sensitive testing methods to measure very low levels of PFAS concentrations in food by making available the first single lab validated scientific method for testing 30 different types of PFAS in a diversity of foods and optimizing testing methods for use in processed foods. FDA is continuing to test foods from the general food supply, with the goal of accurately estimating U.S. consumers’ exposure to PFAS from foods through our Total Diet Study and additional targeted sampling assignments. Results from our sampling assignments are summarized and posted throughout the year. Additionally, FDA recently announced that grease-proofing materials containing PFAS are no longer being sold for use in food packaging in the United States. The phase-out of these grease-proofing materials has eliminated the primary source of dietary exposure to PFAS from food packaging, such as fast-food wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, take-out paperboard containers and pet food bags.

## II. Government Actions to Restrict PFAS Releases from Chemours’ Fayetteville Works Facility and Protect People in the Cape Fear River Basin

EPA continues to work in close coordination with the State of North Carolina to address PFAS in the Cape Fear River Basin region. PFAS concerns in the U.S. are currently being evaluated and addressed pursuant to a combination of state and federal authorities, which can be complex. Many federal environmental programs are delegated to the states, which then lead their implementation. The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) implements state environmental laws and has also been delegated with the authority to implement many, but not all, of the primary federal environmental programs that are applicable to the Chemours Fayetteville Works (FW) facility. EPA retains the authority to require compliance with federal environmental laws and bring enforcement actions in states that have been delegated environmental programs. Certain federal environmental authorities that are applicable to the FW facility, like the Toxic Substances Control Act, are implemented directly by EPA. Given this regulatory framework and the evolving state of the science relating to PFAS, coordination between the federal and state agencies is essential as we confront this widely encompassing environmental issue.

When concerns relating to PFAS were identified with the FW facility and in the surrounding Cape Fear region, NCDEQ quickly invoked its available authorities to restrict and/or mitigate PFAS releases to air, land, and water. In 2019, NCDEQ and Plaintiff-Intervenor Cape Fear River Watch entered into a consent order with Chemours requiring the company to address PFAS sources and contamination at the FW facility and prevent further impacts to air, soil, groundwater, and surface waters. In 2020, the parties entered into an Addendum to the Consent Order requiring significant additional actions by Chemours, and NCDEQ further expanded required actions in 2021 and 2022. For information relating to NCDEQ's orders, go to <https://www.deq.nc.gov/news/key-issues/genx-investigation/chemours-consent-order>. Because of these efforts, North Carolina is among a small group of states that have led the nation in addressing site-specific PFAS issues, which has significantly contributed to advancing national awareness on PFAS.

EPA strongly supports NCDEQ in its efforts to address PFAS by providing significant technical assistance, conducting and/or assisting NCDEQ with numerous facility inspections, and issuing information request letters to gather information from the facility necessary to inform the ongoing response to PFAS in the region. EPA has also led certain facility-related enforcement activities. Limited information on EPA's enforcement activities relating to the facility has been shared with the public at appropriate stages, but EPA does not release information relating to ongoing enforcement matters for the sake of maintaining the confidentiality of investigations.

EPA has also issued information request letters under CERCLA Section 104(e) to Chemours to gather extensive information about PFAS releases at the FW facility and PFAS contamination at and around the facility to inform potential future actions to address such PFAS releases and contamination.

EPA has provided funds to North Carolina to help address PFAS contamination in drinking water and in the state's lakes, rivers, and streams. In addition to traditional EPA funding mechanisms that can be used to support state drinking and clean water infrastructure needs, since Fiscal Year 2022, EPA has been able to offer states funding specifically focused to address emerging contaminants like PFAS. Thus far, EPA has awarded North Carolina over \$44 million through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and over \$5 million through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to address emerging contaminants like PFAS. Additionally, EPA also provided North Carolina with more than \$61 million under the Emerging Contaminant – Small or Disadvantaged Community Grant Program in Fiscal Years 2022-2023 to address emerging drinking water contaminants, including PFAS. With the recent finalization of enforceable drinking water standards for PFAS, EPA also announced that it was allocating North Carolina more than \$29,000,000 in additional funding in Fiscal Year 2024 to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants.

EPA also notes that the State of North Carolina's proposed budget for the upcoming fiscal year includes two additional funding requests to address PFAS in drinking water. The budget requests \$100,000,000 for NCDEQ to safeguard public health by identifying, reducing, and mitigating PFAS pollution in drinking water. Specifically, these funds would assist drinking water systems in complying with new federal drinking water standards for PFAS. The budget also proposes

funding to establish a technical assistance program to implement treatment and management programs to prevent the release of PFAS into the environment and to remove PFAS from drinking water. This program is intended to help protect communities by identifying, reducing, and remediating PFAS pollution, while also supporting additional capacity to analyze samples, reducing turnaround time, and improving services to the public.

### III. EPA's Actions to Protect People Across the Nation by Restricting, Investigating and Cleaning up PFAS Releases and Informing the Public

EPA's mission is to protect human health and the environment. EPA uses the best available science, promotes transparency, follows the rule of law, and advances justice and equity in its actions to achieve this important mission. EPA is committed to protecting the public from PFAS contamination by leveraging all available tools and legal authorities, holding polluters accountable to investigate and clean up their pollution, and investing unprecedented resources to protect public health, especially in small and disadvantaged communities.

One of EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan's earliest actions was the creation of an EPA Council on PFAS, which was charged with developing a whole-of-agency plan of action to research and restrict PFAS and remediate PFAS contamination. On October 18, 2021, Administrator Regan announced EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap ("Roadmap") in North Carolina and emphasized the need to help protect communities, including families and other people in the Cape Fear River Basin:

For far too long, communities across the United States have been suffering from exposure to PFAS pollution. As the science has continued to develop, we know more now than ever about how PFAS build up in our bodies over long periods of time, and how they can cause adverse health effects that can devastate families. As Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, I saw this devastation firsthand. For years, the Cape Fear River had been contaminated by these persistent "forever" chemicals. As I spoke with families and concerned citizens, I could feel their suffering and frustration with inaction. I knew my job was going to be trying and complex. But we were able to begin to address this pervasive problem by following the science, following the law, and bringing all stakeholders to the table.

The Administrator highlighted that "EPA's PFAS strategic roadmap is our plan to deliver tangible public health benefits to all people who are impacted by these chemicals—regardless of their zip code or the color of their skin." He also focused on the importance of close collaboration with Tribes, states, local governments, and other stakeholders "to enact solutions that follow the science and stand the test of time." The Roadmap described a host of actions EPA committed to take and stated: "As [EPA] does more, it will learn more. And as EPA learns more, it will do more." This is a recognition of the seriousness and breadth of the multifaceted problems with PFAS, the necessity of prioritizing actions given limited resources, and the importance of leveraging knowledge and efforts across society to support strong protections for human health and environmental quality.

#### IV. Safeguarding Drinking Water, Drinking Water Supplies, and Other Waterbodies from PFAS

EPA has delivered on its commitments in the PFAS Strategic Roadmap and has taken opportunities to do more where possible. Protecting drinking water supplies from PFAS is a key priority in the Roadmap. As mentioned previously, EPA has finalized the first national primary drinking water regulations for PFAS. To help inform this and other efforts, EPA is requiring nationwide monitoring at more than 10,000 public water system for 29 PFAS. It is posting these results publicly on an ongoing basis.

In 2022, EPA released drinking water health advisories for four PFAS, including “GenX”, which has been a particular concern in the Cape Fear River Basin. This action highlighted EPA’s commitment to use the best available science to tackle PFAS pollution, protect public health, and provide critical information quickly and transparently.

EPA also is distributing \$10 billion in funding to address emerging contaminants, including PFAS, in drinking water and wastewater. More than half of the funds are going to small or disadvantaged communities. With the finalization of enforceable drinking water standards for PFAS chemicals, the Biden-Harris administration also announced nearly \$1 billion of this newly available funding through the Investing in America Agenda to help states, Tribes, and territories implement PFAS testing and treatment at public water systems and to help owners of private wells address PFAS contamination.

Additionally, EPA has a nationwide Water Technical Assistance program to help small, rural, and disadvantaged communities access federal resources by working directly with water systems to identify challenges like PFAS. This assistance also helps to develop planning documents, build technical, managerial, and financial capacity, and support work to apply for water infrastructure funding. EPA is also working on updating two grant programs where states can further assist private well owners to address drinking water contaminants.

Preventing PFAS contamination from occurring using EPA’s Clean Water Act tools is also a significant area for action under the Roadmap. EPA has issued guidance to federal, state, and Tribal permitting authorities that describes actions to identify and apply controls to sources of PFAS discharges into rivers, streams, and other waterways. EPA is developing rules under the Effluent Limitations Guidelines (ELG) program that would limit PFAS discharges to waterways from PFAS manufacturers, metal finishers, and landfills. As a first step in this effort, EPA is planning to publish proposed revisions to the ELG for the Organic Chemicals, Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers Point Source Category (40 CFR part 414) to address wastewater discharges of PFAS from PFAS manufacturing facilities later this year. Other parts of this effort include EPA conducting a new Publicly Owned Treatment Works Influent study, which will collect more robust discharge data from a range of industries and help to inform decision making on which industries warrant future technology-based standards.

#### V. Restricting Dangerous PFAS Uses and Increasing Information Needed to Support Additional Safeguards

Restricting potentially dangerous PFAS uses is a high priority and EPA is using its authorities under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to do so. EPA has announced changes in policy in its review of new PFAS under TSCA to increase public health and environmental protections. EPA announced that it generally expects to deny any pending and new requests to authorize the use of PFAS under a “low volume exemption” process that expedites review. The policy shift occurred because EPA recognized the complexity of PFAS chemistry, potential health effects, and PFAS’ longevity and persistence in the environment. EPA has also proposed to codify this policy through Toxic Substances Control Act regulations.

EPA has issued a final rule to improve public reporting on PFAS in the Toxics Release Inventory (“TRI”) program. The rule eliminated an exemption that allowed facilities to avoid reporting information on PFAS when those chemicals were used in small concentrations.

EPA has issued a final regulation requiring PFAS manufacturers to report on PFAS use, production volumes, byproducts, disposal, exposures, and other information going back to 2011. This rule will provide EPA, its partners, and the public with the largest-ever dataset of PFAS used in the United States. This action will provide valuable information to support taking additional actions to protect public health from dangerous PFAS exposures.

EPA has also finalized a rule that would prevent anyone from starting or resuming the manufacture or processing of roughly 300 legacy PFAS for any use, without a complete EPA review and risk determination. As a result of this rule, companies cannot resume uses of these PFAS without first notifying EPA and having it review the proposed use.

Consistent with EPA’s commitment to do more as it learns more, EPA has gone beyond its initially planned actions under the Roadmap to create other important safeguards. For example, EPA issued a “Framework for Addressing New PFAS and New Uses of PFAS,” to strengthen its decision making when reviewing new requests to manufacture or use PFAS considering the significant health concerns, widespread environmental exposures, and environmental persistence associated with these chemicals. This framework outlines a new approach to reviewing new PFAS and new uses of existing PFAS to ensure that, if allowed to enter into commerce, they will not be harmful to human health and the environment.

## VI. Protecting Public Health by Identifying PFAS Releases and Remediating PFAS Contamination

EPA is also focusing on creating and strengthening tools to remediate PFAS contamination. As mentioned earlier, EPA has finalized a rule designating PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under CERCLA. The designation will strengthen EPA’s ability to make polluters pay to clean up their contamination. At federal facilities on the National Priorities List, federal agencies, such as the Department of Defense, are required to determine the nature and extent of PFAS contamination and clean it up as required by law. Through its oversight of CERCLA remedies at federal NPL sites, EPA seeks to ensure that federal agencies meet their enforceable PFAS investigation and cleanup commitments. In addition, EPA has issued an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking to help inform potential future hazardous substance designations of other

PFAS under CERCLA. Among other topics, this notice solicited input on whether EPA should designate groups or categories of PFAS as hazardous substances.

As referenced earlier, EPA has proposed a rulemaking to list nine PFAS as “hazardous constituents” under RCRA. This would facilitate additional corrective action to address releases of these PFAS at RCRA hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. This is also one of the steps required to formally list material as a “hazardous waste” under RCRA. EPA has also proposed a rule to clarify that RCRA corrective action authority is available to clean up emerging contaminants, such as PFAS, when they meet the statutory definition of hazardous waste at RCRA permitted hazardous waste facilities.

## VII. Using EPA’s Enforcement Authorities to Protect Public Health from PFAS

EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) has finalized a National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative from 2024-2027 that prioritizes PFAS enforcement efforts. EPA is prioritizing holding responsible those who manufactured PFAS or used PFAS in the manufacturing process, federal facilities that released PFAS, and other industrial parties who significantly contributed to PFAS releases. These efforts protect communities facing circumstances that may pose an imminent and substantial endangerment from PFAS exposure.

OECA’s Federal Facility Enforcement Office (FFEO), on behalf of the National Federal Facility Enforcement Program, has taken several measures to mitigate adverse impacts on communities affected by PFAS contamination at or from military installations and other federal facilities, ensuring the United States government is also held accountable for PFAS contamination.

These measures include PFAS sampling of private drinking water wells in communities located near military installations for PFAS, to provide oversight and protect affected communities, including communities with environmental justice concerns. For example, based on FFEO’s sampling of private drinking water wells near the Army’s Yakima Training Center in the state of Washington, the Army is installing 100 point-of-entry systems to treat PFAS-contaminated drinking water for the affected community and evaluating long-term solutions to provide clean drinking water.

Additionally, EPA has taken measures to better identify the nature and extent of PFAS contamination as a necessary step to comprehensively address its adverse impacts on communities. For instance, following a release of Aqueous Film Forming Foam that contains PFAS at the Navy’s Red Hill facility in the state of Hawaii, EPA Region 9 issued an information request letter to the Navy as part of EPA’s investigation into the release. EPA has issued three administrative orders under section 1431 of the Safe Drinking Water Act to Department of Defense components to address the risk of imminent and substantial endangerment presented by PFAS at and near U.S. military installations.

## VIII. Expanding Research to Support Actions to Safeguard Public Health

EPA is also focused on researching PFAS. Increasing our scientific understanding of PFAS will allow EPA to take more and stronger actions to address threats to human health from PFAS. EPA

has issued testing orders under EPA’s National PFAS Testing Strategy to collect and analyze data to help inform future actions. Going beyond its prior commitment, EPA has recently updated this strategy and expanded the range of PFAS considered for testing. The initial National Testing Strategy included roughly 6,500 PFAS. Now, the strategy includes an estimated 12,500 PFAS and approximately 3,000 predicted degradants.

Since the publication of the Roadmap, EPA researchers have published more than 100 papers on PFAS in peer-reviewed scientific journals. These publications present new information on methods for measuring PFAS in the environment, human exposures to PFAS, human health and ecological effects of PFAS, treatment of PFAS-contaminated water, and management of PFAS-containing materials. This information is foundational to developing, implementing, and enforcing safeguards for human health and the environment that are based on the best available science.

EPA continues its work to develop and validate methods to detect and measure PFAS in the environment. These tools include newly finalized analytical methods for Absorbable Organic Fluorine (Method 1621) and Method 1633, which can detect 40 PFAS in eight environmental media. In early 2024 EPA also issued “Other Test Method – 50,” a method for measuring 30 volatile fluorinated compounds in air emissions from stationary sources. EPA has recently announced that it is seeking input on new methods to detect ultra-short chain PFAS as well as extractable organic fluorine methods for drinking water. EPA has requested input on the development of such “total PFAS” methods, which could capture a larger portion of PFAS than targeted methods can detect.

## IX. Increasing Transparency and Using Public Input to Inform EPA Actions

EPA has gone beyond its commitments in the Roadmap to develop the “PFAS Analytic Tools” website to make sure its PFAS work is transparent to the public. The tools are intended to provide states, Tribes, federal partners, and the public with information on PFAS manufacture, release, and occurrence in the environment as well as facilities potentially handling PFAS, including information related to the FW facility. These tools combine multiple data sources so that the user can explore various PFAS data in a region, state, or community, including areas surrounding the FW facility. EPA has linked this tool to EJSCREEN, its environmental justice screening and mapping tool. EPA also regularly updates key data resources—including EPA’s Drinking Water Treatability Database, the ECOTOX Knowledgebase, and the CompTox Chemicals Dashboard—to transparently share new information on PFAS.

EPA is listening to and learning from communities through virtual listening sessions and recommendations from key advisory committees. EPA held a series of community engagement sessions in early 2023 in each of its 10 Regions, as well as a session specifically designed to hear from EPA’s Tribal partners. Feedback shared during these sessions, in coordination with recommendations from EPA’s environmental justice and local government advisory committees, continue to inform EPA’s policy, infrastructure, and communications work.

For additional information, we have provided links to EPA’s [PFAS Strategic Roadmap](#) and the [first](#) and [second](#) annual update reports.

