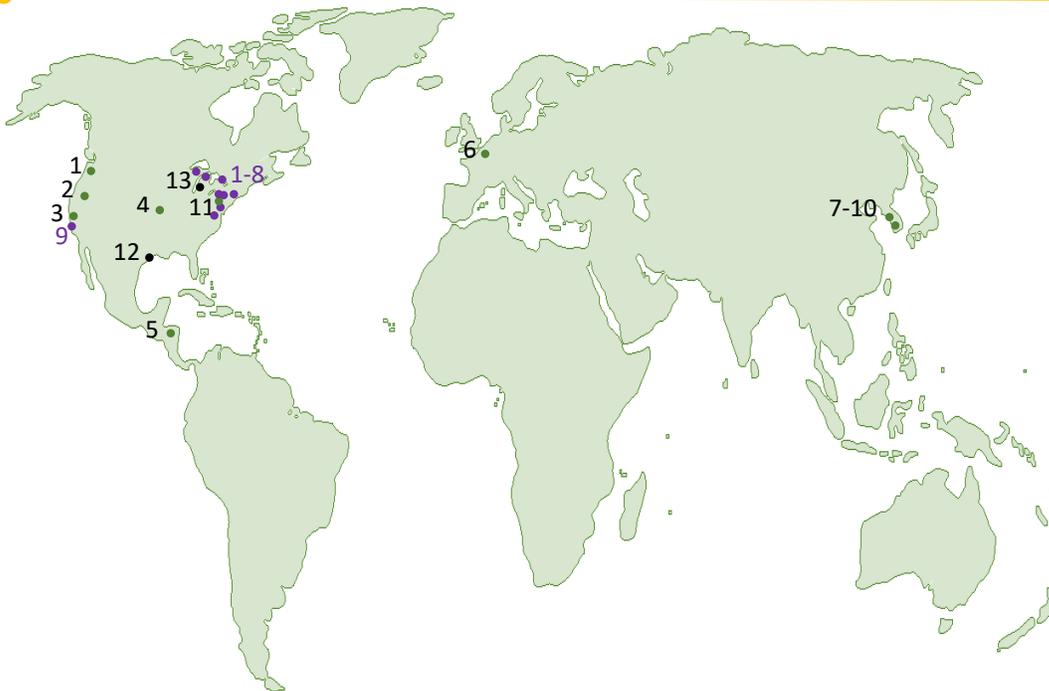


ARMY'S PFAS FACT SHEET

- In May 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a new drinking water Lifetime Health Advisory (LHA) for two types of fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The new drinking water LHA is 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), individually or combined. *For context, one (1) ppt is equivalent to one (1) drop of water in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools.*
- PFOS/PFOA are manufactured fluorinated chemicals commonly used in household items such as non-stick cook ware, clothing, shoes, furniture, and carpets.
- Since the 1970s, the Army has been using Aqueous Film Forming foam (AFFF), a firefighting agent used to suppress fuel fires. AFFF contains both PFOS and PFOA and is commonly used by civilian firefighters as well. The Army has ceased the use of PFOS-containing AFFF except for emergencies and is collaborating with Navy and the rest of DoD in its assessments of substitutes for PFOS-containing AFFF.
- In August 2016, the Army proactively implemented a comprehensive PFOS/PFOA approach to manage risk to Army Soldiers, Families, and Civilians from PFOS/PFOA in drinking water.
- The Army is reviewing the inventory of potential PFOS/PFOA source areas such as areas where AFFF was stored or used (e.g. fire training areas, aviation assets, PFOS/PFOA mist suppressant use). The Army is planning and requested funding to replace AFFF in first responder vehicles in 2019 with C6 PFAS AFFF formulations that have been identified in the DoD AFFF MILSPEC.
- The Army has initiated Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Preliminary Assessments (PAs) and where the results of the PAs indicate that a release may have occurred, the Army is initiating Site Inspections to assess site conditions.



In November 2017, the Army completed its PFOS/PFOA water sampling at 2,905 Army locations including 380 Army drinking water systems, both inside and outside the United States. The drinking water samples were analyzed at commercial environmental laboratories using EPA Method 537 and indicated 13 Army locations with PFOS/PFOA levels above the LHA.



13 Army locations undergoing mitigation due to PFOS/PFOA levels above the EPA LHA

● Drinking Water at Active/Reserve

1. Joint Base Lewis/McChord, WA
2. Sierra Army Depot, CA
3. Fort Hunter Liggett, CA
4. Fort Leavenworth, KS
5. Soto Cano Air Base, HN
6. Caserne Daumerie, BE
7. Camp Red Cloud, ROK
8. Camp Stanley, ROK
9. Camp Walker, ROK
10. Camp Carroll, ROK
11. Picatinny Arsenal, NJ

● Drinking Water at Army National Guard

12. El Campo, TX
13. Belmont Armory, MI

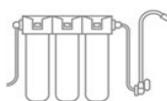
● Groundwater locations undergoing investigation where levels of PFOS/PFOA are above the EPA LHA

1. Devens – Reserve Forces Training Area, MA
2. Seneca Army Depot, NY
3. North Penn – U.S. Army Reserve Center, PA
4. Camp Grayling, MI
5. Fort Drum, NY
6. Letterkenney Army Depot, PA
7. Fort McCoy, WI
8. Vint Hill Farms Station, VA
9. Los Alamitos – Joint Forces Training Base, CA

Where PFOS/PFOA was sampled above EPA LHA level in drinking waters, mitigation has been conducted. If PFOS/ PFOA concentrations exceed the LHA, the Army will continue to perform appropriate mitigation through a variety of methods such as providing:



Bottled Water



Water Filtration System



Municipal Water Supply Hookup



Blended Water