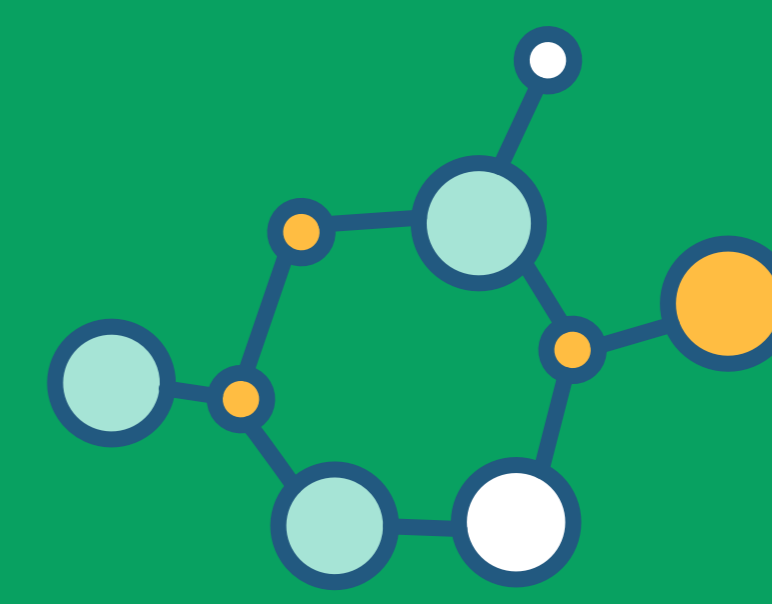


# Does your base need more than PFAS testing?

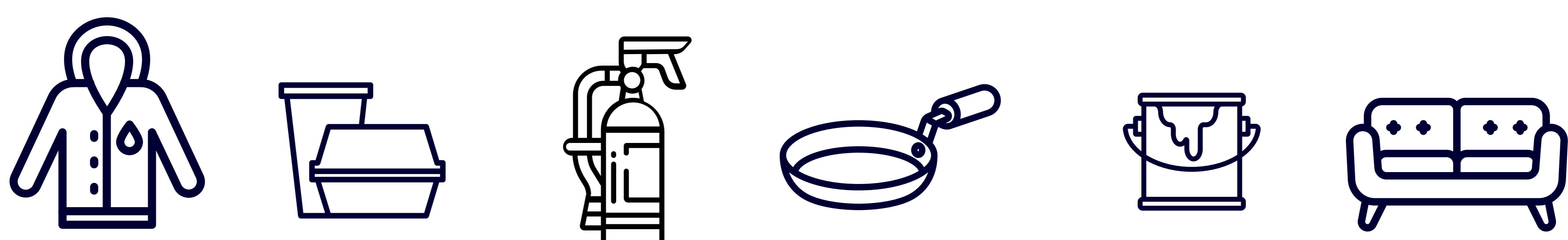
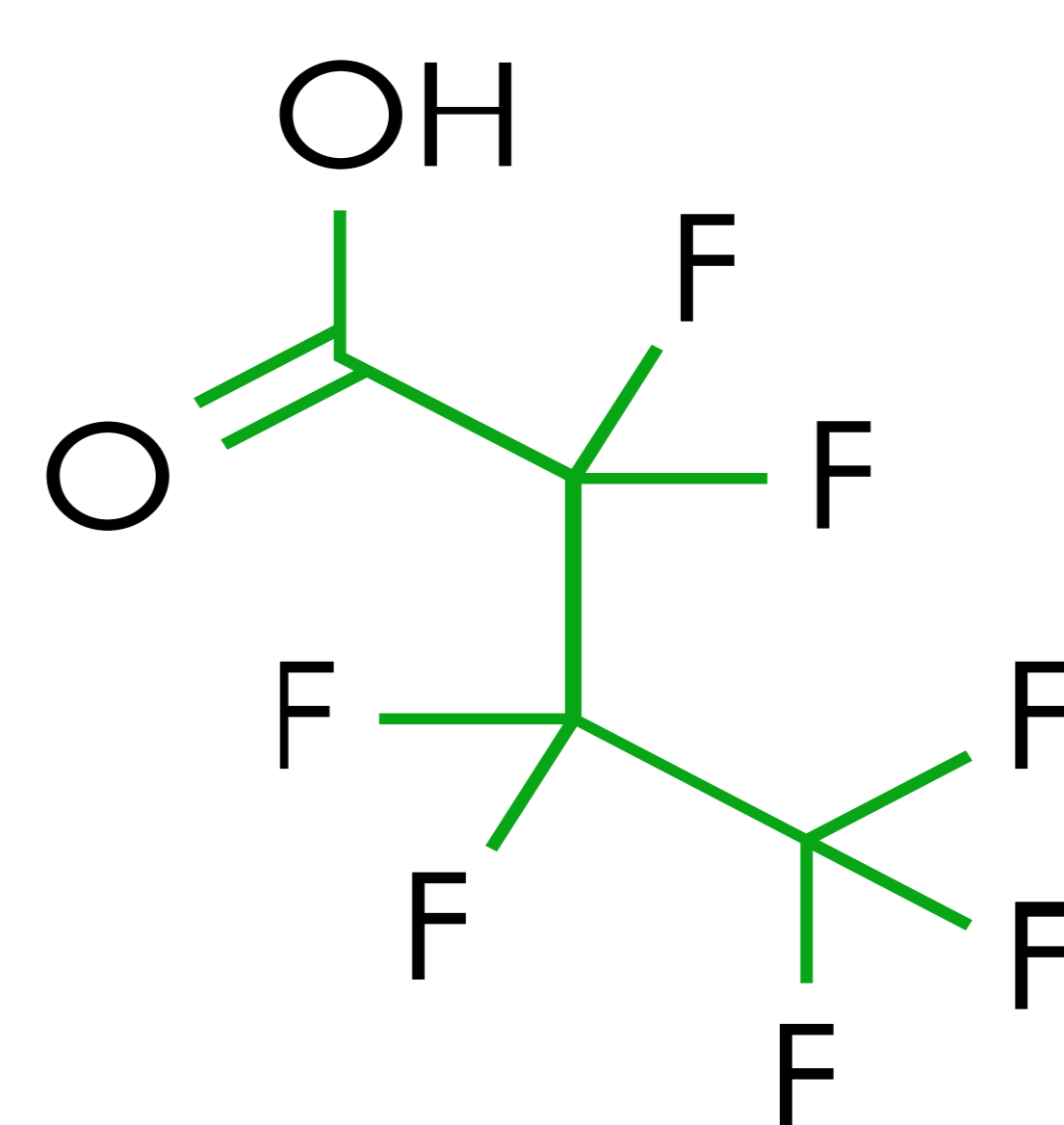


## What are PFAS?

Per- and PolyFluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) were developed to provide resistance to water, oils and grease, and heat, as well as being a surfactant that can repel both oil and water.

All PFAS share the characteristic of breaking down slowly over time, giving rise to their nickname: "forever chemicals". PFAS are found in many consumer and commercial products, including food packaging, fabrics, paint and coatings.

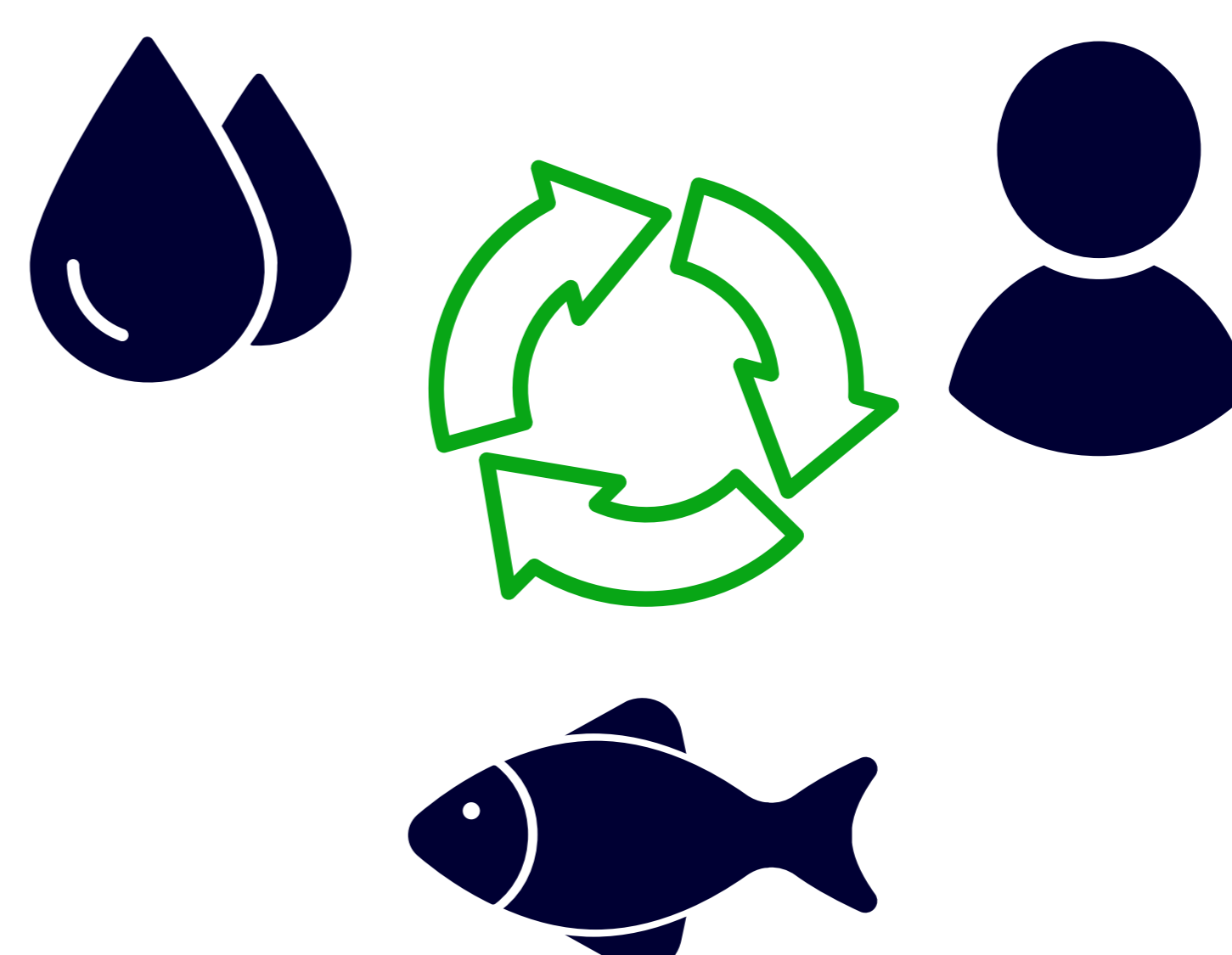
The most prominent use among military facilities and ships is as a component of aqueous film-forming foams (AFFF) widely used for fire suppression.



## Why are PFAS a concern?

Because of their widespread use and longevity, PFAS can be found in low levels in the blood of people and animals worldwide, as well as in the air, water and soil in most areas.

Studies from the Navy, Air Force, FDA, and others have indicated a link between PFAS and health effects including liver and kidney disease, cancer, and reproductive issues. Studies are ongoing to learn more about the impact of PFAS exposure.



## What is the DoD doing about PFAS?

The Department of Defense is taking action to mitigate and eliminate the use of AFFF, clean up past PFAS releases, and monitor and communicate the health effects of PFAS.

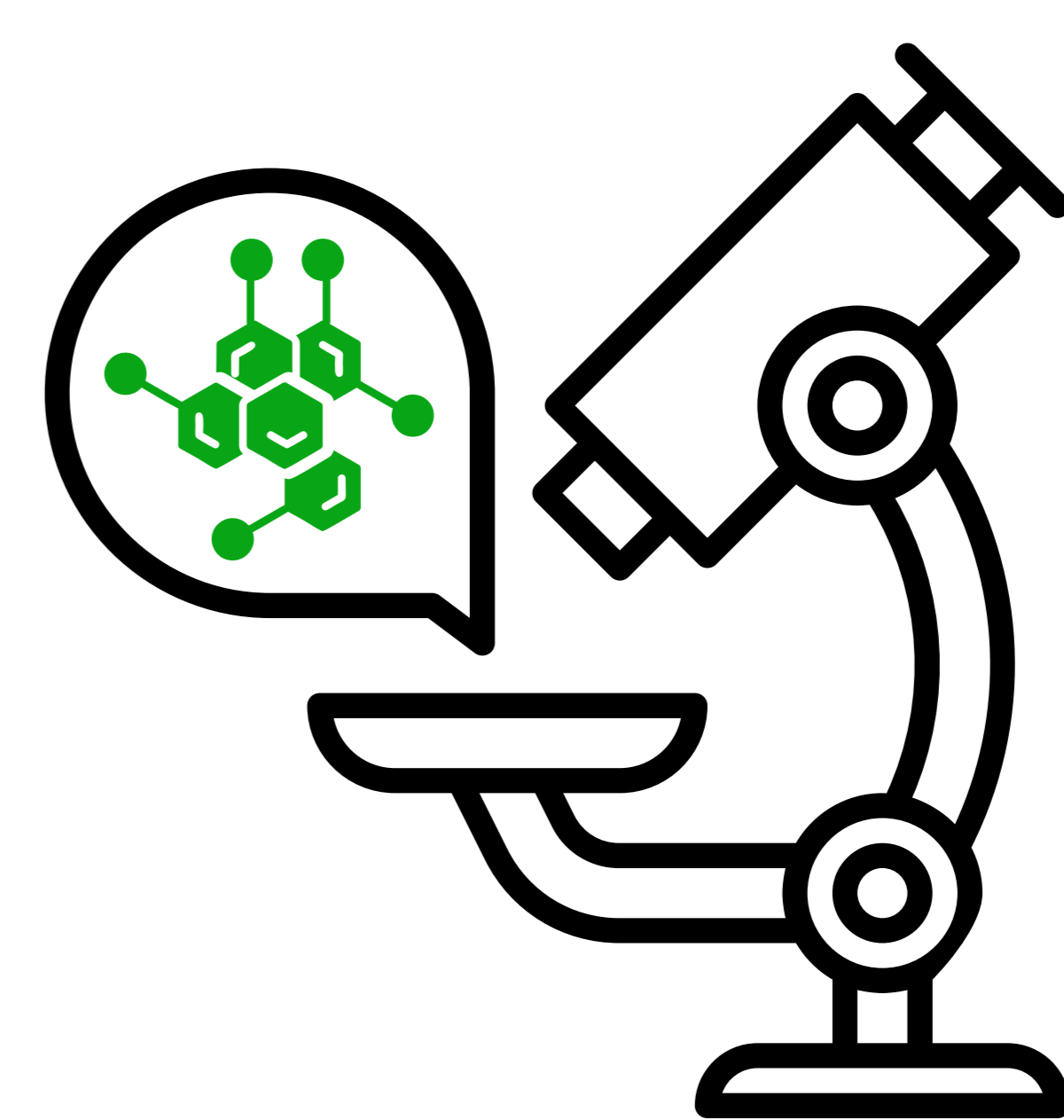
As part of their commitment to protecting military sites and surrounding communities, the DoD has been actively testing, analyzing, and monitoring off-base drinking water in coverage areas since 2016.



## What testing methods are used?

EPA test method 533 and 537.1 were established to test for a specific list of PFAS types in potable drinking water using Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS). Other methods have been proposed for testing non-potable water, source emissions, ambient air, soils, biosolids and other media.

EPA draft method 1633 - currently in development - will help to standardize the testing and analysis of PFAS in aqueous, solid, biosolids, and tissue samples using LC-MS/MS. As permissible limits decrease and types of PFAS being sought increase, other technologies such as Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MSMS) are being investigated to meet demand.



## How can RJ Lee Group Help?

RJ Lee Group has decades of experience helping clients with materials concerns including asbestos, lead, and silica. We are DOECAP accredited and offer state-of-the-art lab testing and analysis services...but that's only the start.

We help you go beyond test results with an experienced team of scientific consultants across a range of disciplines. We help you develop a PFAS mitigation strategy that can evolve to keep pace with changing regulations.

Whether you need rapid testing to rule out the possibility of PFAS contamination, field sampling, air quality monitoring, mitigation planning, or even litigation support. RJ Lee Group is your one-stop-shop for PFAS compliance.



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