



SC DEPARTMENT *of*
**ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICES**

South Carolina PFAS Response

Henry Porter

Ray Holberger

November 3, 2025





- 1. WISE MOTHER!** She knows how to stay dry when it's wet. Her coat is protected by "Zelan." Rain or snow, mist or sleet rolls away.
"ZELAN" SHEDS WATER!



- 2. LICKIN' GOOD**—and no lickin's ahead! For Mother doesn't care about splashes when playclothes are protected with "Zelan." All spots and spills that aren't greasy sponge off.
"ZELAN" RESISTS STAINS!



- 3. S'PRISE** for Uncle Jim—a spick-and-span jacket. Mother knows it will still keep him neat and dry. Standard Army spray test proves, when clothes are properly washed or cleaned,
"ZELAN" WON'T WASH OUT!

How Du Pont "Zelan"
Protects Your Clothes
—Rain or Shine

**weather protection
 that won't wash out**



DU PONT, WILMINGTON 98, DELAWARE

DuPont Zelan

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

STAINLESS

10 SEC

TEFLON

10 SEC

ALUMINUM

10 SEC

ALUMINUM

10 SEC



TEFLON
No-stick finishes.



10 SEC

10 SEC

When it comes to getting cleanest quickest, TEFLON is the clean winner. And when it comes to easy cleaning, any contest between TEFLON-coated cookware and stainless steel or uncoated aluminum is no contest.

And that's been true for fifteen years.

Now TEFLON has been improved for longer lasting no-stick cooking and baking. Look for the Quality Seal on improved TEFLON II. You'll see it on a wide variety of attractive cookware, bakeware, and electric items.

Each of them makes an ideal present for this time of year—as well as something ideal to present yourself. And while you're shopping, you should also look for something that's free.

*In Missouri call 800-342-6600. Free booklet offer expires December 31, 1975.

Call 800-342-6600 where to get your free recipe booklet

This booklet contains 100 winning recipes from TEFLON. To get it, just fill out the toll free card for the name of the store nearest you. And beautiful recipes are available for just for giving clean wins.

THE 100 BEST COMPANIES TO WORK FOR 2010 is a publication of the Center for the Future of Work, a research center at the University of California, Berkeley. The center is a joint effort of the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, San Francisco. The center is a joint effort of the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, San Francisco. The center is a joint effort of the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of California, San Francisco.



STOP

STOP
STAINS BEFORE THEY START

*The author has a long history of writing for the public and professional audiences. A previous book, *How to Get Your Book Published* (1998) was a best-seller. Her book *How to Write a Novel* (2000) was a finalist for the National Book Award. She has also written for *Writer's Digest*, *Writer's Market*, and *Writer's Digest*. She is currently working on a new book, *How to Write a Novel*, which will be published in 2002.



cotchigarcia
DESIGN • BUILD • FINISH

David King, the company's chief financial officer, said that the company's earnings for the third quarter were down 10 percent from the same period last year. He said that the company's earnings for the third quarter were down 10 percent from the same period last year.

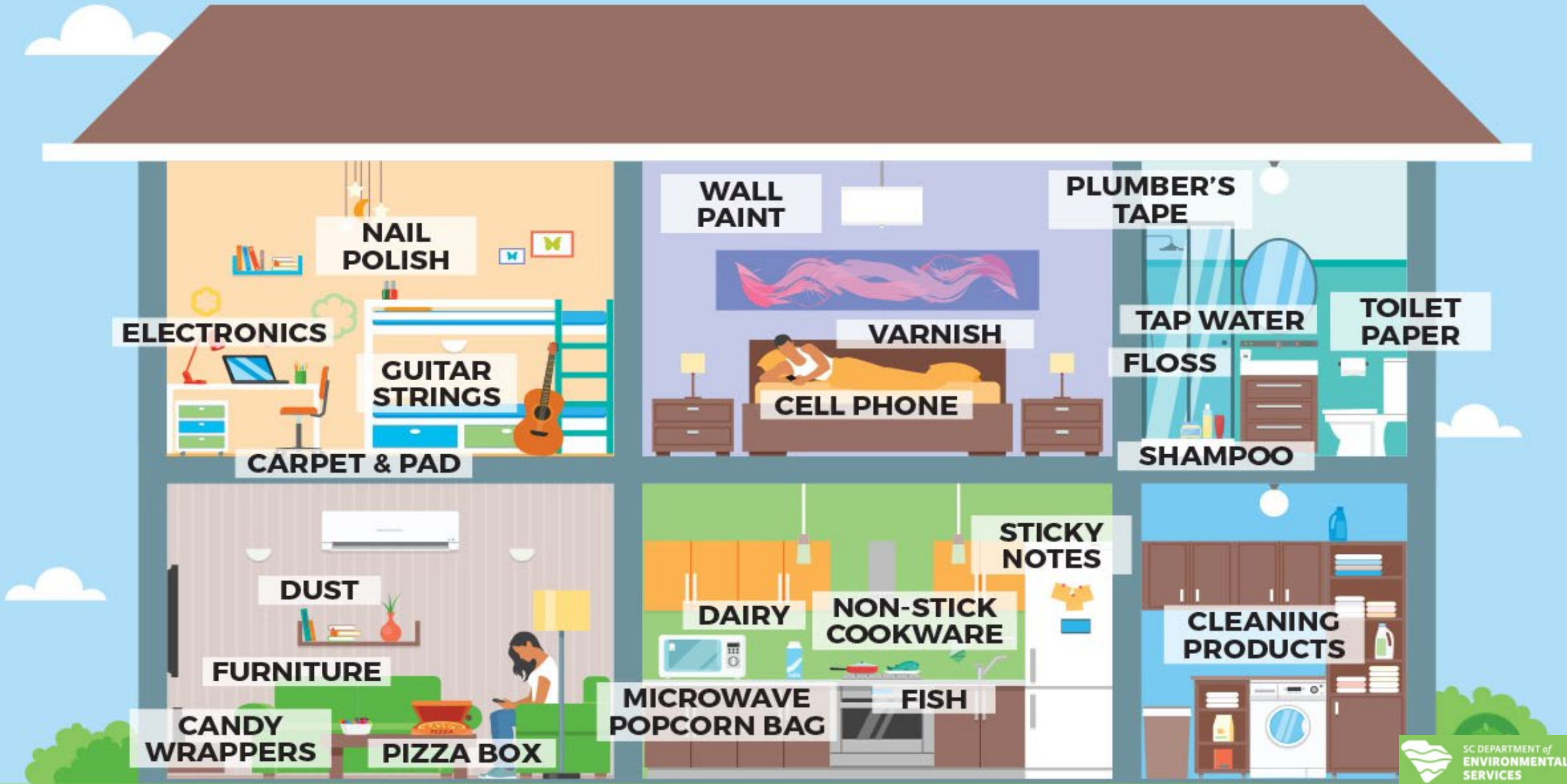
[illegible]

Only "Biovitamins" Brand Fruit Flavors gives such complete protection. Look for the apple symbol on containers when you buy Biovitamins. Look for the "Biovitamins" brand name on a few more days.

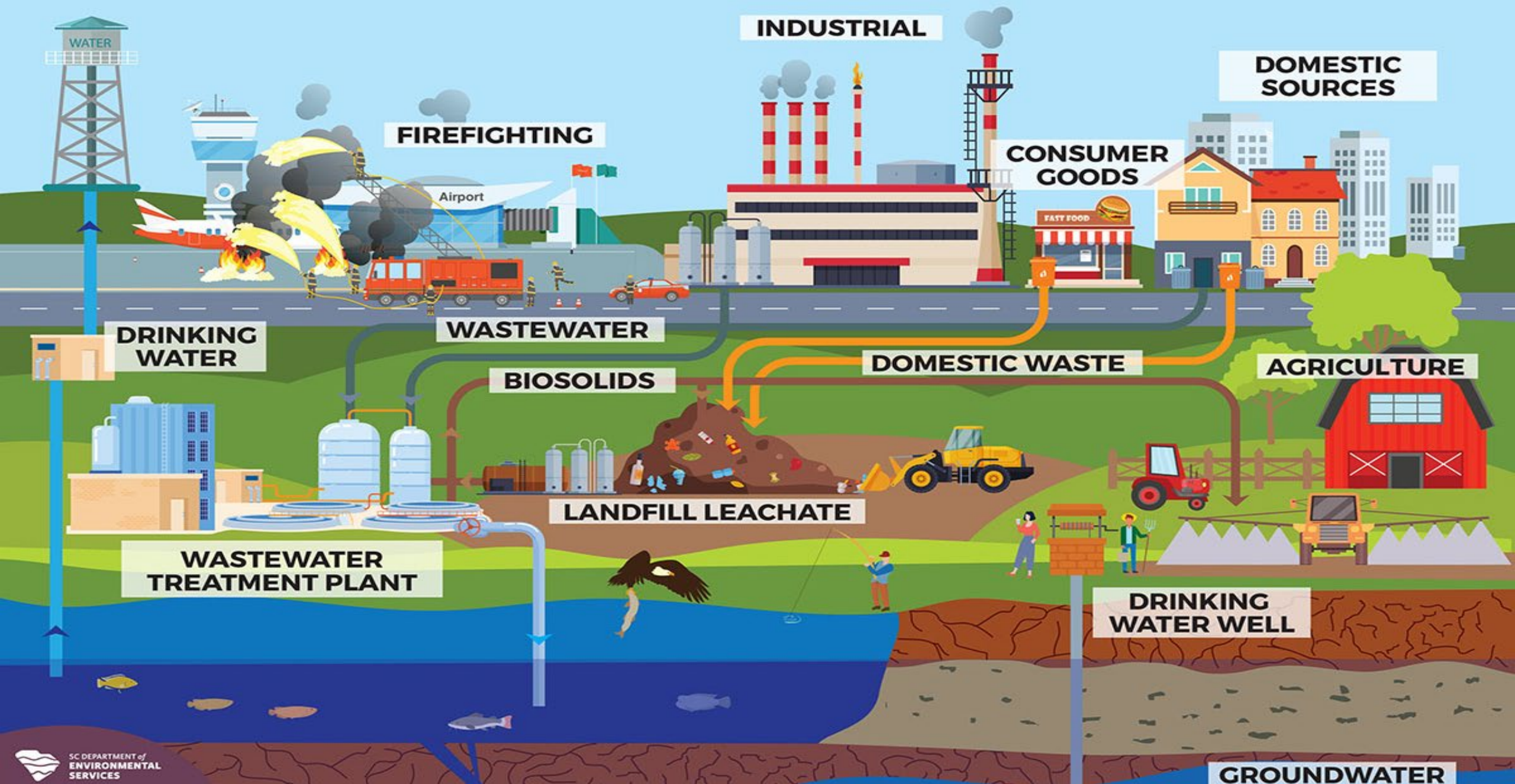
MINNETTA MACHS AND MANUFACTURING CO.
WHERE RESEARCH IS THE KEY TO TOMORROW



PFAS SOURCES IN THE HOME



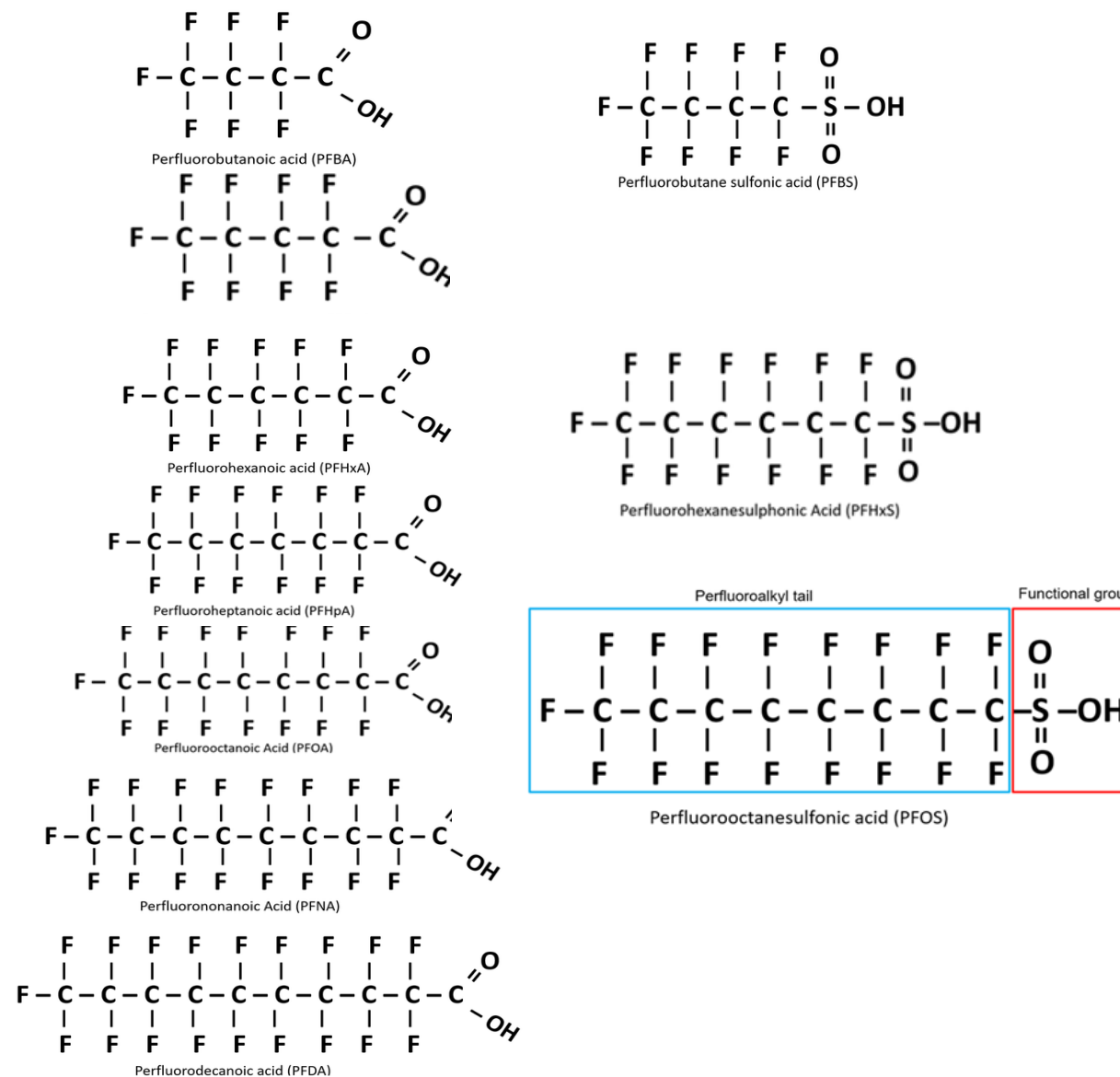
PFAS SOURCES IN THE ENVIRONMENT



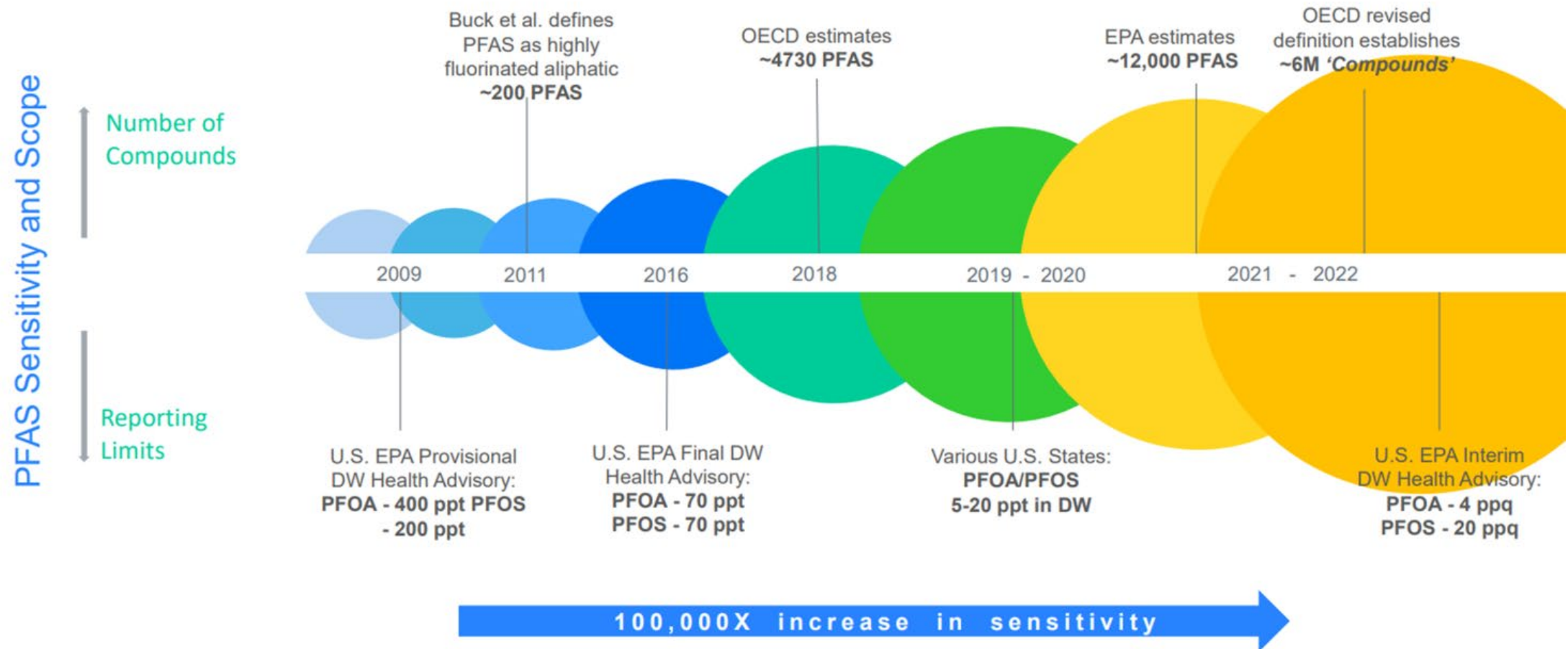
Hydrocarbons

Propane	C_3H_8	$\begin{array}{c} H & H & H \\ & & \\ H-C & -C & -C-H \\ & & \\ H & H & H \end{array}$
Butane	C_4H_{10}	$\begin{array}{c} H & H & H & H \\ & & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -C-H \\ & & & \\ H & H & H & H \end{array}$
Pentane	C_5H_{12}	$\begin{array}{c} H & H & H & H & H \\ & & & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -C & -C-H \\ & & & & \\ H & H & H & H & H \end{array}$
Hexane	C_6H_{14}	$\begin{array}{c} H & H & H & H & H & H \\ & & & & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C-H \\ & & & & & \\ H & H & H & H & H & H \end{array}$
Heptane	C_7H_{16}	$\begin{array}{c} H & H & H & H & H & H & H \\ & & & & & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C-H \\ & & & & & & \\ H & H & H & H & H & H & H \end{array}$
Octane	C_8H_{18}	$\begin{array}{c} H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H \\ & & & & & & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C-H \\ & & & & & & & \\ H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H \end{array}$
Nonane	C_9H_{20}	$\begin{array}{c} H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H \\ & & & & & & & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C-H \\ & & & & & & & & \\ H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H \end{array}$
Decane	$C_{10}H_{22}$	$\begin{array}{c} H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ H-C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C-H \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H & H \end{array}$

Fluorocarbons

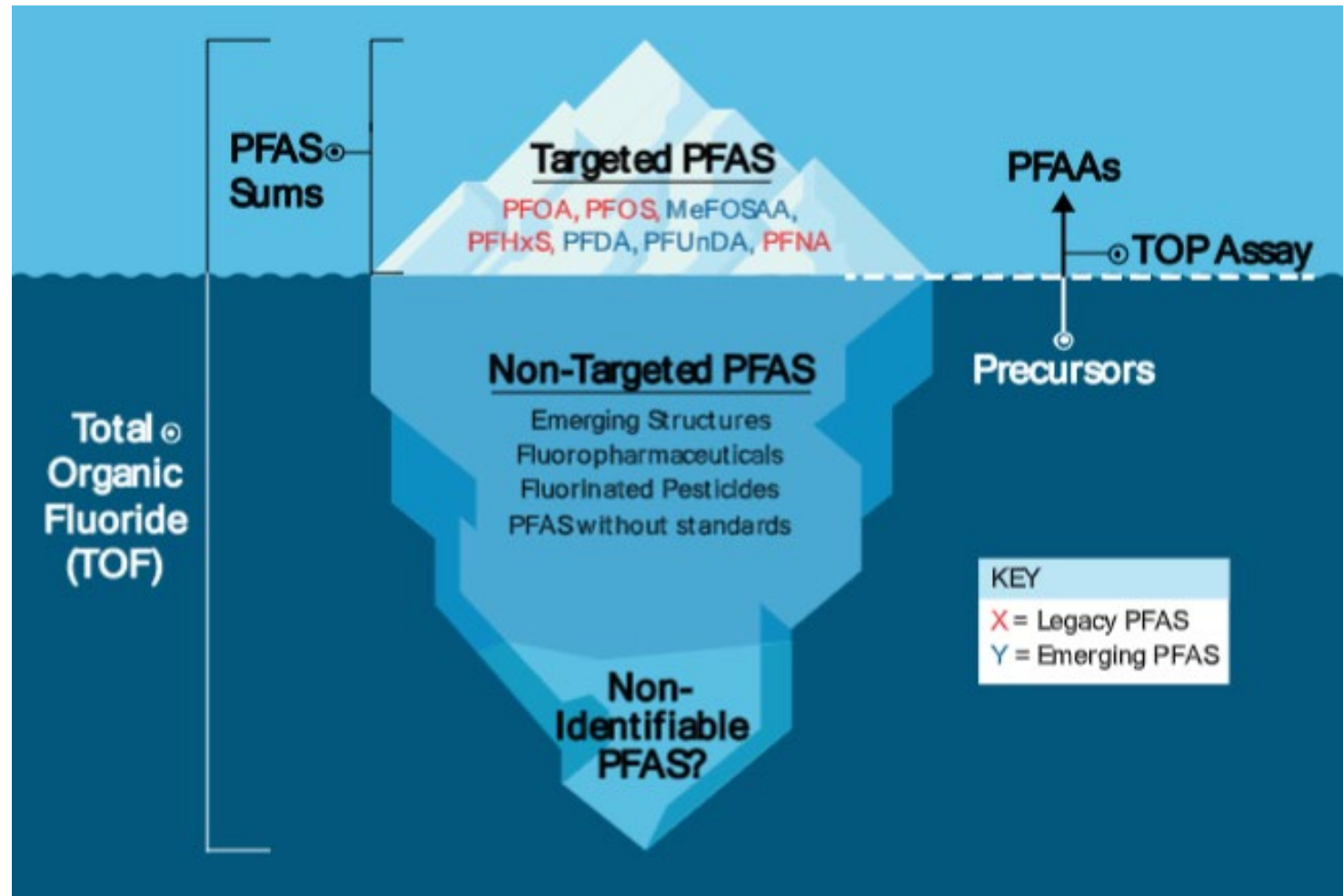


PFAS: Evolution of the Science



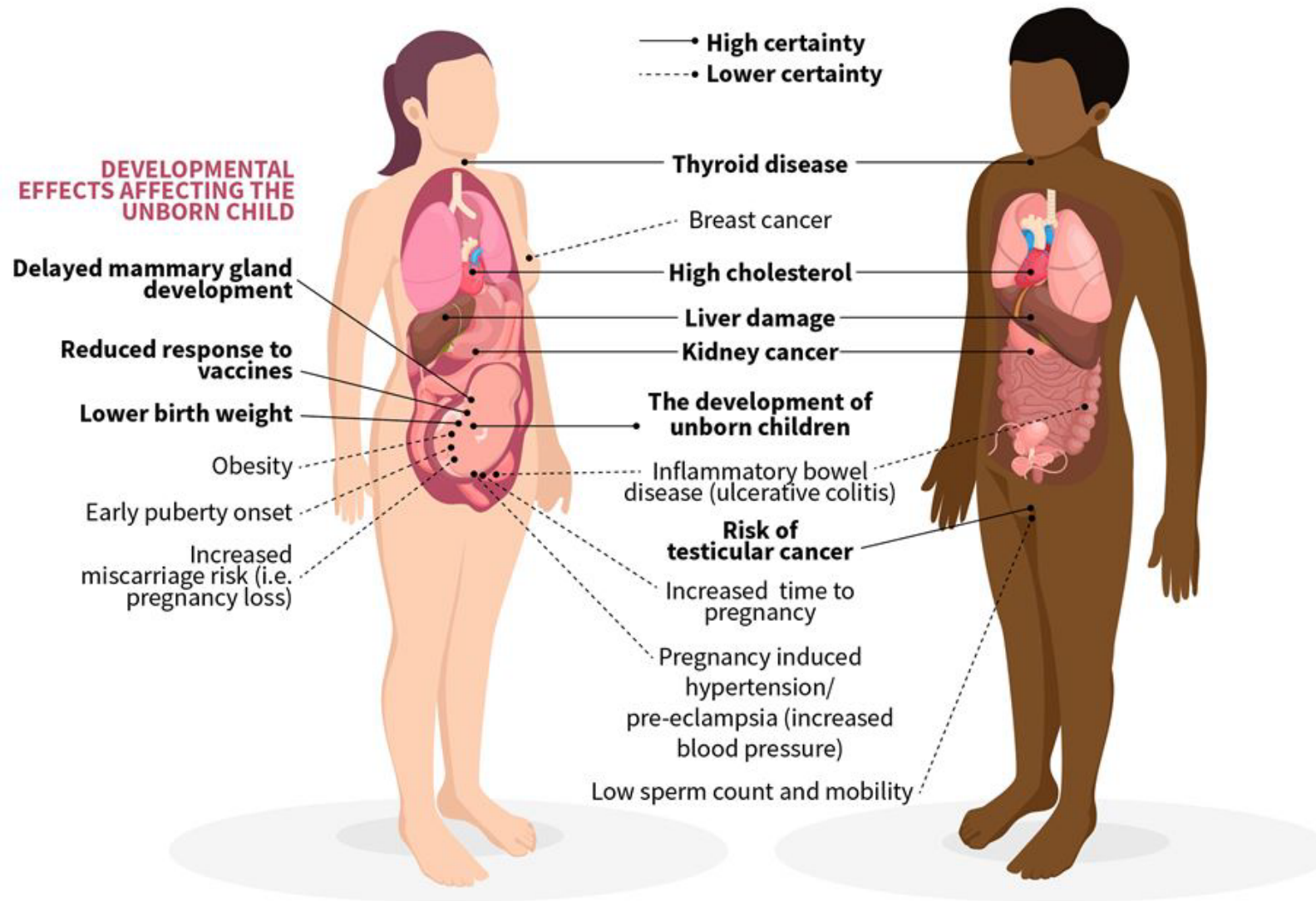
Source - [PubChem Classification Browser \(nih.gov\)](https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)

What else are we looking for ?



From: Manz 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmeasuresciau.4c00052>

Health Effects Associated with PFAS Exposure



SCDES PFAS Response Timeline

2018

GALEY & LORD
REMOVAL
ACTION

First PFAS samples analyzed

Dozens of wells impacted by industrial land application

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SHAW AFB
SITE
INSPECTION
HAS PFAS
CONCERNS

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ITRC Training

PFASs Questions in NPDES APPs

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WATER
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PRIVATE
WELL
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EC Proviso funding \$10m – wells and small systems

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QA and Analytical Contracting

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PRIVATE
WELL AND
LONG-TERM
SW SAMPLING

6 Adaptive mgmt. SW investigations

Outreach focused on areas of interest

40 Long-term SW Locations

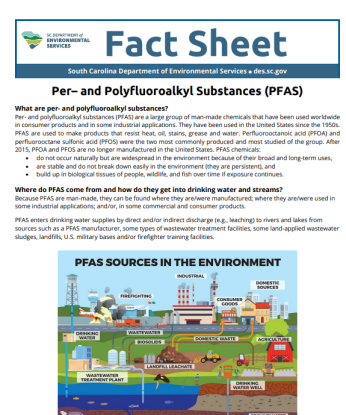
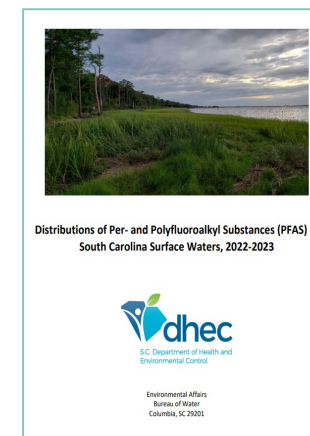
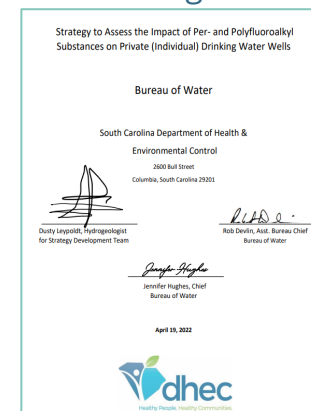
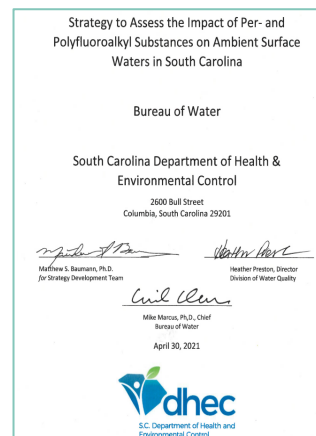
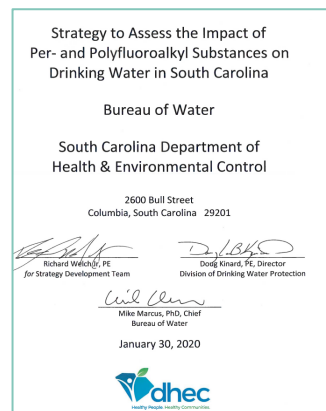
2024 -
2025

FOCUSED
ASSESSMENTS
BEGIN

On-site Wastewater Study

PFAS Profile Study NTA, TOP, TOF

Well and SW Sampling Continue



Industrial site linked to polluted drinking water in SC added to EPA Superfund list

The State

BY SAMMY FRETWELL

MARCH 18, 2022 8:27 AM

GL-041-SD/ E192904-07	PFOA	7,300 ng/kg
GL-041-SD/ E192904-07	PFOS	19,000 ng/kg
GL-041-SD/ E192904-07	Arsenic	0.22 mg/kg
GL-041-SD/ E192904-07	Chromium	4.8 mg/kg
GL-041-SD/ E192904-07	Copper	4.1 mg/kg
GL-041-SD/ E192904-07	Lead	2.2 mg/kg
GL-041-SD/ E192904-07	Manganese	4.8 mg/kg
GL-042-SD/ E192904-08	PFOA	2,300 ng/kg
GL-042-SD/ E192904-08	PFOS	7,800 ng/kg

GL-039-WW	PFOA	3,900 ng/L
GL-039-WW	PFOS	6,700 ng/L
GL-039-WW	Arsenic	59 µg/L
GL-039-WW	Cadmium	15 µg/L
GL-039-WW	Chromium	860 µg/L
GL-039-WW	Copper	4,700 µg/L
GL-039-WW	Lead	600 µg/L
GL-039-WW	Manganese	4,000 µg/L

Filter Building

4.48-acre Sludge Storage Basin – Waste Sludge

Softener Building

0.2-Acre Sludge Storage Basin – Wastewater

Plant II

Boiler House

Plant I

Aeration Basin

Equalization Basin

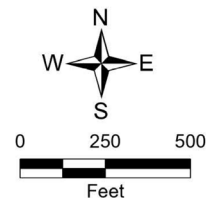
NPDES Outfall

Stormwater Outfall

Legend

- Parshall Flume
- Outfall
- Perennial Stream with Flow Direction
- Approximate Property Boundary
- Aeration Tank
- Basin
- Building
- Clarifier
- Coal Pile
- Coal Pile Runoff
- Digester
- Equalization Tank
- Sand Drying Bed (Abandoned)
- Sludge Storage Basin
- Water Sludge Pond

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System



Map Source:
The source of this image is ESRI, used by EPA with ESRI's permission.
Darlington County Parcel Viewer, Darlington County Planning/GIS Mapping
Refs. 18; 19; 20, p. 40



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4

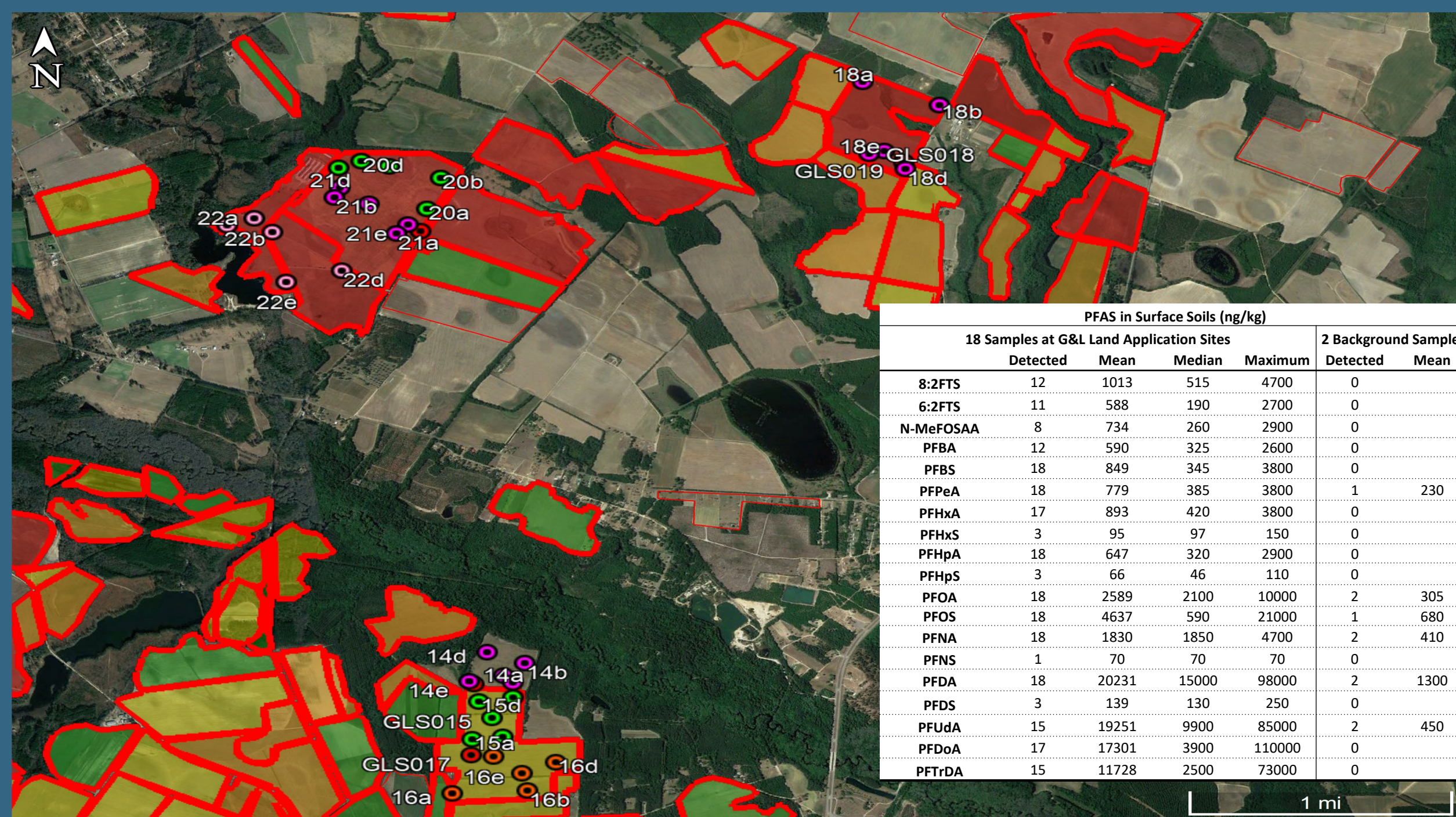


Hurricane Florence
September 14, 2018



Subject: Article from the New York Times

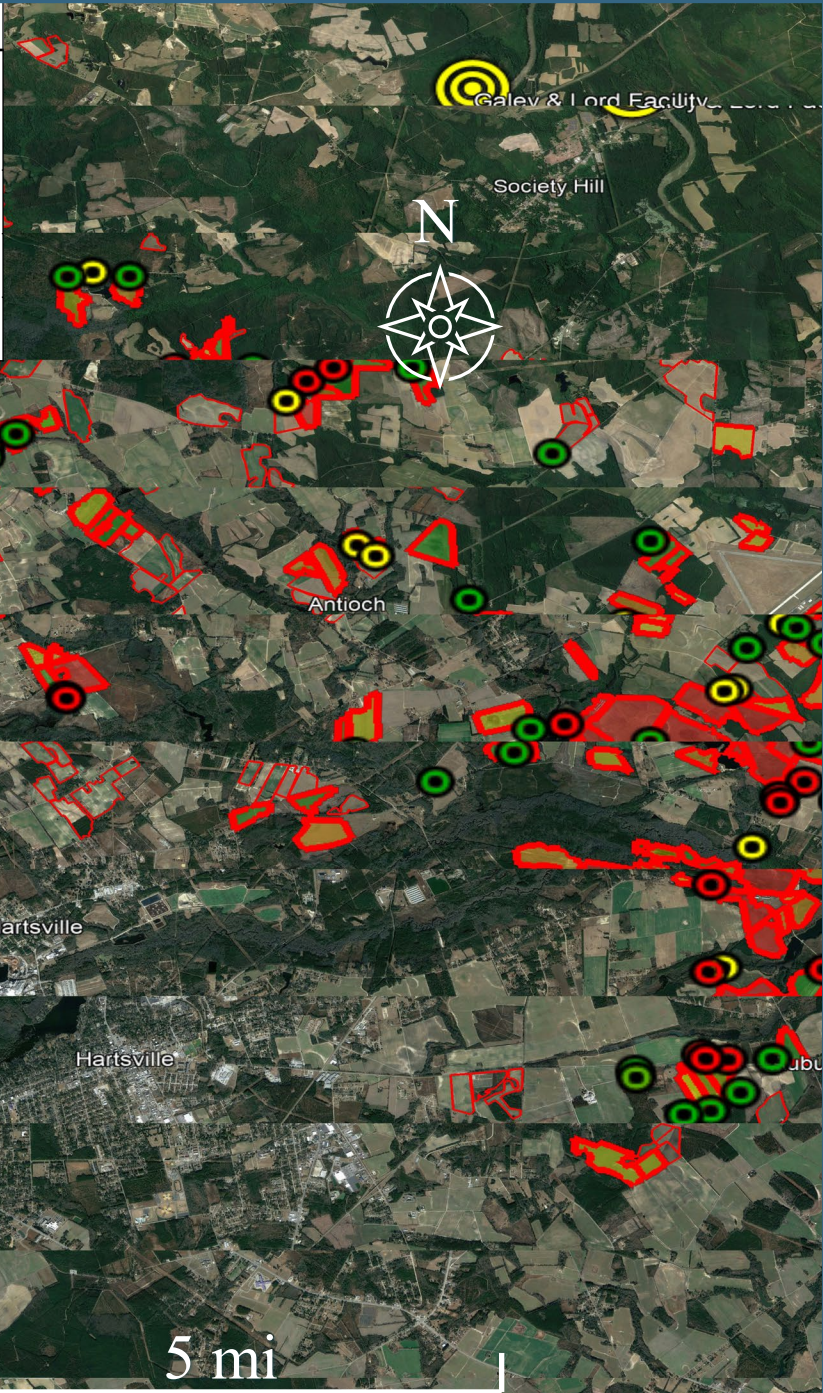
There were some environmental questions about fluorochemical intermediates raised in a few newspapers this weekend. The understanding is that the intermediate mentioned is associated with non stick fluorochemistry (i.e. pots and pans) and not with the textile stain repellent technology. I have also included the information from a DuPont website. I will meet with Ciba later this week to discuss further but the initial indication is no effect on the DuPont fluorochemical Galey & LORD presently uses.



PFAS in Surface Soils (ng/kg)						
	18 Samples at G&L Land Application Sites				2 Background Sample	
	Detected	Mean	Median	Maximum	Detected	Mean
8:2FTS	12	1013	515	4700	0	
6:2FTS	11	588	190	2700	0	
N-MeFOSAA	8	734	260	2900	0	
PFBA	12	590	325	2600	0	
PFBS	18	849	345	3800	0	
PFPeA	18	779	385	3800	1	230
PFHxA	17	893	420	3800	0	
PFHxS	3	95	97	150	0	
PFHpA	18	647	320	2900	0	
PFHpS	3	66	46	110	0	
PFOA	18	2589	2100	10000	2	305
PFOS	18	4637	590	21000	1	680
PFNA	18	1830	1850	4700	2	410
PFNS	1	70	70	70	0	
PFDA	18	20231	15000	98000	2	1300
PFDS	3	139	130	250	0	
PFUdA	15	19251	9900	85000	2	450
PFDoA	17	17301	3900	110000	0	
PFTdA	15	11728	2500	73000	0	

PFAS Results from 118 Private Well Samples (ng/L)(PPT)

	PFNA	PFOA	PFOS	PFHpA	PFHpS	PFHxA	PFHxS	PFPeA	PFPeS	PFBA	PFBS
Detected	12	45	24	36	7	29	36	24	16	20	42
Mean	66.9	585	246	292	52.9	467	66.8	348	38.1	164	429
Median	42.5	90	21.5	44	27	77	25.5	28.5	32.5	30.5	45
Maximum	250	8100	2400	3700	140	5600	520	4200	130	1600	8300





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PFASs Questions in NPDES APPs

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2023

PRIVATE WELL AND LONG-TERM SW SAMPLING

6 Adaptive mgmt. SW investigations

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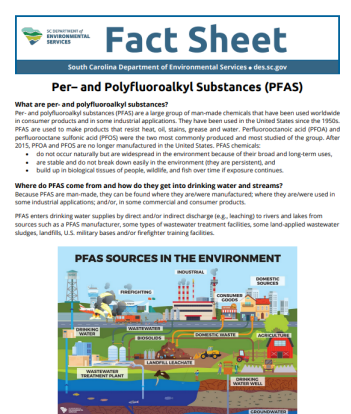
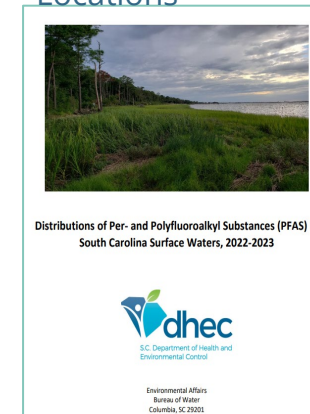
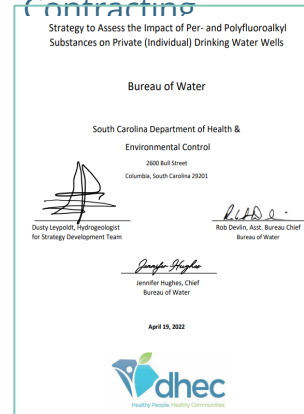
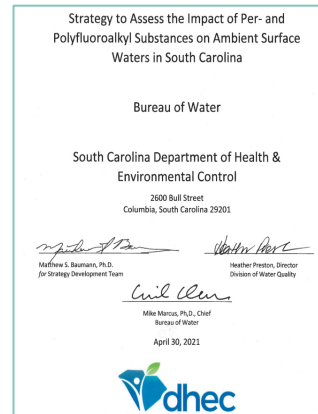
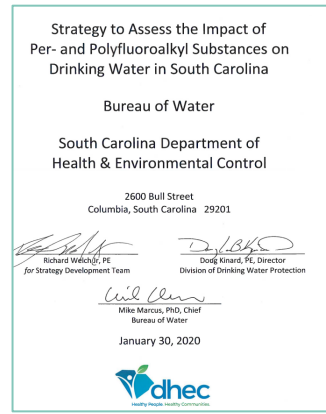
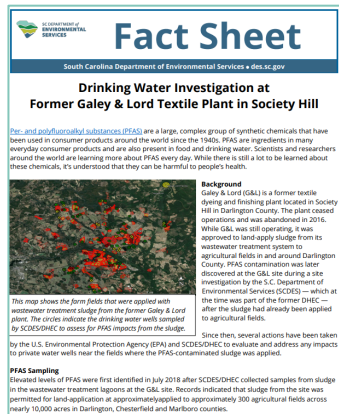
2024 - 2025

FOCUSED ASSESSMENTS BEGIN

On-site Wastewater Study

PFAS Profile Study NTA, TOP, TOF

Well and SW Sampling Continue



Community Drinking Water Systems

Some Observations:

Surface Water Plants (56 plants)

Analyte	# Over MCL	Max concentration (ng/L)
PFOA	13	12
PFOS	24	16
PFNA	0	Non Detect
PFHxS	0	5
HFPO-DA	0	5
Hazard Index	0	0.5

Groundwater Wells (352 systems with 870 wells)

Analyte	# Over MCL	Max concentration (ng/L)
PFOA	35	220
PFOS	29	33
PFNA	0	5.4
PFHxS	4	380
HFPO-DA	0	2.8
Hazard Index	3	42

**Page last updated 4/17/2024*

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Contracting

Strategy to Assess the Impact of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances on Private (Individual) Drinking Water Wells

Bureau of Water

South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control

2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dusty Laypoint, Hydrogeologist
for Strategy Development Team

Rob Devlin, Asst. Bureau Chief
Bureau of Water

Jennifer Hughes, Chief
Bureau of Water

April 19, 2022



2023

PRIVATE WELL AND LONG-TERM SW SAMPLING

6 Adaptive mgmt. SW investigations

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Distributions of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in South Carolina Surface Waters, 2022-2023



Environmental Affairs
Bureau of Water
Columbia, SC 29201

2024 - 2025

FOCUSED ASSESSMENTS BEGIN

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Fact Sheet

South Carolina Department of Environmental Services • des.sc.gov

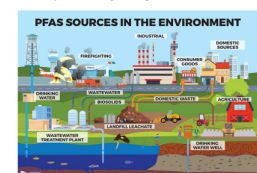
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances?
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of man-made chemicals that have been used worldwide in consumer products and in some industrial applications. They have been used in the United States since the 1950s. PFAS are used to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) were the two most commonly produced and most studied of the group. After 2015, PFOA and PFOS are no longer manufactured in the United States. PFAS chemicals:

- do not occur naturally but are widespread in the environment because of their broad and long-term uses,
- are stable and do not break down easily in the environment (they are persistent), and
- build up in biological tissues of people, wildlife, and fish over time if exposure continues.

Where do PFAS come from and how do they get into drinking water and streams?
Because PFAS are man-made, they can be found where they are/were manufactured, where they are/were used in some industrial applications, and/or, in some commercial and consumer products.

PFAS enters drinking water supplies by direct and/or indirect discharge (e.g., leaching) to rivers and lakes from sources such as a PFAS manufacturer, some types of wastewater treatment facilities, some land-applied wastewater sludge, landfills, U.S. military bases and/or firefighter training facilities.



Fact Sheet
South Carolina Department of Environmental Services • des.sc.gov

Drinking Water Investigation at Former Galey & Lord Textile Plant in Society Hill

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large, complex group of synthetic chemicals that have been used in consumer products around the world since the 1940s. PFAS are ingredients in many everyday consumer products and are also present in food and drinking water. Scientists and researchers around the world are learning more about PFAS every day. While there is still a lot to be learned about these chemicals, it's understood that they can be harmful to people's health.

Background
Galey & Lord (G&L) is a former textile dyeing and finishing plant located in Society Hill in Darlington County. The plant ceased operations and was abandoned in 2016. While G&L was still operating, it was approved to land apply sludge from its wastewater treatment system to agricultural fields in and around Darlington County. PFAS contamination was later discovered at the G&L site during a site investigation by the S.C. Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) — which at the time was part of the former DHEC — after the sludge had already been applied to agricultural fields.

Since then, several actions have been taken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and SCDES/DHEC to evaluate and address any impacts to private water wells near the fields where the PFAS-contaminated sludge was applied.

PFAS Sampling
Elevated levels of PFAS were first identified in July 2018 after SCDES/DHEC collected samples from sludge in the wastewater treatment lagoons at the G&L site. Records indicated that sludge from the site was permitted for land application at approximately 300 agricultural fields across nearly 10,000 acres in Darlington, Chesterfield and Marlboro counties.



Strategy to Assess the Impact of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances on Drinking Water in South Carolina

Bureau of Water

South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control

2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Richard Welch, PE
for Strategy Development Team

Dusty Laypoint, PE, Director
Division of Drinking Water Protection

Matthew S. Baumann, Ph.D.
for Strategy Development Team

Heather Preston, Director
Division of Water Quality

Mike Marcus, Ph.D., Chief
Bureau of Water

January 30, 2020

dhec logo

Strategy to Assess the Impact of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances on Ambient Surface Waters in South Carolina

Bureau of Water

South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control

2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Matthew S. Baumann, Ph.D.
for Strategy Development Team

Heather Preston, Director
Division of Water Quality

Mike Marcus, Ph.D., Chief
Bureau of Water

April 30, 2021

dhec logo

Strategy to Assess the Impact of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances on Private (Individual) Drinking Water Wells

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April 19, 2022

dhec logo

Distributions of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in South Carolina Surface Waters, 2022-2023

dhec logo

Environmental Affairs
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Columbia, SC 29201

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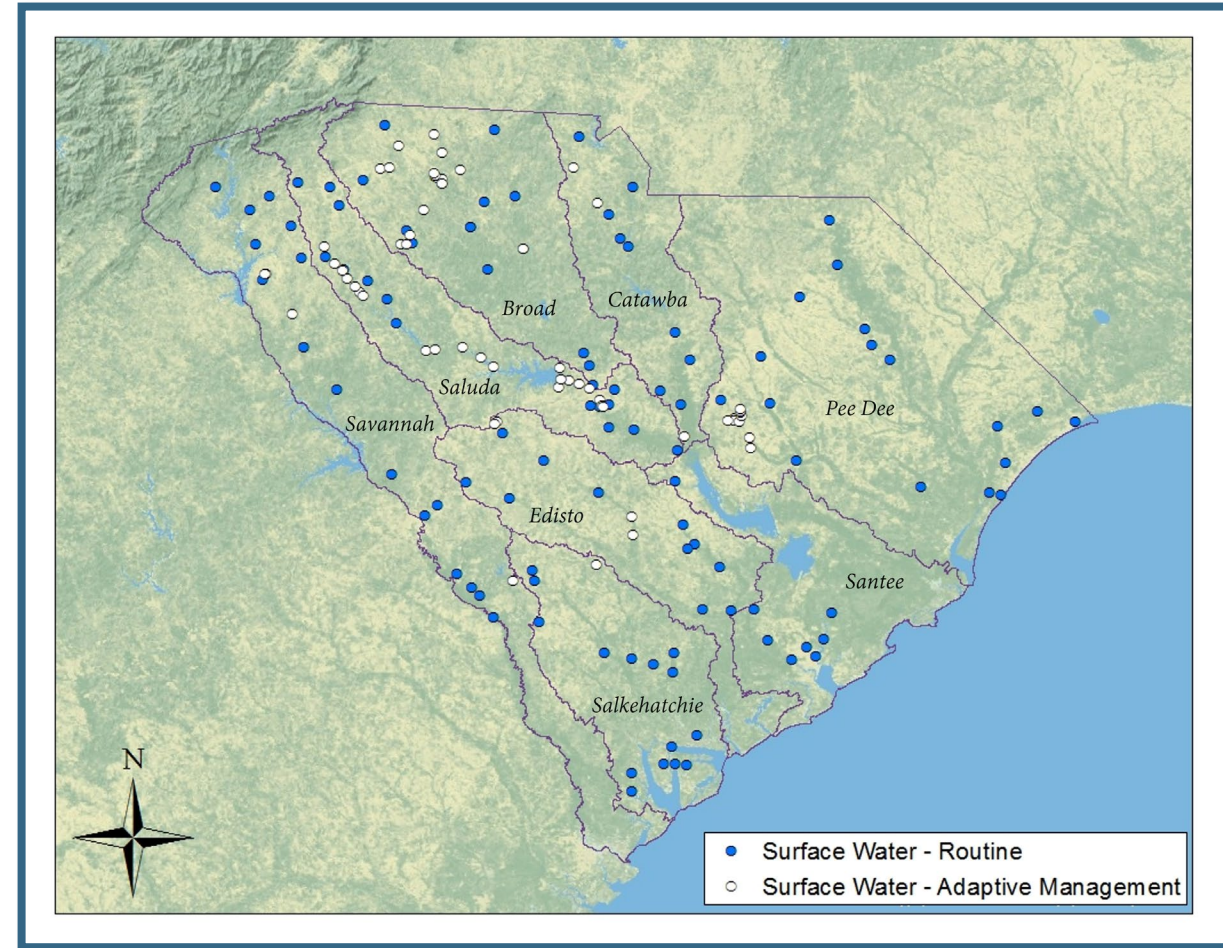
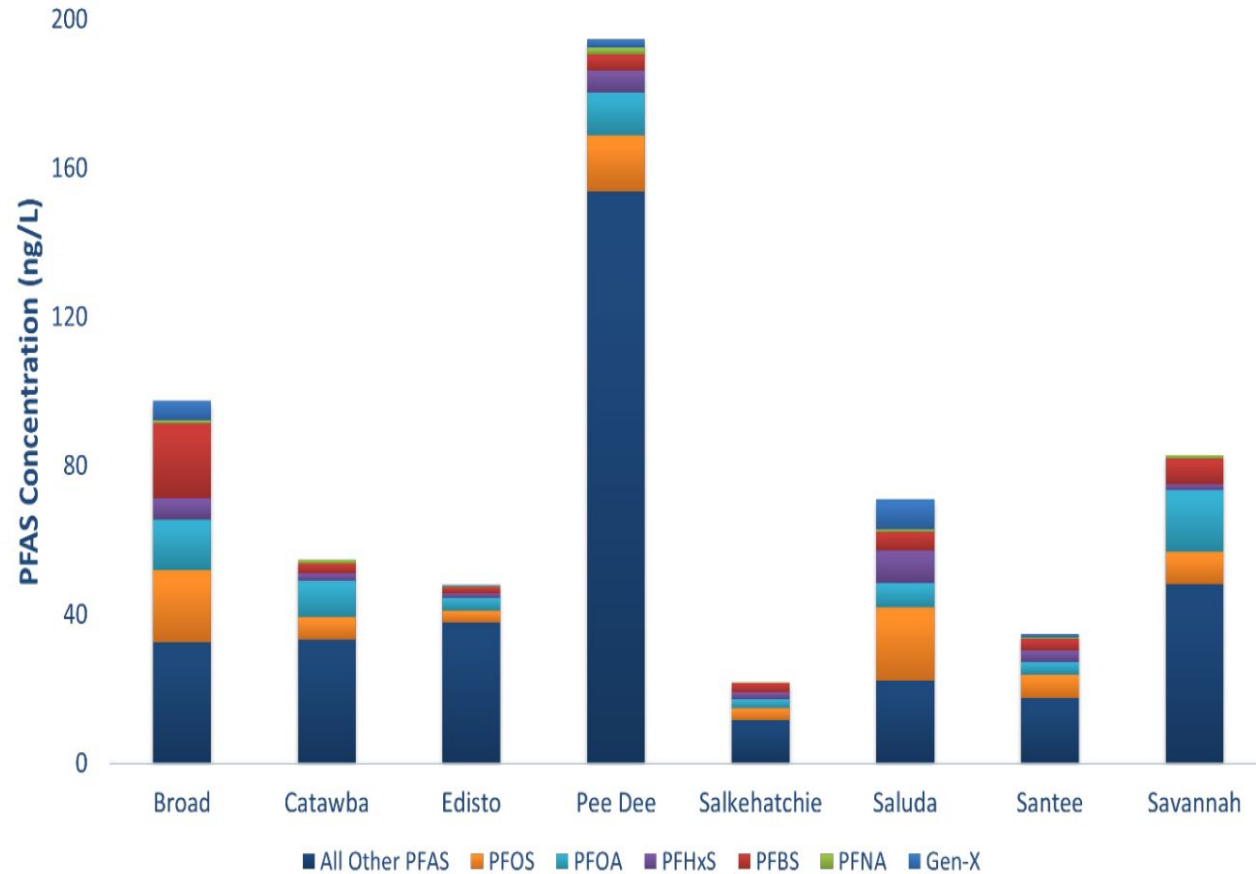
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PFAS SOURCES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Ambient Surface Water PFAS Assessment



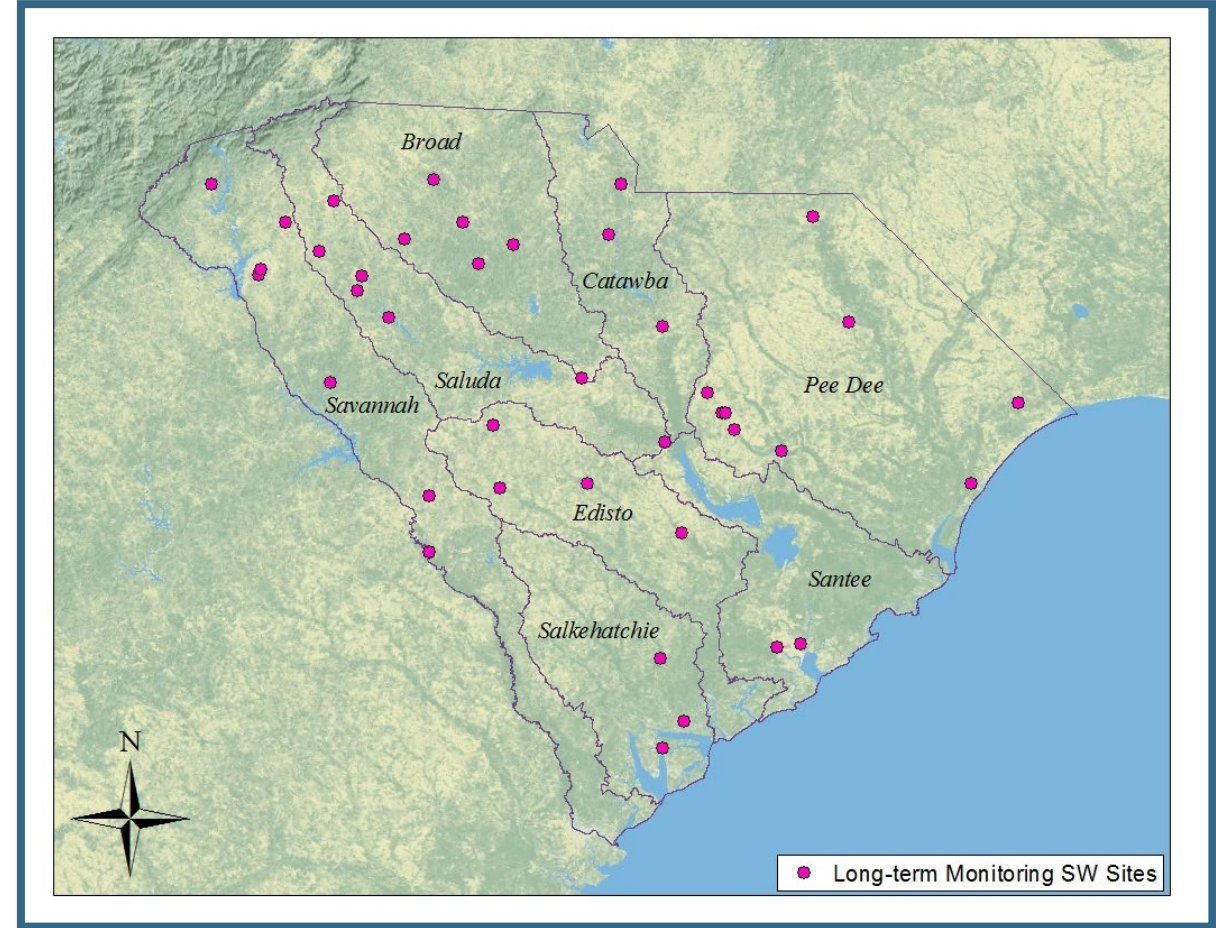
Long-term Ambient Surface Water PFAS Monitoring

2024-2025

Quarterly sampling continues

40 ongoing sampling sites

- Selection of sites from assessment project
- Capture major rivers
- Further characterize areas of interest
- Locations revised as necessary



SCDES PFAS Response Timeline

2018

GALEY & LORD REMOVAL ACTION

First PFAS samples analyzed

Dozens of wells impacted by industrial land application

2019

SHAW AFB SITE INSPECTION HAS PFAS CONCERNS

First public outreach efforts.

Internal PFAS Affinity Group

ITRC Training

PFASs Questions in NPDES APPs

2020

COMMUNITY DRINKING WATER STRATEGY PUBLISHED

408 Water Supply Systems Sampled

SCDES PFAS Website created

First WWTP

Closure requiring PFAS sampling

2021

SURFACE WATER STRATEGY PUBLISHED

Systematic sampling of 48 Watersheds

More than 100 sites sampled quarterly

98 sites added

2022

PRIVATE WELL STRATEGY PUBLISHED

EC Proviso funding \$10m – wells and small systems

Strategy identifies areas of interest

QA and Analytical

Contracting

Strategy to Assess the Impact of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances on Private (Individual) Drinking Water Wells

Bureau of Water

South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control

2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dusty Laypoint, Hydrogeologist
for Strategy Development Team

Rob Devin, Asst. Bureau Chief
Bureau of Water

Jennifer Hughes, Chief
Bureau of Water

April 19, 2022



2023

PRIVATE WELL AND LONG-TERM SW SAMPLING

6 Adaptive mgmt. SW investigations

Outreach focused on areas of interest

40 Long-term SW Locations



Distributions of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in South Carolina Surface Waters, 2022-2023



Environmental Affairs
Bureau of Water
Columbia, SC 29201

2024 - 2025

FOCUSED ASSESSMENTS BEGIN

On-site Wastewater Study

PFAS Profile Study NTA, TOP, TOF

Well and SW Sampling Continue

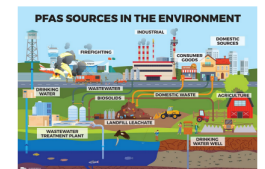
Fact Sheet

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

What are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances?
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of man-made chemicals that have been used worldwide in consumer products and in some industrial applications. They have been used in the United States since the 1950s. PFAS are used to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) were the two most commonly produced and most studied of the group. After 2015, PFOA and PFOS are no longer manufactured in the United States. PFAS chemicals:
• do not occur naturally but are widespread in the environment because of their broad and long-term uses,
• are stable and do not break down easily in the environment (they are persistent), and
• build up in biological tissues of people, wildlife, and fish over time if exposure continues.

Where do PFAS come from and how do they get into drinking water and streams?
Because PFAS are man-made, they can be found where they are/were manufactured, where they are/were used in some industrial applications, and/or in some commercial and consumer products.

PFAS enters drinking water supplies by direct and/or indirect discharge (e.g., leaching) to rivers and lakes from sources such as a PFAS manufacturer, some types of wastewater treatment facilities, some land-applied wastewater sludge, landfills, U.S. military bases and/or firefighter training facilities.



Fact Sheet
South Carolina Department of Environmental Services • des.sc.gov

Drinking Water Investigation at Former Galey & Lord Textile Plant in Society Hill

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large, complex group of synthetic chemicals that have been used in consumer products around the world since the 1940s. PFAS are ingredients in many everyday consumer products and are also present in food and drinking water. Scientists and researchers around the world are learning more about PFAS every day. While there is still a lot to be learned about these chemicals, it's understood that they can be harmful to people's health.

Background
Galey & Lord (G&L) is a former textile dyeing and finishing plant located in Society Hill in Darlington County. The plant ceased operations and was abandoned in 2016. While G&L was still operating, it was approved to land apply sludge from its wastewater treatment system to agricultural fields in and around Darlington County. PFAS contamination was later discovered at the G&L site during a site investigation by the S.C. Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) — after the sludge had already been applied to agricultural fields.

Since then, several actions have been taken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and SCDES/OHCE to evaluate and address any impacts to private water wells near the fields where the PFAS-contaminated sludge was applied.

PFAS Sampling
Elevated levels of PFAS were first identified in July 2018 after SCDES/OHCE collected samples from sludge in the wastewater treatment lagoons at the G&L site. Records indicated that sludge from the site was permitted for land application at approximately 300 agricultural fields across nearly 10,000 acres in Darlington, Chesterfield and Marlboro counties.



Strategy to Assess the Impact of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances on Drinking Water in South Carolina

Bureau of Water

South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control

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January 30, 2020

dhec logo

Strategy to Assess the Impact of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances on Ambient Surface Waters in South Carolina

Bureau of Water

South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control

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Strategy to Assess the Impact of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances on Private (Individual) Drinking Water Wells

Bureau of Water

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April 19, 2022

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Distributions of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in South Carolina Surface Waters, 2022-2023

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Environmental Affairs
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Fact Sheet
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PFAS SOURCES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

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Columbia, SC 29201

Private Well PFAS Assessment



1,227

requests for
PFAS samples
requested
through webpage



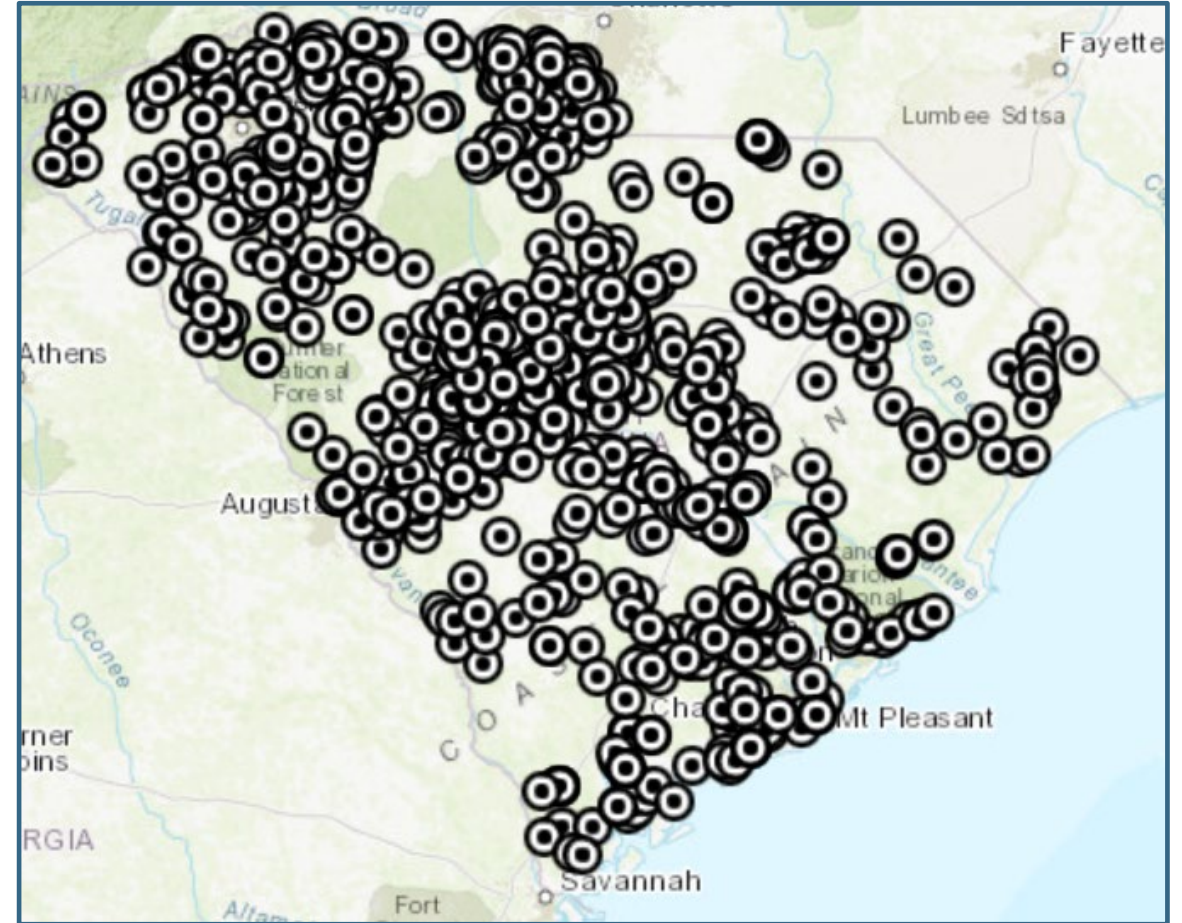
1,010

requests
for PFAS
samples
from
webpage
fulfilled

2022 SC Legislative Budgetary Proviso 34.63
\$10M to Assess Emerging Contaminants

Sample request form available on
agency website beginning in 2023:
des.sc.gov/PFAS

Areas of interest are prioritized



Communications and Outreach

- All results reported directly to well owners with lab reports
- MCL exceedances come with guidance and point-of-use filters
- Statewide media briefings to describe the agency's goals for the project



FREE Private Well Drinking Water PFAS Sampling



Private Well Water PFAS Sampling

SCDES is offering a free service to check for PFAS chemicals in private drinking water wells. If you would like to participate, use the QR code to fill out an application. There will be no cost to you for this service.

RESULTS: SCDES will provide results over the phone or schedule a time to discuss them with you in person.



Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are man-made chemicals that affect our environment through impacted wastewater, landfill leachate, surface water, groundwater and air.

SCDES personnel can be identified by their employee badges.



803-898-2000



PFASInfo@des.sc.gov

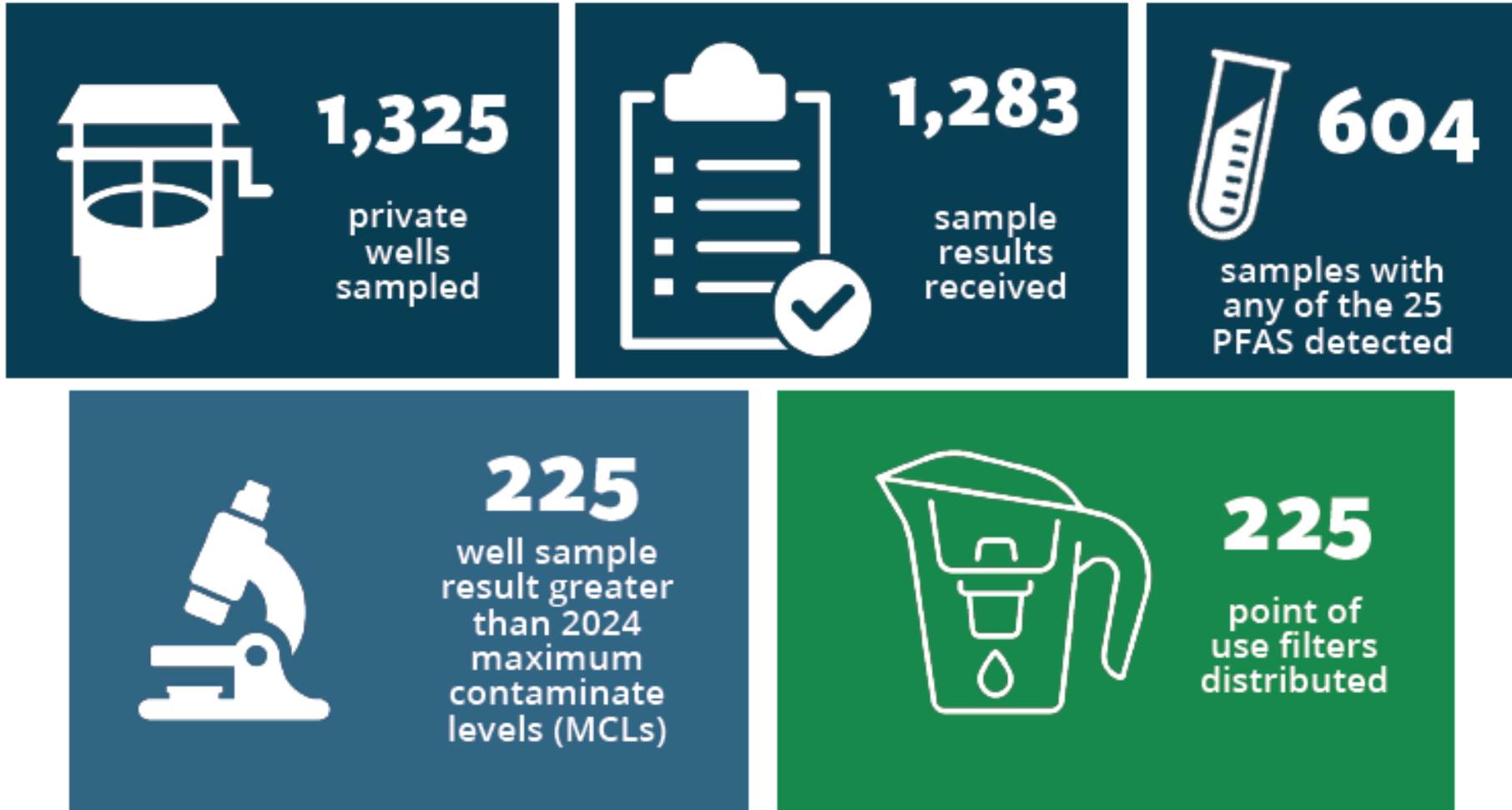


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<http://des.sc.gov>

Private Well Sample Results



"State System" Well Sample Results



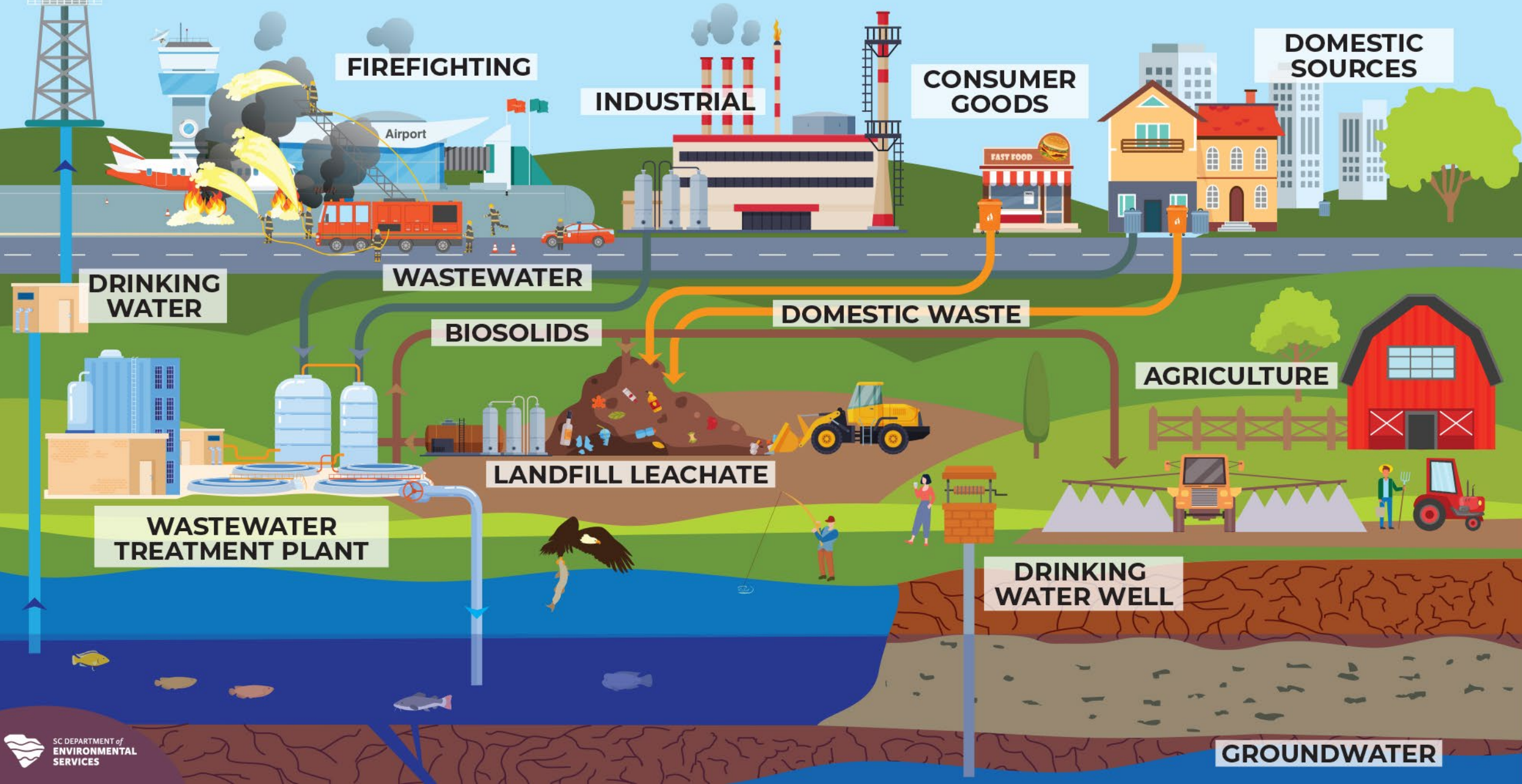
13
small "state-
regulated"
system wells
sampled

samples with
PFAS detected

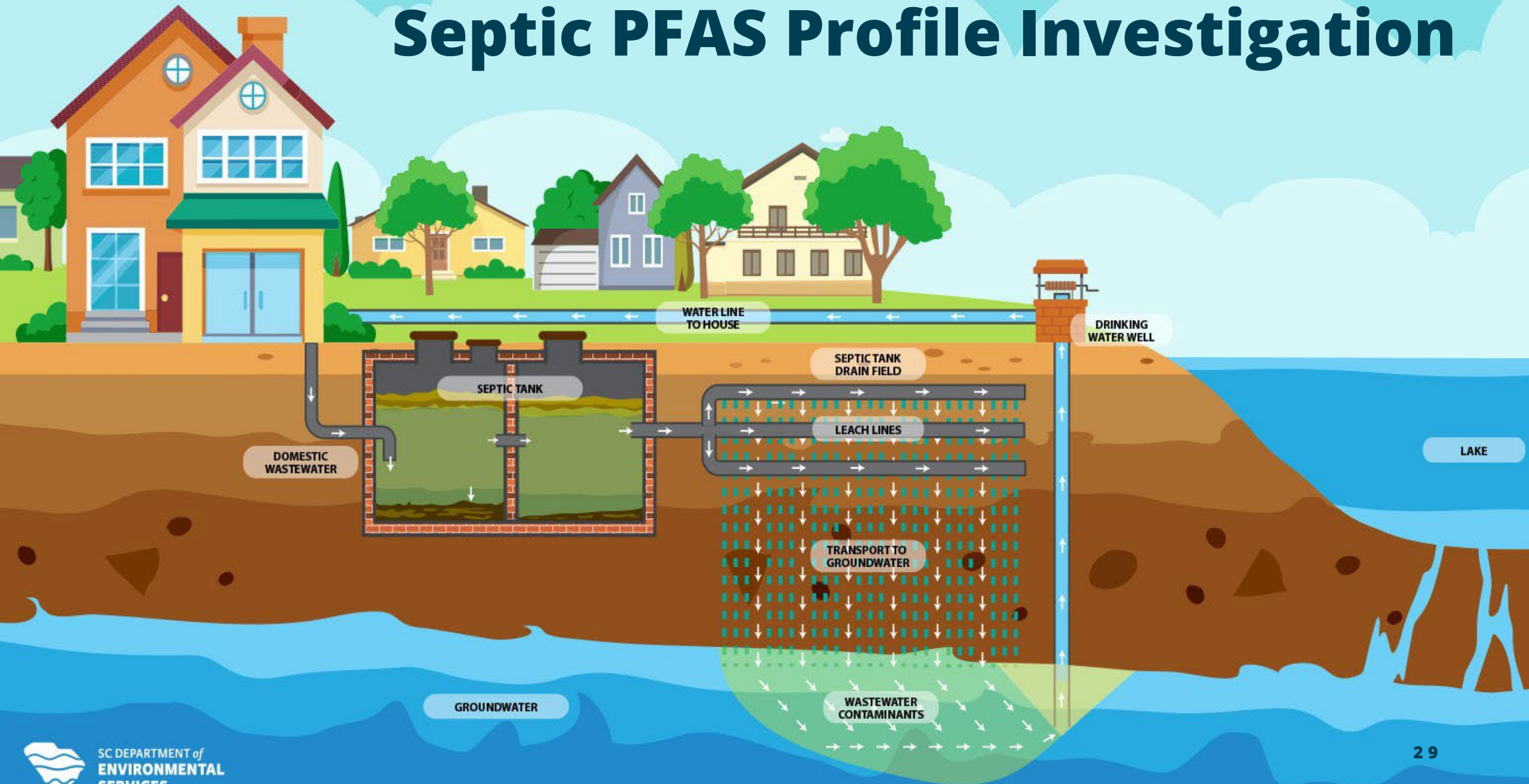
8

3
well sample
results greater
than MCLs

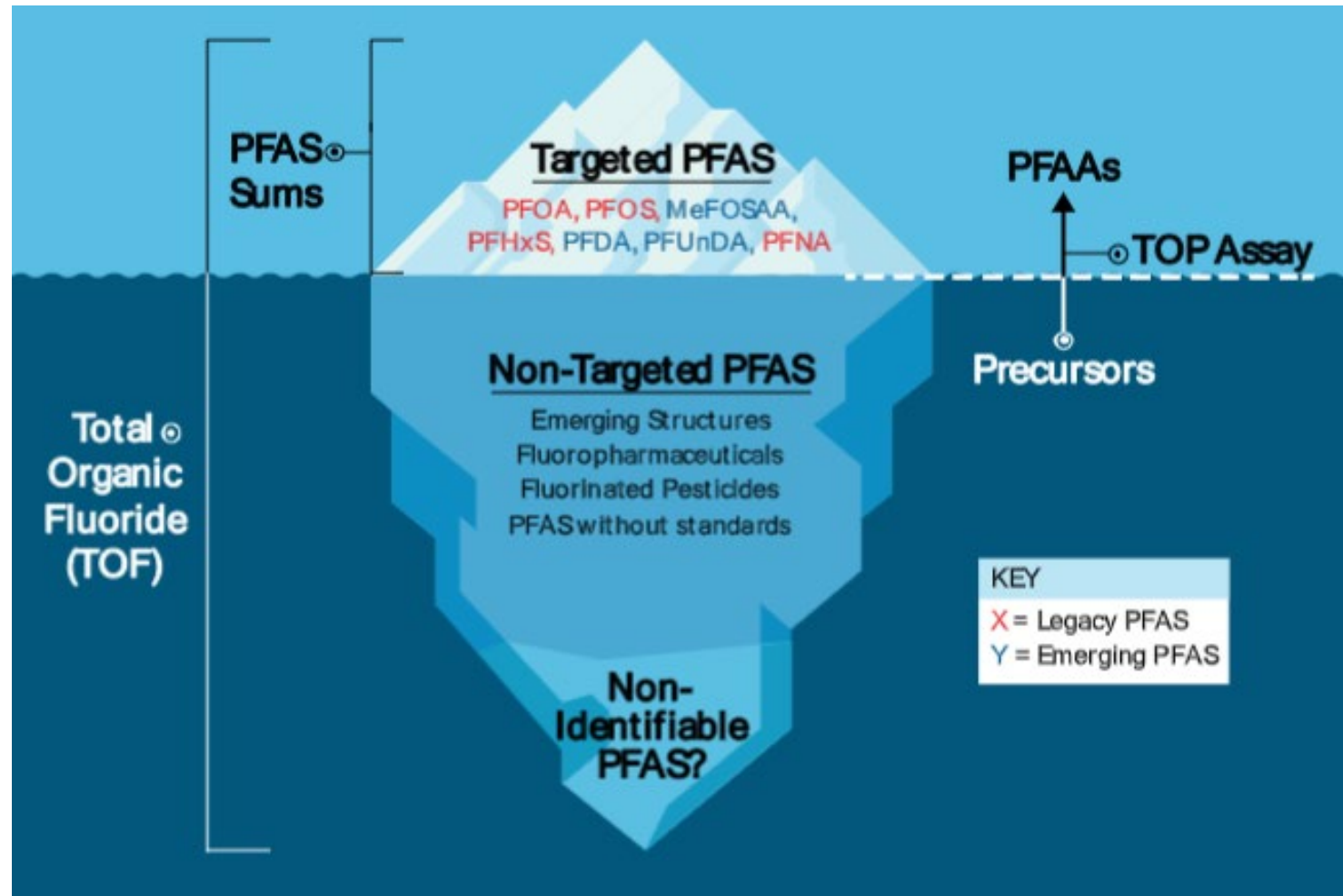
PFAS SOURCES IN THE ENVIRONMENT



Septic PFAS Profile Investigation



What else are we looking for ?



From: Manz 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmeasuresciau.4c00052>

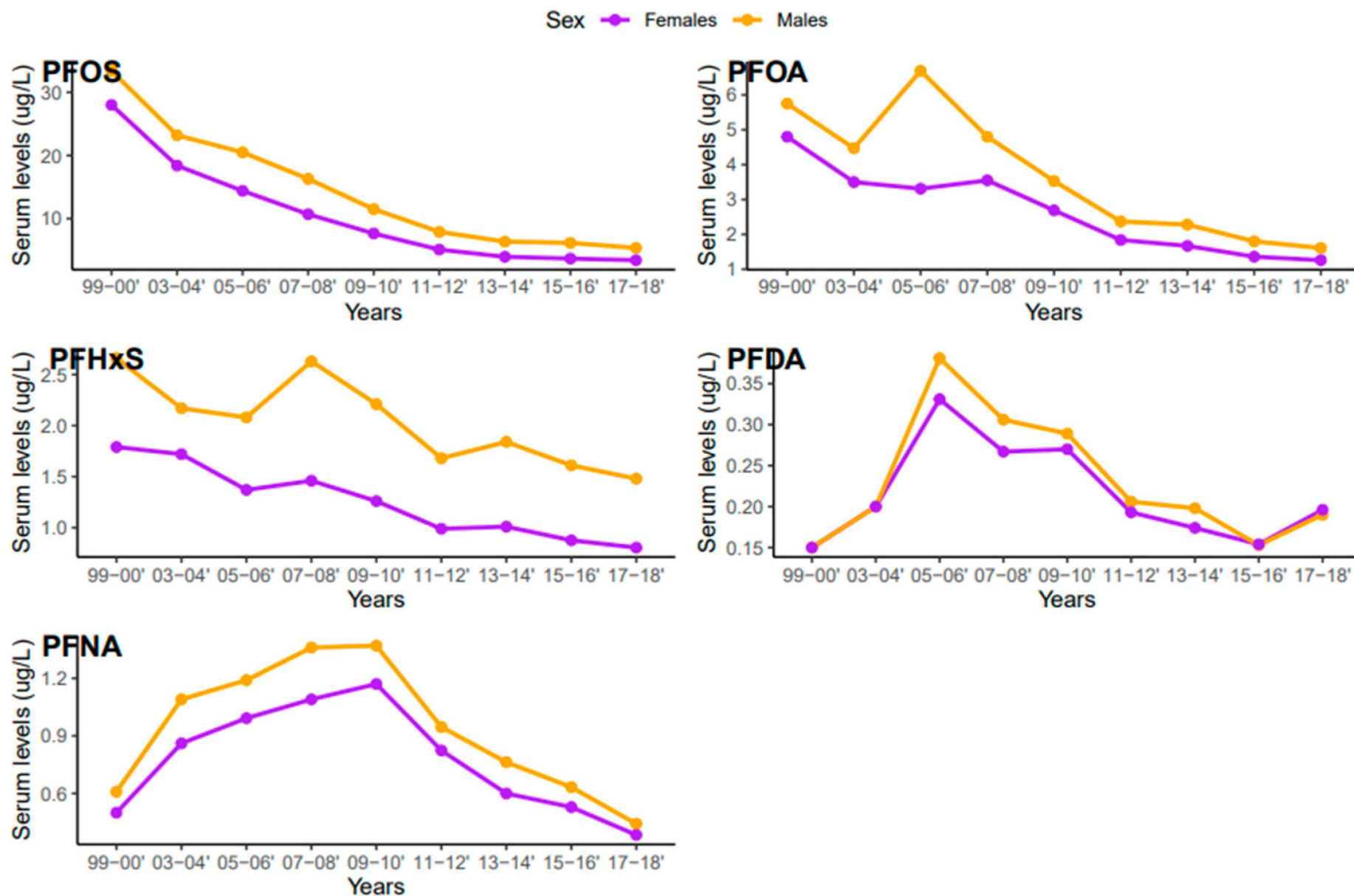
Future Directions

- Continue Private Well and Long-term Surface Water sampling
- Work with partners to improve drinking water quality
- Attempt to identify differences in PFAS Signatures
- Analyze existing data sources to identify further areas of interest
- Continue public outreach and PFAS exposure reduction efforts
- Stay informed of ongoing PFAS research developments

Trends in Serum Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance (PFAS) Concentrations in Teenagers and Adults, 1999–2018 NHANES



Nilisha Khadgi Sonnenberg, Akinloye Emmanuel Ojewole, Catherine Oluwalopeye Ojewole, Otite Precious Lucky
and Joseph Kusi *





SC DEPARTMENT of
**ENVIRONMENTAL
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Dusty Leypoldt, Matt Baumann, Coy Watts, Carolyn
Moores, Will Cathcart, and *especially* Sandra Snyder

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