

UPPER POTOMAC RIVERKEEPER®

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HB1190 Pesticides – PFAS Chemical – Prohibitions
Health and Government Operations
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FAVORABLE

Potomac Riverkeeper Network: *Our mission is to protect the public’s right to clean water in the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers and their tributaries. We stop pollution to enhance the safety of our drinking water, protect healthy river habitats, and enhance public use and enjoyment.*

PFAS is a class of now 15,000 chemical compounds that are considered “forever” pollutants because they do not break down easily in the environment and can bioaccumulate in all living species. EPA has acknowledged the pollution concern of many of the PFAS compounds by establishing proposed drinking water standards, potential waste load allocations and listing on the list of toxic chemicals. However, PFAS compounds are still used in many products that we use every day and used in our environment. One of these products are pesticides. HB1190 is a logical path to stopping one of the sources of PFAS that pollute our rivers, our land and our families.

- In 2022, 113 Waterkeeper groups sampled 114 waterways in 34 states and DC; where 83% of the waterways tested had significant levels of PFAS.
- Stormwater is the number one route of pollution impacting the Chesapeake Bay. Pesticides that include PFAS are applied to all lands including agriculture, urban and rural communities. With climate change, more pollutants from the land are washed into our streams.
- PFAS is accumulating in fish species in Maryland streams from discharges and stormwater runoff. Maryland Department of the Environment recently released one of the largest number of sites with fish consumption advisories for PFAS in the US.

Waterkeeper PFAS Testing Results Showed Rural Streams Polluted the Most By PFAS

Waterkeeper programs across the US contributed to one of the largest water quality monitoring projects conducted by a group of environmental organizations to educate the public on the wide spread problem of PFAS pollution in our rivers and streams. Out of 34 states tested, 29 states had measured significant levels of one or more of the 35 PFAS compounds tested. The locations of each site range from urban industrial areas to streams running through rural agricultural lands. Some locations had an identifiable source like a military base or manufacturing facility; however, most sample locations comprised of rural lands where stormwater is the largest contributor of pollution to those rivers. Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland had some of the highest levels of PFAS pollution with Piscataway creek in Maryland at the top.



Upper Potomac Riverkeeper is a branch of Potomac Riverkeeper Network,
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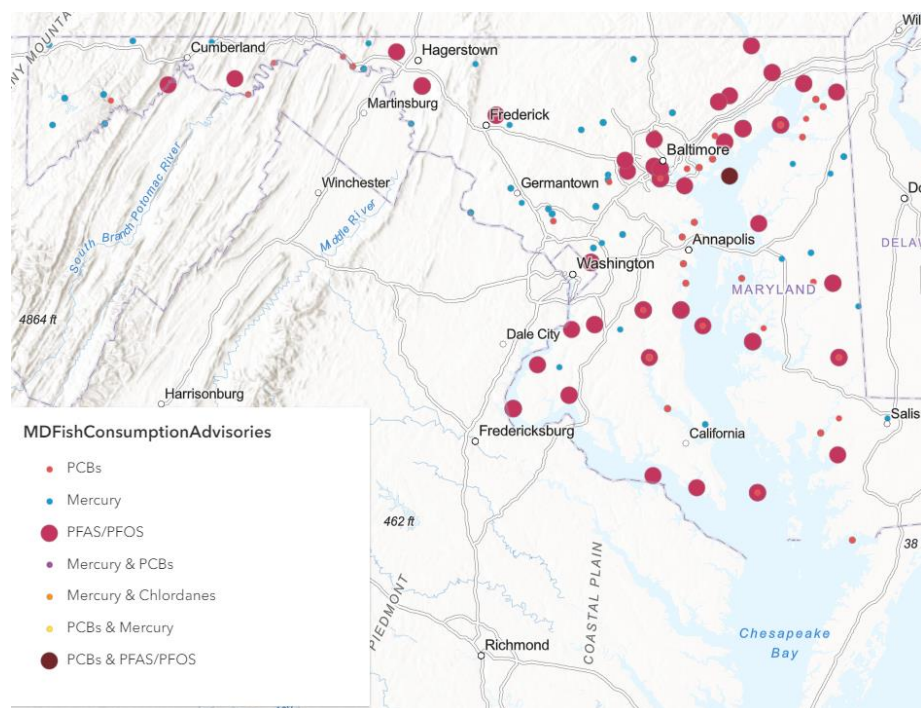


Chesapeake Bay Program Says That 84% of the Tidal Streams are Impaired by Toxic Chemicals

Stormwater pollution has long been recognized by the Bay Program as being the leading cause of Chesapeake Bay's health decline. The decline has been attributed to excess nutrients and sediment. However, while these pollutants are being washed into the Bay and into all the rivers and streams connected to the Bay, other pollutants are carried along with that same stormwater. The Chesapeake Bay Program states on their website that the 84% impaired tidal streams are polluted mostly by pesticides. The Bay Program recently sponsored a Toxic Contaminate Workshop focusing on PFAS chemicals in the Bay. One recognized source highlighted in the workshop by several federal and state scientists was PFAS used in Pesticides.

Maryland Issued Fish Consumption Advisories for PFAS at 40 Locations Across the State

PFAS is a pollutant that can bioaccumulate in most living organisms. Fish are much more susceptible to increased levels of PFAS that can be 10s of 1000s times higher than the EPA recommended limits for drinking water. Maryland concluded a comprehensive study on PFAS in 15 different fish species at 40 popular locations for anglers and subsistence fishing communities, with 80% of the locations in rural or agricultural areas with limited industrial sources of PFAS.



Since we know that around 1,000 of the 14,000 pesticides registered for sale in Maryland annually, have PFAS as an active ingredient, we can simply reduce PFAS exposure by stopping the sale of these known PFAS pesticides. This bill will be a reasonable and important step towards protecting the health and welfare of Marylanders, our environment, our fish and wildlife. Action is necessary to fill the void caused by a slow-moving federal government. It's common sense to stop selling a known toxic agent that is being liberally applied in settings throughout the state – especially when there are known replacements for every use.

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