



# Moyer's Landfill Superfund Site Community Update | June 2023

## Join us for a public availability session!

EPA, PADEP, and ATSDR\* will host a public availability session on June 29, 2023. EPA will begin a short presentation to update the community at 6:30pm. Please feel free to arrive earlier to talk to our team one-on-one!

**Lower Providence  
Community Library**  
50 Parklane Drive  
Eagleview, PA 19403

**Thursday, June 29  
6:00 - 8:00pm**

## Can't make it in person?

Join us online using the Teams app or call in on a phone line. Please visit: [epa.gov/superfund/Moyers](https://www.epa.gov/superfund/Moyers) for detailed instructions.

To join via phone, please call the phone number and enter the Conference ID number when prompted. EPA presentation materials will be available on the website in advance of the meeting. Participants calling in will also have opportunities to ask questions.

**Phone line: (484) 352-3221**  
**Conference ID: 593 365 412#**

\*ATSDR is the *Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry*, an arm of the Centers for Disease Control. They can share information related to health questions.

## Site Update

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) performed leachate sampling at the site during the summer and fall of 2022. Leachate is the liquid that drains or 'leaches' from a landfill. Sample results found *Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances* (PFAS), which are man-made chemicals, in the leachate at the site. The landfill's leachate is collected and treated at the local sewage treatment facility. Please visit: [www.epa.gov/PFAS](https://www.epa.gov/PFAS) for more information about PFAS.

EPA sampled 15 residential private wells for PFAS during the first week of May 2023. EPA focused on wells that were nearest to the landfill. EPA also took samples from the nearby creeks on May 11, 2023.

## Sample Results

On June 1, 2023, EPA received preliminary results of the residential well samples. The preliminary results showed that some homes near the landfill had PFAS concentrations above the PADEP and/or EPA action levels. On June 2, EPA and PADEP delivered bottled water to those homes. EPA will continue to evaluate and confirm the preliminary results and will continue to work with the impacted property owners and the larger community.

## Contact information

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## Frequently Asked Questions

### What will EPA and PADEP do for affected homes?

EPA and PADEP will continue to provide bottled water to homes with PFAS concentrations above EPA and/or PADEP action levels in their private drinking water wells. In the near future, EPA will be able to move forward with installing water filtration units at affected homes that are currently receiving bottled water.

### How did EPA decide where to sample in May 2023?

EPA began this investigation because PADEP found PFAS in the leachate collection system at the landfill. EPA wanted to determine if residential private wells in the area were impacted by PFAS contamination. The focus for the May 2023 sampling was to include homes close to the landfill site that use **residential private wells**.

EPA continues to seek access at additional properties within the study area. If you were not contacted by EPA and you use **residential private well water**, you may be outside the initial study area. However, we encourage you to reach out to the site contacts to determine if you should be sampled.

### What about residents who use public water?

Two **public water** suppliers serve the initial study area near Moyers Landfill. They are Audubon Water and PA American-Norristown Water. Pennsylvania's Safe Drinking Water PFAS Maximum Contaminant Level Rule, finalized on January 14, 2023, requires **public water systems** in Pennsylvania to sample for PFOA and PFOS starting in early 2024. Preliminary results from the two public water systems supplying water near Moyers show that results are below the state Maximum Contaminant Levels for PFOA and PFOS. Additionally, Audubon Water may move forward with additional sampling before the 2024 sampling requirement.

### How does PFAS get into the body, and what are the potential health risks?

The primary way PFAS get into the body is through drinking water, eating food and using commercial products. Studies show that only a small amount of PFAS can get into your body from skin contact with water containing PFAS. Most PFAS are not volatile, meaning they do not evaporate from water into the air. Showering or washing dishes in water with PFAS should not increase your exposure.

Studies also show that most people in the United States have been exposed to PFAS. This is due to its widespread production and use, persistence in the environment, and its ability to move in water. Studies about the potential for PFAS exposure through air particulates are ongoing.

There are various potential health risks with drinking water with high levels of PFAS over time. Scientists are still learning about the health effects of exposures to mixtures of different PFAS. For more information about PFAS and how it can affect your health, please visit: [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html)

### Are there concerns about soils and gardens?

EPA's priority is understanding the nature and extent of PFAS in groundwater and potential impacts. Soil from the landfill is likely not moving towards residential yards. The soil found in residential yards is fill from a different source. Soil surrounding the landfill should not be affected by the landfill site.

The science is evolving about PFAS uptake in plants. PFAS may affect your garden plants grown in soil or water containing PFAS. The amount of PFAS that builds up in plants depends on various factors. These factors include the type of plant, PFAS compound, soil type, and PFAS concentration in the soil or water. Eating vegetables that may contain PFAS is less of an exposure risk compared to drinking water with high levels of PFAS.

## Frequently Asked Questions, Continued

### What's next for the site?

EPA will install monitoring wells in Summer 2023 to better understand the investigation area. This will help evaluate the extent of PFAS compounds in the groundwater near the site. EPA will also install carbon filters on homes showing elevated PFAS levels in their residential well sampling results.

### What is the history of the site?

A municipal landfill operated at the 65-acre site from the early 1940s until April 1981. The landfill accepted municipal waste, sewage, and industrial sludges. EPA added the site to the Superfund Program's National Priorities List on September 8, 1983. Data following the cleanup showed that the levels of volatile organic compounds and metals met the cleanup goals. EPA deleted the site from the National Priorities List on May 27, 2014.

PFAS was not identified as a contaminant at the site when active cleanup was taking place because testing for PFAS was not required and information regarding the compound was largely unknown at the time. The science around PFAS is evolving. EPA continues to study PFAS to understand and improve ways to protect human health and the environment from this contaminant. Please visit [www.epa.gov/superfund/Moyers](https://www.epa.gov/superfund/Moyers) or scan the QR code for more information about the site.

