



PFAS in Chesapeake Bay Watershed:  
Summary of Sampling and Analysis  
Methods from Inventory

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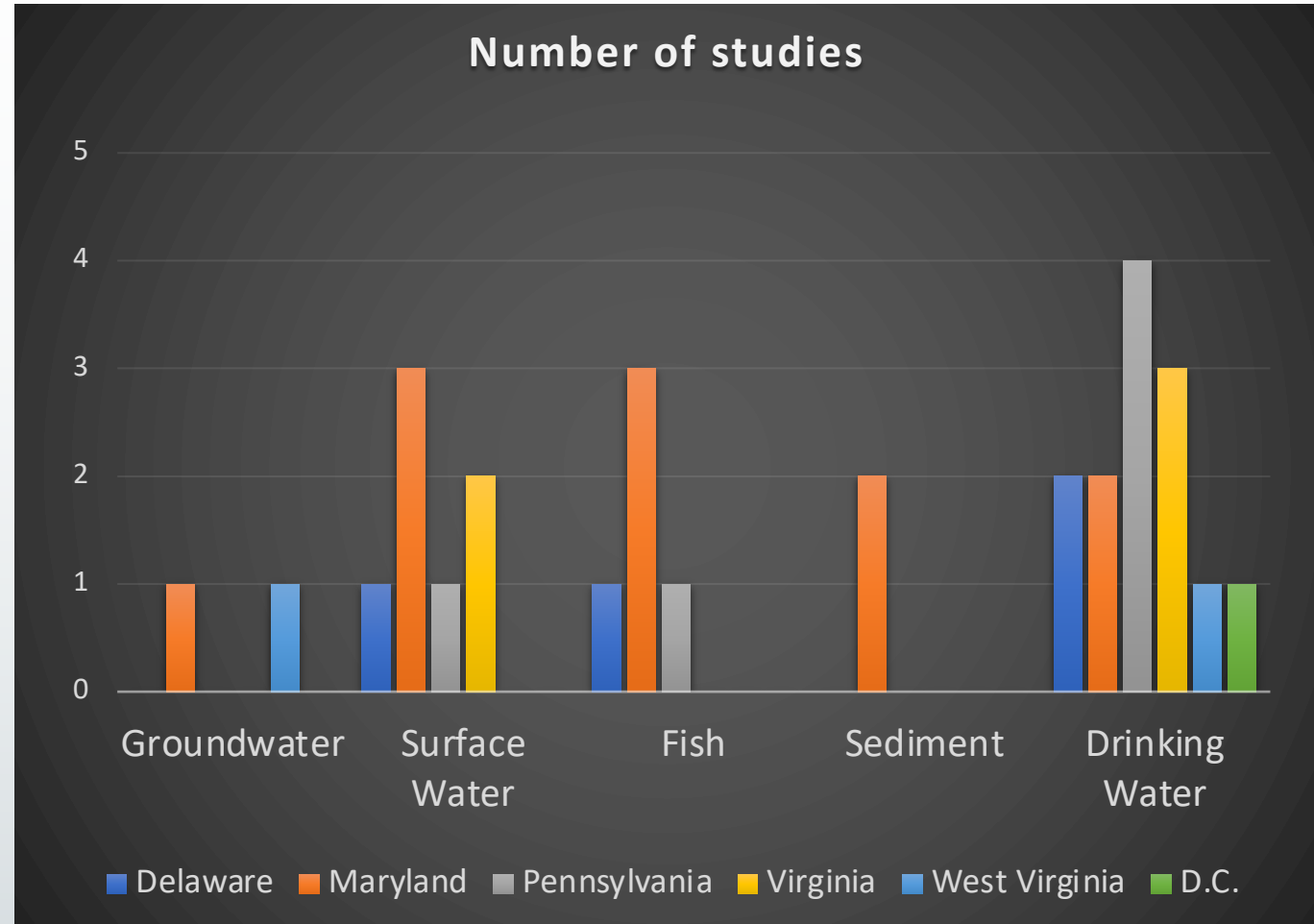
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# Inventory – Sample Types and Frequency

- Drinking water and surface water primary focus of sampling efforts.
- Most report one-time sampling to date with a phased approach planned.
- Some frequent monitoring in determined hotspots.
- Temporal studies in surface water are planned in some states.



# Inventory – Sampling Methods

- Surface-water grab samples except one study in Pennsylvania that collected grab samples and time-averaged passive samples (speaker J. Duris)
- Fish samples, Maryland (MDE) – filet composites for a minimum of 5 different fish of each species targeted; minimum wet weight composite of 10 gram, and the smallest fish in the sample must be within 75% of the total length of the largest fish in the composite. (speaker A. Laliberte)
- Oyster samples, Maryland (MDE) – composite of 12 oysters (market-size) with oyster meats+ liquor, plus a composite of 12 oysters with the oyster meat only
- Fish samples, Chesapeake watershed (USGS) – adult smallmouth bass, plasma (speaker H. Walsh)
- Delaware River study – filet composites (5 each) for 2 tidal species, white perch and channel catfish, and 2 nontidal species, smallmouth bass and white sucker; fish of similar weight and length (R. MacGillivray)

# Inventory – Analytical Methods

- Drinking water – 2 to 20 PFAS compounds, EPA Method 537.1 or EPA Method 533
- Surface water – 14 to 33 PFAS compounds, similar to EPA Method 533, or SGS AXYS Method
- One reported total oxidizable precursor (TOP) analysis (Pennsylvania)
- Laboratories – State labs or contract labs, including Alpha Analytical, SGS AXYS
- Fish analysis through SGS AXYS