



Infrastructure  
and Environment

Gouvernement d'Jèrri

# Water Quality & Safety Programme

Public Meeting – 17<sup>th</sup> December 2025

# Agenda



ITEM	TIME
Welcome and Programme update - Kelly Whitehead, Group Director for Regulation	18:00
Presentation of interim phase 2 draft for Report 4 – PFAS Scientific Advisory Panel	18:05
Questions for the Panel	18:35
Close	19:30



# Welcome

## Introductions

- Independent PFAS Scientific Advisory Panel: Dr. Steve Hajioff, Prof. Ian Cousins, Dr. Tony Fletcher

## We welcome your feedback and questions

- [regulationenquiries@gov.je](mailto:regulationenquiries@gov.je)
- [pfaspanel@gov.je](mailto:pfaspanel@gov.je)

## Meeting Minutes available and copies of reports

- Visit [gov.je/pfas](http://gov.je/pfas)

## PFAS contact list

- To be included in updates and public meetings notifications, send a request through to [regulationenquiries@gov.je](mailto:regulationenquiries@gov.je)

# Programme Updates



- This is the second stage of the Independent PFAS Scientific Advisory Panel's draft Report Four. The final draft report will be presented in March 2026.
- The focus of this phase is on PFAS in food, soil, environmental waters and PFAS destruction and small-scale water supplies.
- The Minister for the Environment will now consider the Panel's recommendations and issue a formal Government response in February 2026.
- This evening is an opportunity for questions and answers with the Panel, rather than for prepared statements to be read out.
- Please respect the time of others by keeping questions focused so as many people as possible can take part.



# PFAS in Jersey



**Dr Steve Hajioff**

**Chair of the PFAS Scientific Advisory Panel**



# PFAS Panel



**Independent Chair - Dr Steve Hajioff**

**PFAS and environment - Prof. Ian Cousins**

**PFAS and health - Dr Tony Fletcher**



## Purpose of the panel

To coordinate and provide expert advice on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) issues to enable an effective and evidenced based approach to decision-making, enabling a sound and informed response to PFAS matters on the Island.



# Panel reports

1. Review of therapeutic phlebotomy (i.e. having blood taken to reduce PFAS levels)
2. Assessment of the impact of PFAS exposure on health
3. Clinical interventions, biomonitoring, PFAS blood testing and re-testing
4. Environmental management
5. An update on the reports reviewing any additional evidence available



## Report 4 stages

1. Interim report on the treatment of freshwater at scale for human consumption
2. **Interim report on PFAS and PFAS management in food, sludge and slurry, borehole water supplies etc**
3. Final report



# Approach

- ▶ Being led by evidence
- ▶ Working through consensus
- ▶ Involving experts by experience and subject matter experts
- ▶ Public involvement throughout the process
- ▶ Default to meetings being in public
- ▶ Ability to work in private where there is a need for confidentiality
- ▶ Regular engagement with key stakeholders in addition to panel meetings
- ▶ No surprises



## Key sources of information for the report

- Review and analysis of scientific literature
- Testimony from experts by experience
- Evidence from subject matter experts



# Second Islander input period for Report 4

A five week Islander input period starts now

We are inviting your feedback on:

- The content and recommendations in the report
- Whether or not you agree with the recommendations
- Any further questions and concerns you wish to raise

Please email [PFASpanel@gov.je](mailto:PFASpanel@gov.je) with your comments by 21st January



# Interim report 2: Evidence reviewed by the Panel

- Five literature reviews
- 9 subject matter experts gave evidence, including:
  - Thorhallur Halldórsson, Faculty of Food Science and Nutrition, University of Iceland
  - Leo Yeung, Örebro University
  - Irina Gyllenhammar, Swedish Food Agency
  - Ida Hallberg, veterinarian and researcher
  - Jelena Rejanovic, Catalan Institute for Water Research in Girona, Spain
  - Steven Chow, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology in Zurich, Switzerland.
  - Linda Lee, Purdue University
  - Michel Hubert, Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI)
  - David Andrews, Environmental Working Group (EWG)
- Local evidence from:
  - La Collette Energy Recovery Facility
  - La Collette Clinical Waste Incinerator
  - Waste Disposal Cells at La Collette
  - Bellozanne Valley Wastewater Treatment Works

## Interim report 2

### Recommendations:

- **Agricultural land and sensitive land such as water abstraction areas should not be considered to be PFAS affected unless they contain a sum of four PFAS (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA) that exceeds 4 µg/kg dry weight.**
- **Residential, recreational and industrial land should not be considered to be PFAS affected unless they contain a sum of four PFAS (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA) that exceeds 8 µg/kg dry matter.**
- **If land other than agricultural, sensitive, residential, recreational or industrial has or a sum of four PFAS (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA) that exceeds 20 µg/kg dry matter, the source of contamination should be identified and remediation considered.**
- **Where land meets the relevant threshold for being PFAS affected, a risk assessment should be undertaken to clarify appropriate land management and usage, testing and retesting schedules of land or any products from that land, and any further source investigation or remediation.**
- **If surface or ground waters that are not to be used for drinking water production are found to have a sum of four PFAS (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA) that exceeds 10 ng/L, the source of that contamination should be identified and mitigation considered.**
- **When treating water or soil or when destroying PFAS-contaminated materials, only interventions with a technology readiness level (TRL) of 8 or above should be considered. Those include soil washing and immobilisation for soils; pump-and-treat with GAC/IX for plumes; and GAC/IX (and foam fractionation/RO/NF depending on setting) as principal water treatments and thermal destruction of resulting concentrates.**
- **For all interventions, plan for end of life and total PFAS pathway at the design stage.**
- **Biosolids should only be applied to land when the level of PFAS in that land is below the contamination threshold for that particular land type and will not be raised above that threshold by the application of biosolids.**

## Interim report 2

### Recommendations (cont):

- ▶ Consideration should be given to the longer-term management of biosolids using destruction technologies. It is likely that this will require additional infrastructure.
- ▶ Use incineration as the primary PFAS destruction route for contaminated activated carbon or ion exchange resins.
- ▶ Use hazardous waste landfill solely as last resort containment for small volumes, such as post-incineration ash, and not bulk soils or biosolids
- ▶ Soil washing may be appropriate for contamination hotspots; for lower contamination areas, containment should be considered when appropriate
- ▶ Where a borehole or a well supplies drinking water to multiple premises, the owner of the supply should consider applying a standard of 4 ng/L for the simple sum of four PFAS (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA) and/or 10 ng/L for the sum of forty-eight measurable PFAS.
- ▶ For a borehole or well that supplies a single household, public authorities should make available information on different potential treatment options that the owner may wish to consider. That information should include the relative strengths and weaknesses and the necessary maintenance.
- ▶ If a household is considering in-home water treatment for PFAS, generally speaking, multistage processes are more effective and efficient than single stage filter jugs (although more expensive). It is important to adhere to the maintenance and replacement schedules of any given product.
- ▶ Public authorities should make available information on the strengths and weaknesses of in home treatment options; drawing on reports such as that of the Environmental Working Group and the North Carolina field study.



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# Questions and comments

