Community Report Back

Residential Soil Lead + Arsenic Levels Near Durham's Contaminated Parks

6 April 2026

North Carolina Conservation Network

Duke SUPERFUND Research Center
Early Life Exposures, Later Life Consequences

North Carolina ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE NETWORK

CHHE

TOXIC FREE NC

CITY OF DURHAM

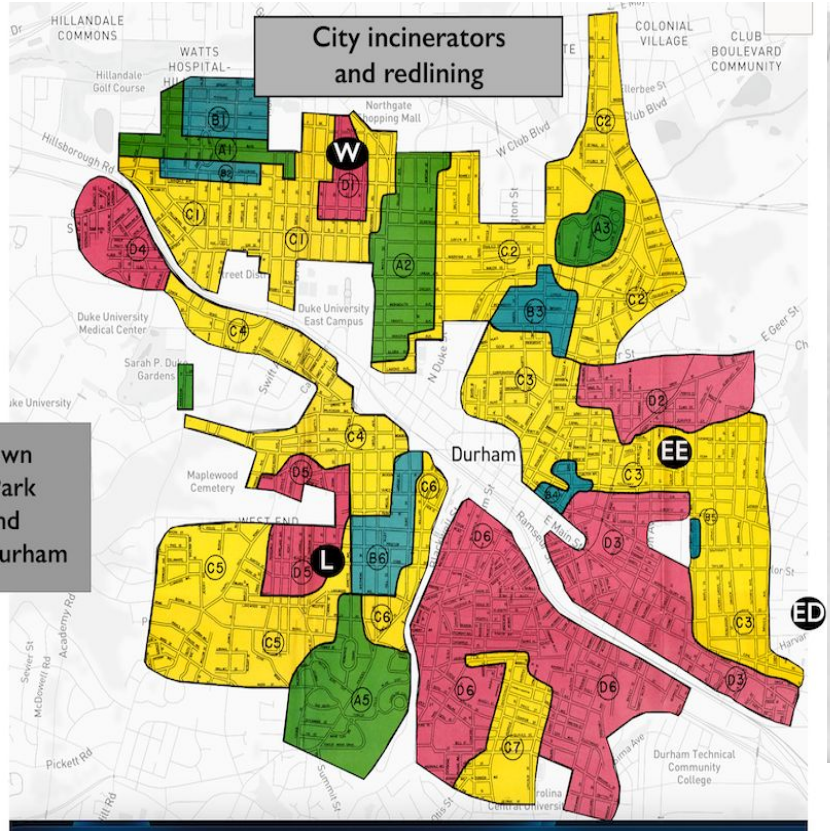
DURHAM DPR Parks & Recreation

NCCentral UNIVERSITY

Tonight's Agenda

- Welcome
- Historical Context
- What are Soil SHOPs?
- What we did: Testing for Metals Using a Portable XRF
- What we found: Results and Neighborhood Trends
- Next steps for individuals
- Next steps for the City/DPR
- Survey
- Questions

Historic Background



Walltown
Lyon Park
East End
East Durham

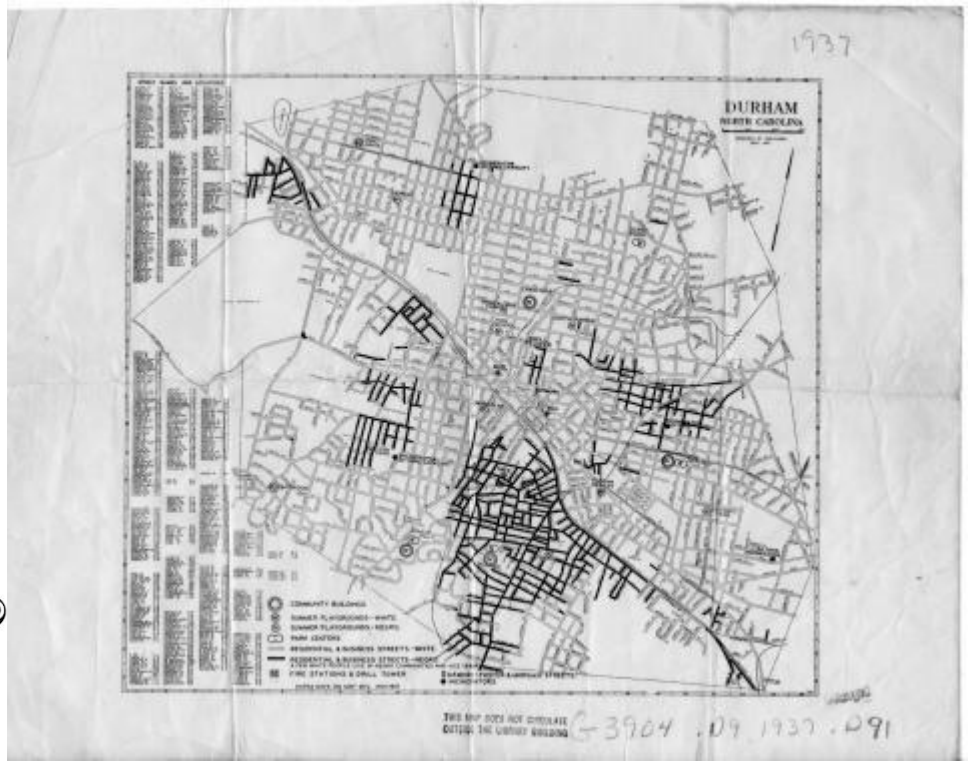


Figure 5: A 1937 Durham Department of Public Works Map of Durham. Source: State Archives of North Carolina. Drawing by Katie Boatner

Historic Background Example: Walltown Park

From Incinerator Site To Playground

Figures 7 and 8: *Durham Morning Herald*, September 16, 1950, p.9. Source:

https://heraldsun.newspapers.com/newspage/788953938/

What are Soil SHOPs?

- **Soil Screening, Health, Outreach, and Partnership for residents near Durham's contaminated parks**
- **Canvassing to collect soil samples and promote testing events.**
- **5 events, one near each park for residents to provide samples for XRF testing, access resources on exposure reduction, speak with public health experts, and learn more about the parks issue**
- **Data was collected and shared back to participants as individual results or in aggregate.**

Durham Neighborhood Soil Testing:
Testing for Metals Using a Portable XRF

NC STATE UNIVERSITY
CROP AND SOIL SCIENCES

CHHE
Center for Human Health and the Environment

How do toxic metals get into soils?

33 **As** Arsenic 74.921

48 **Cd** Cadmium 112.414

82 **Pb** Lead 207.2

Naturally

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Old Paint

Naturally

Mining

Flooding

Legacy Waste

Waste Disposal

Industrial Activities

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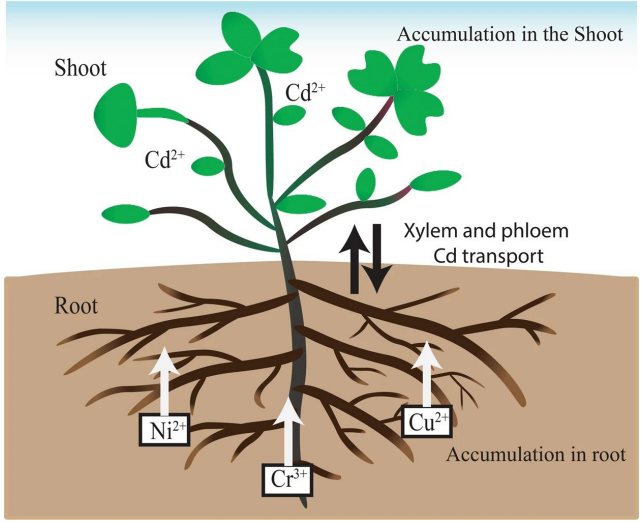
How can we get exposed to metals in soil?

Garden produce:

On the surface and through uptake



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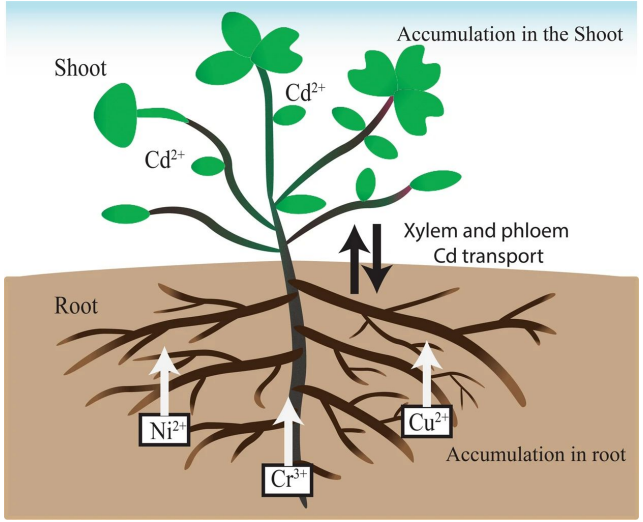

House Dust:

Soil from outside makes its way inside

CHHE

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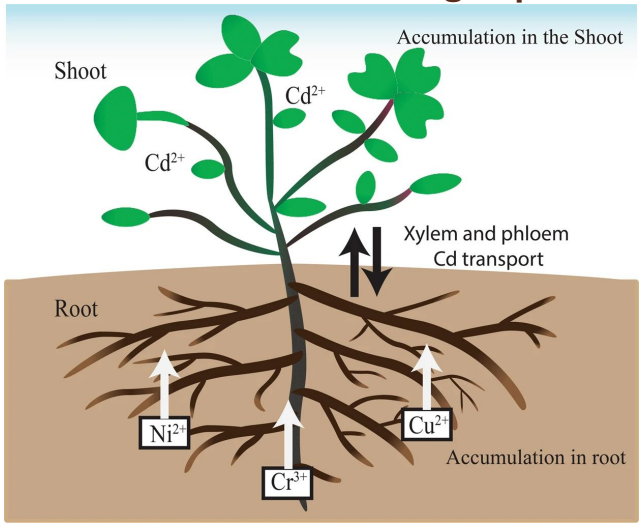

House Dust:

Soil from outside makes its way inside

Play:

Touching and ingesting soil

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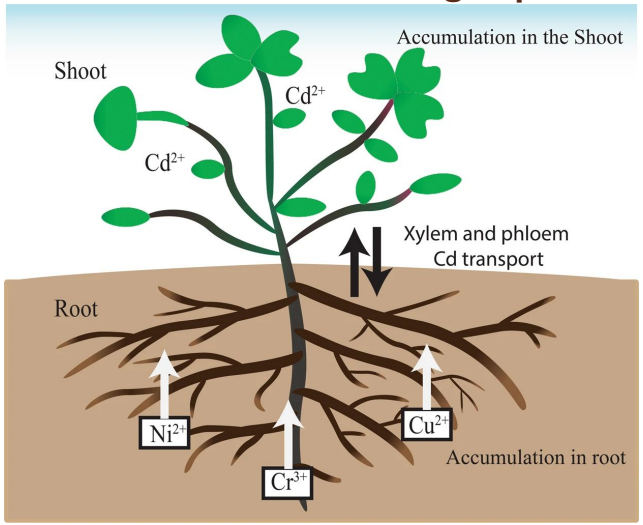

House Dust:

Soil from outside makes its way inside

Play:

Touching and ingesting soil

Children are more vulnerable to the effects of heavy metals, and more likely to get exposed via hand-to-mouth contact.

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How do we measure metals in soils?

Standard Laboratory: Time consuming, labor intensive, expensive

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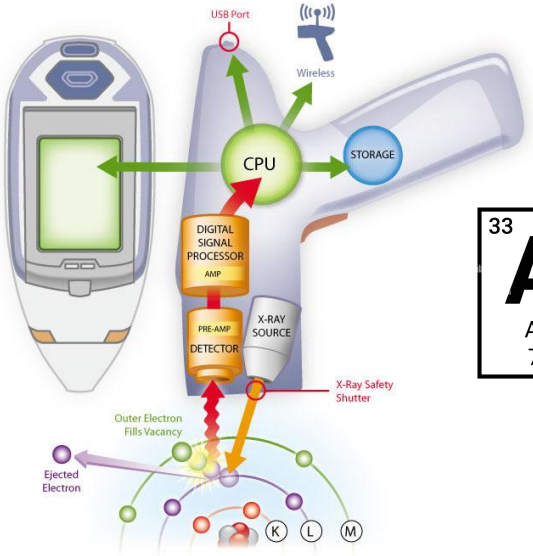
Acid Digestion
HNO_3 & H_2O_2 → Filtration → Quantification

Using XRF: Fast, inexpensive, accessible and convenient



33	48	82
As	Cd	Pb
Arsenic	Cadmium	Lead
74.921	112.414	207.2

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Using XRF: Fast, inexpensive, accessible and convenient

What we <u>can</u> tell you:

Which metals are **present** in your soil sample/s.

Concentrations of metals in your sample/s.

Recommendations for exposure and **risk reduction.**

CHHE

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The **source** of any contaminants.

When the contamination occurred.

Other contaminants, like pesticides, PFAS, solvents, or petroleum.

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Concentrations of metals in your sample/s.

Recommendations for exposure and **risk reduction.**

What we <u>can't</u> tell you:

The **source** of any contaminants.

When the contamination occurred.

Other contaminants, like pesticides, PFAS, solvents, or petroleum.

How the information may be used:

To inform decisions related to **land use** (ex: gardens, play areas).

To inform **risk reduction** behaviors (ex: raised gardens, handwashing).

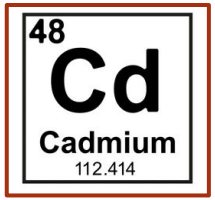
During the transfer of property (ex: sale of your home).*

***There is mandatory disclosure of lead-based paint in NC.**

Using XRF: What we Looked for and what is "safe"?

- **LEAD**: Health professionals, scientists, and the US EPA generally agree that lead levels below 200 ppm in soil are lower risk. **200 ppm was our "NC Safe Level"**

- **ARSENIC**: The background level for arsenic in urban soils in central NC 5-7 ppm; **8 ppm was our "NC Safe Level"**



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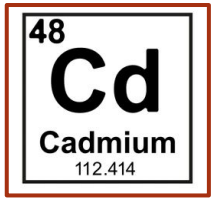
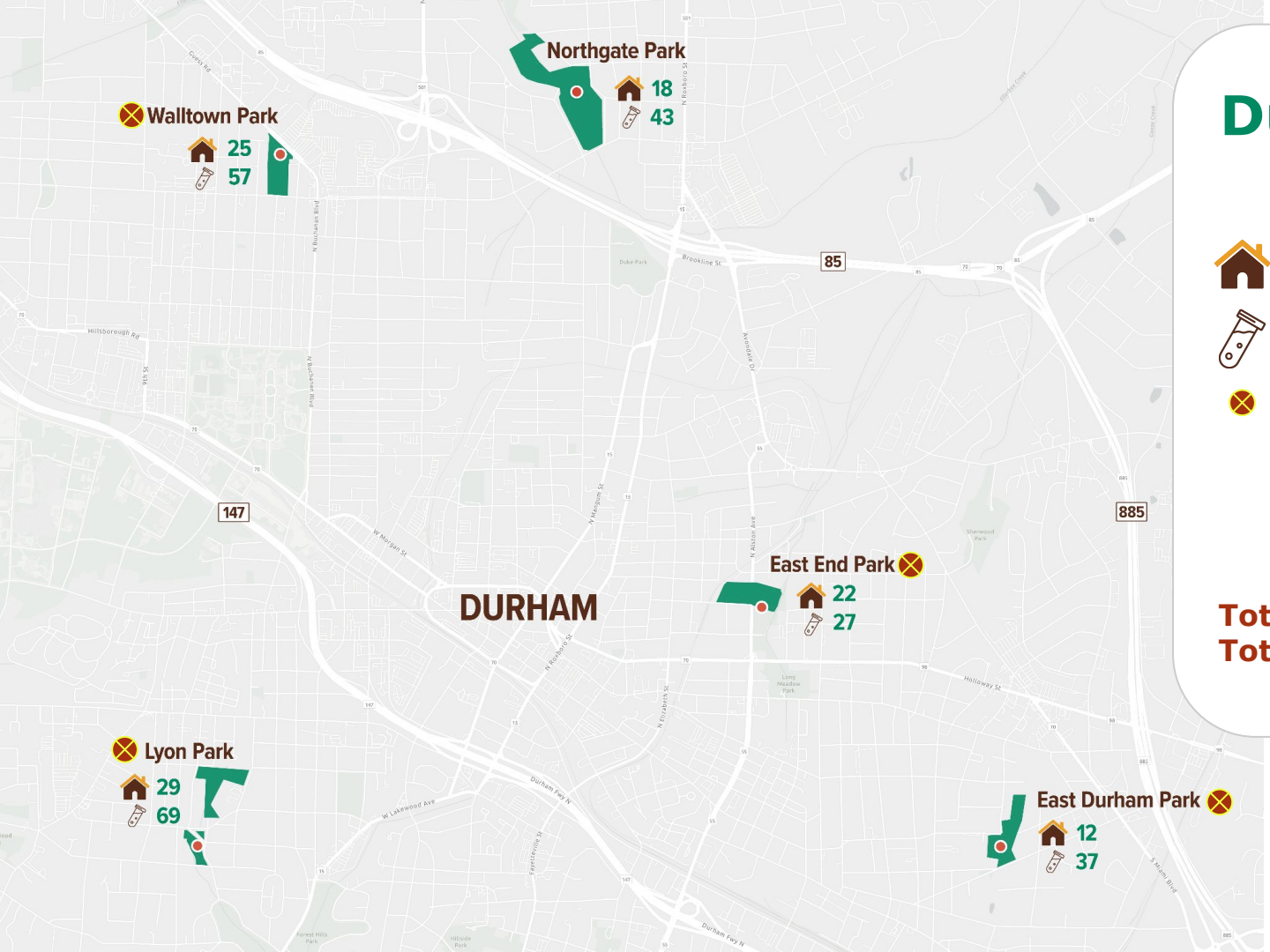


- **CADMIUM:** Although we initially screened for cadmium, the XRF had issues measuring for it in soil with high levels of organic matter, so we decided to stop testing for CD in your soil samples.



Durham Park Locations

Total # Residences

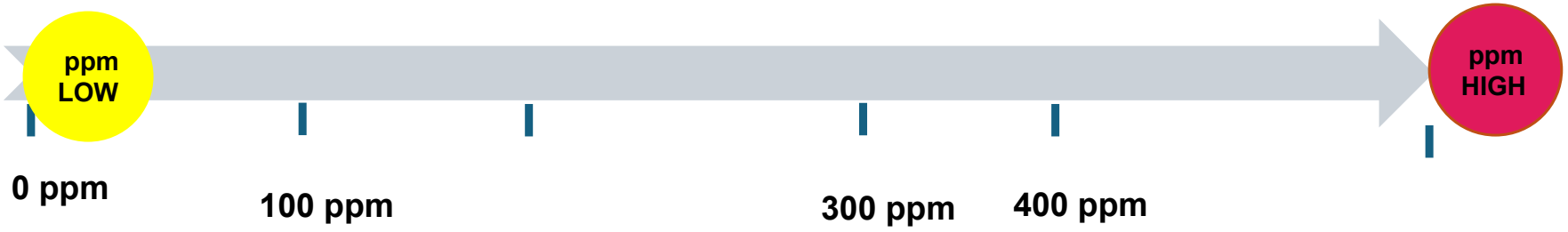
Total # Samples

Parks previously had incinerators

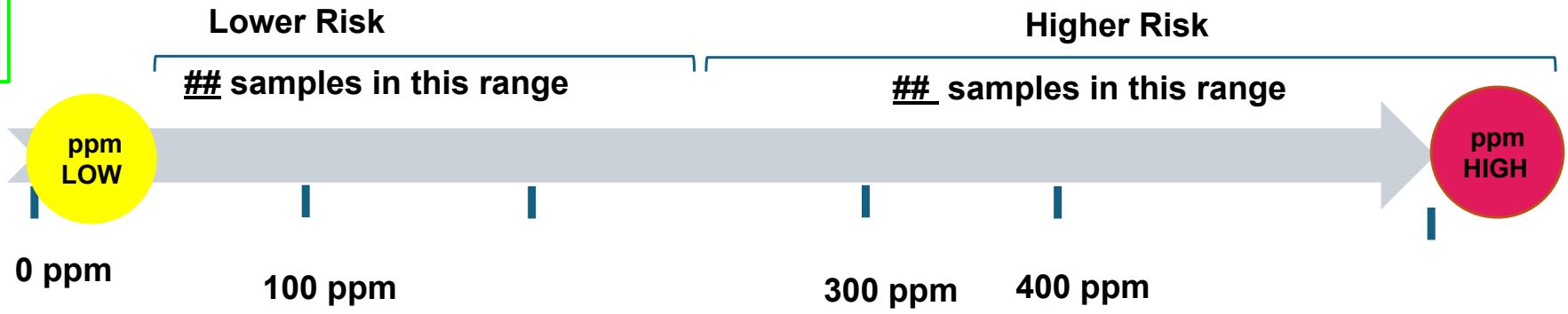
All 5 parks used incinerator ash in fill

Total # Residences = 106
Total # Samples= 233

Interpreting your results...



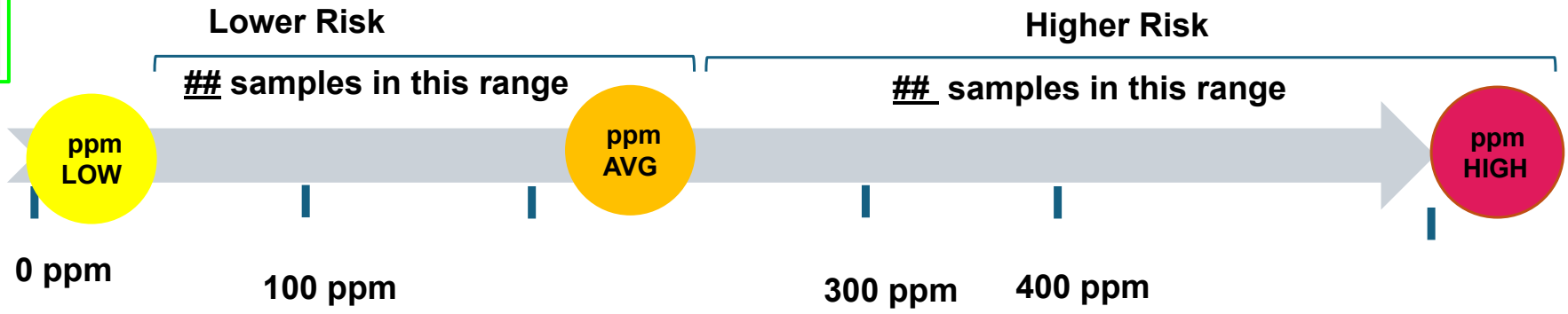
Lead (Pb): Lead levels in _____ community soils ranged from _____ to ____ parts per million (ppm).



Lowest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Highest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Lead (Pb): Lead levels in _____ community soils ranged from _____ to ____ parts per million (ppm).



Lowest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Average Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Highest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

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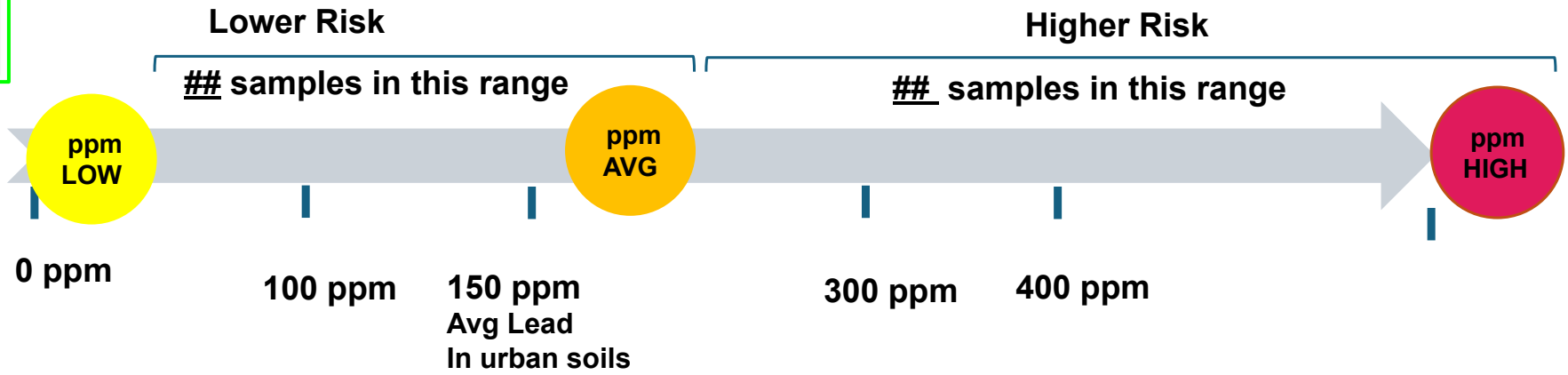


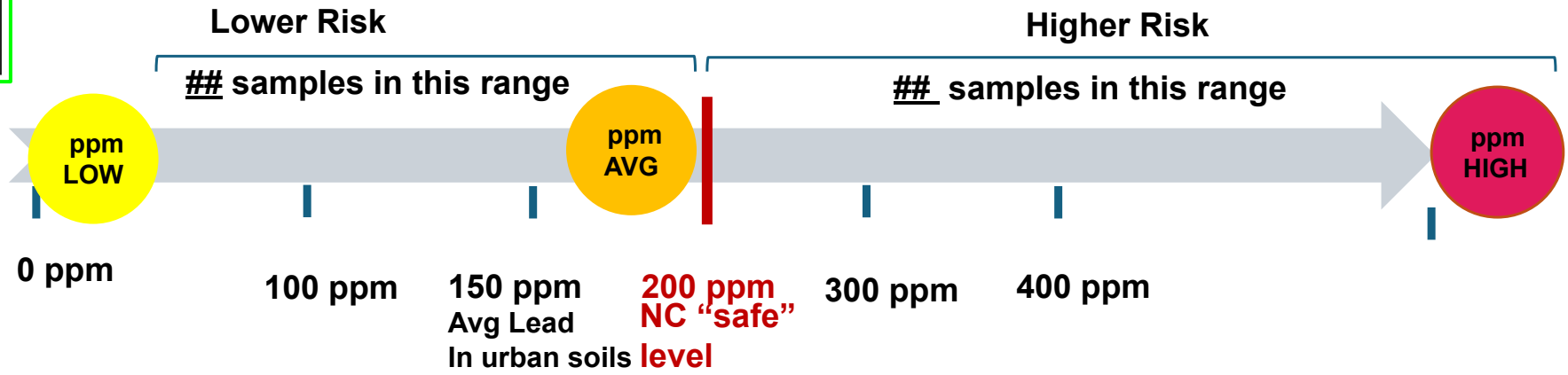
Lowest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Average Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Highest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Lead (Pb): Lead levels in _____ community soils ranged from _____ to ____ parts per million (ppm).

82 Pb Lead 207.2

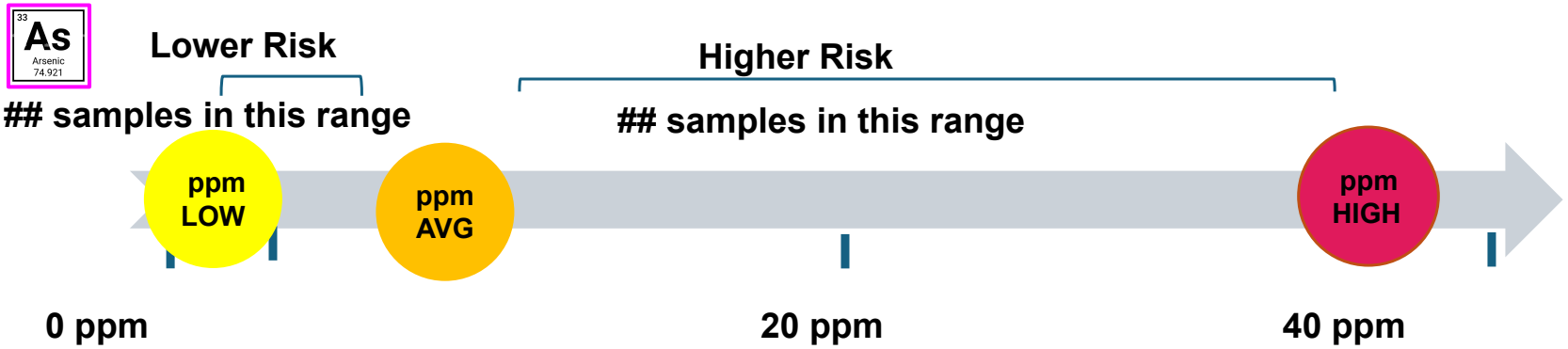


Lowest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Average Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Highest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Arsenic (As): Arsenic levels in ____ community soils ranged from ____ to _____ parts per million (ppm).



Lowest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Average Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Highest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Arsenic (As): Arsenic levels in ____ community soils ranged from ____ to _____ parts per million (ppm).

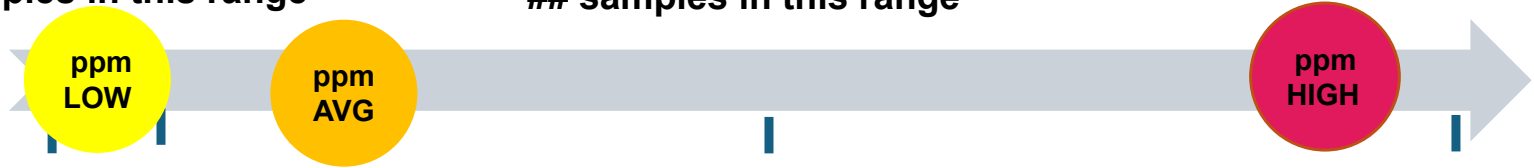
33 As Arsenic 74.921

Lower Risk

samples in this range

Higher Risk

samples in this range



0 ppm

20 ppm

40 ppm

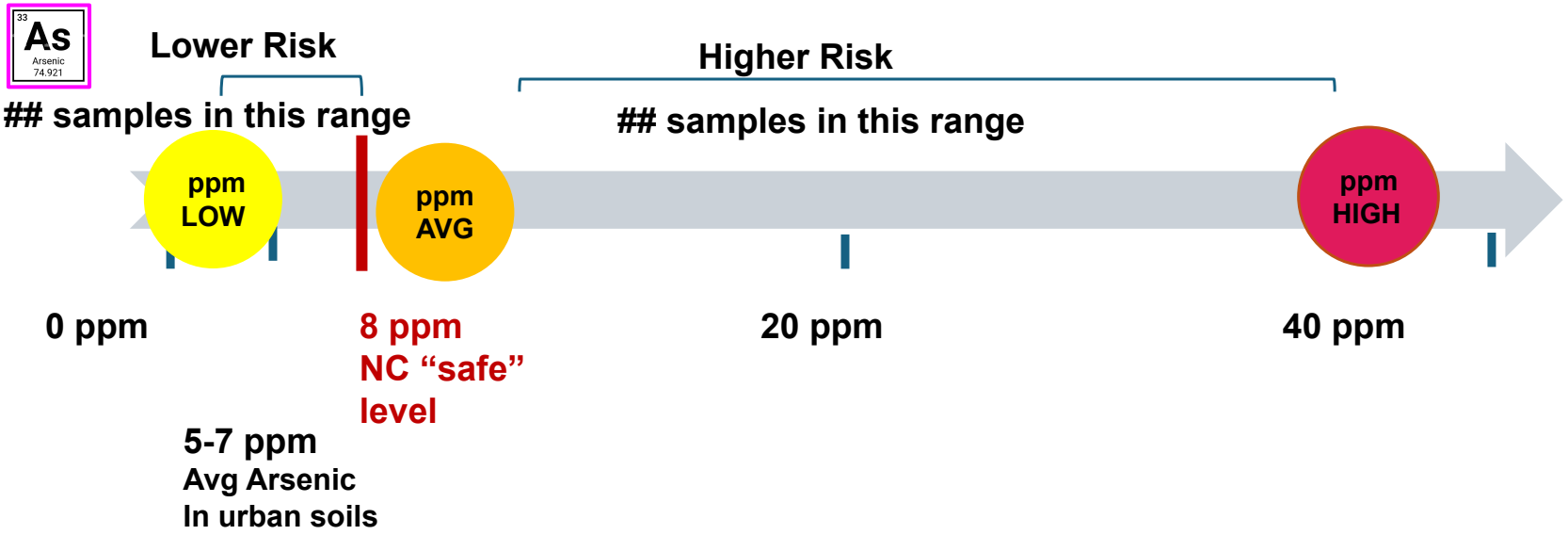
5-7 ppm
Avg Arsenic
In urban soils

Lowest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Average Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Highest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Arsenic (As): Arsenic levels in ____ community soils ranged from ____ to _____ parts per million (ppm).



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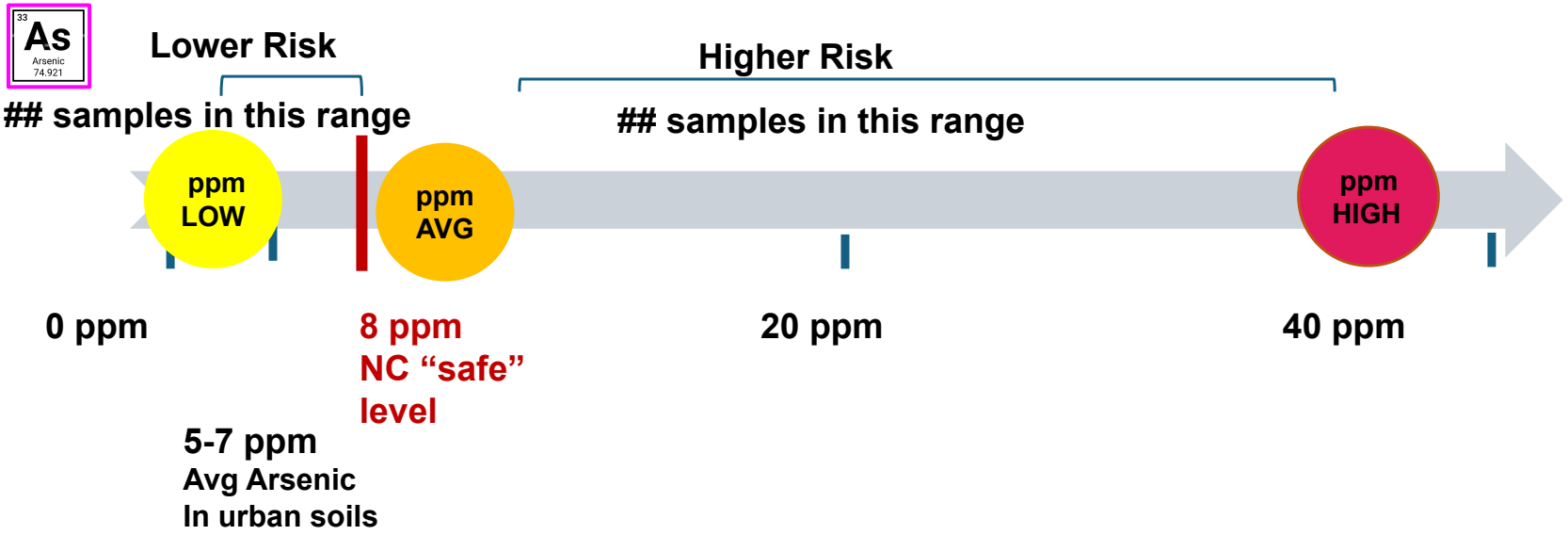


Lowest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

Average Neighborhood sample (ppm)

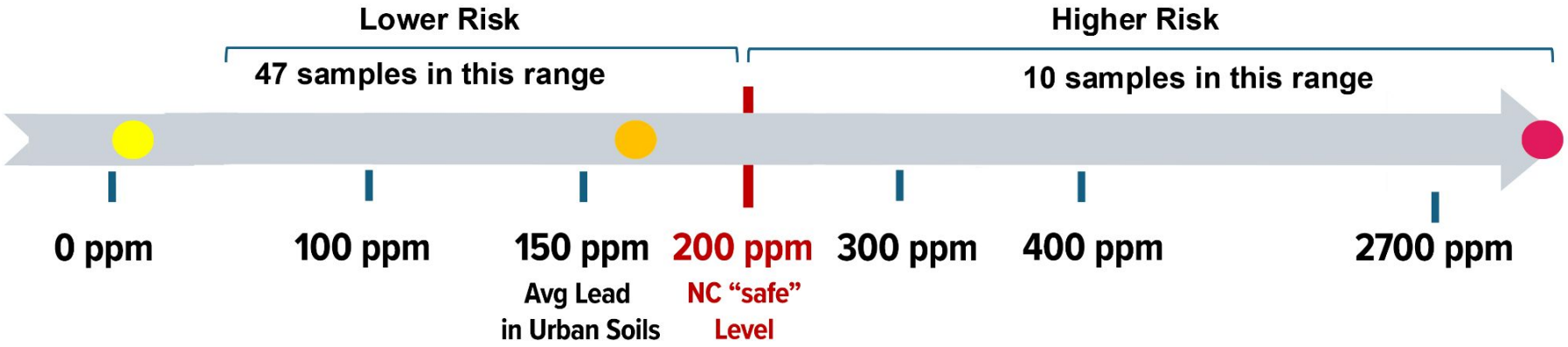
Highest Neighborhood sample (ppm)

What do the numbers mean?

Statistic	Pb	As
Total number of residences	106	106
Total number of samples	233	233
Max	2730.2	72.1
Min	2	1
Average	100.8	6.5
Total Below Standard	206	195
Total Exceedences	27	38
Percent Exceedences	11.60%	16.30%
Total Detected	233	176
Percent Detected	100.00%	75.50%

Walltown Park

Lead (Pb): Lead levels in Walltown community soils ranged from 5.8 to 2730.2 parts per million (ppm).



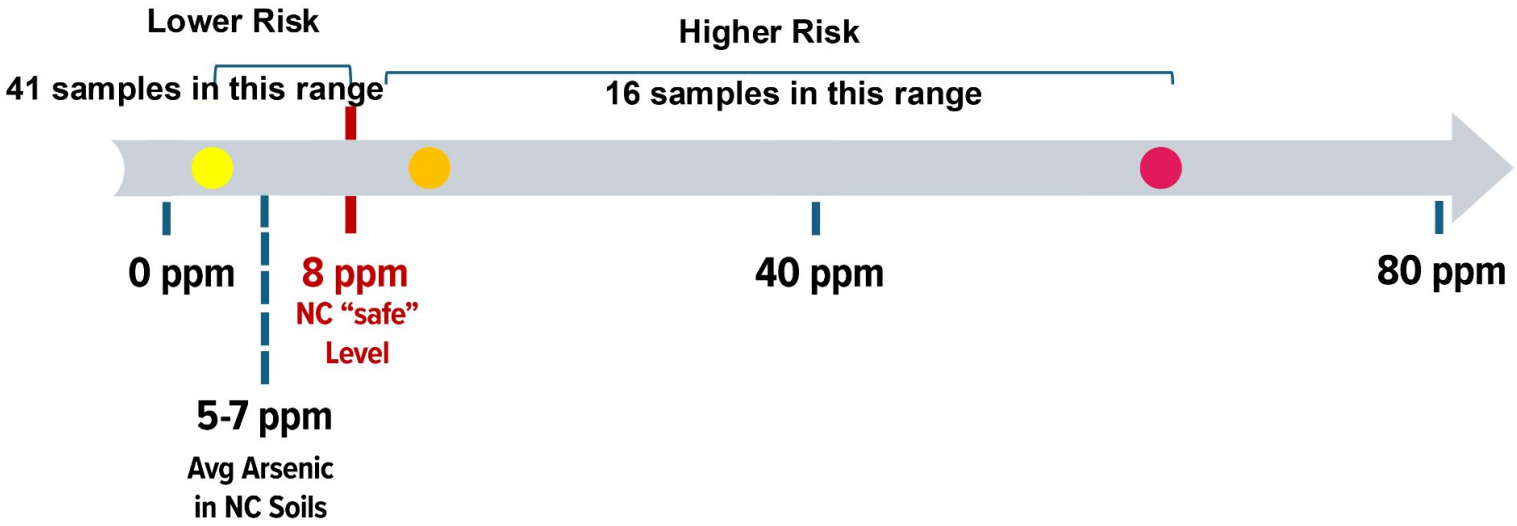
5.8 ppm Lowest Walltown

155.5 ppm Average Walltown

2,730.2 Highest Walltown

Walltown Park

Arsenic (As): Arsenic levels in Walltown community soils ranged from 1.4 to 72.1 parts per million (ppm).



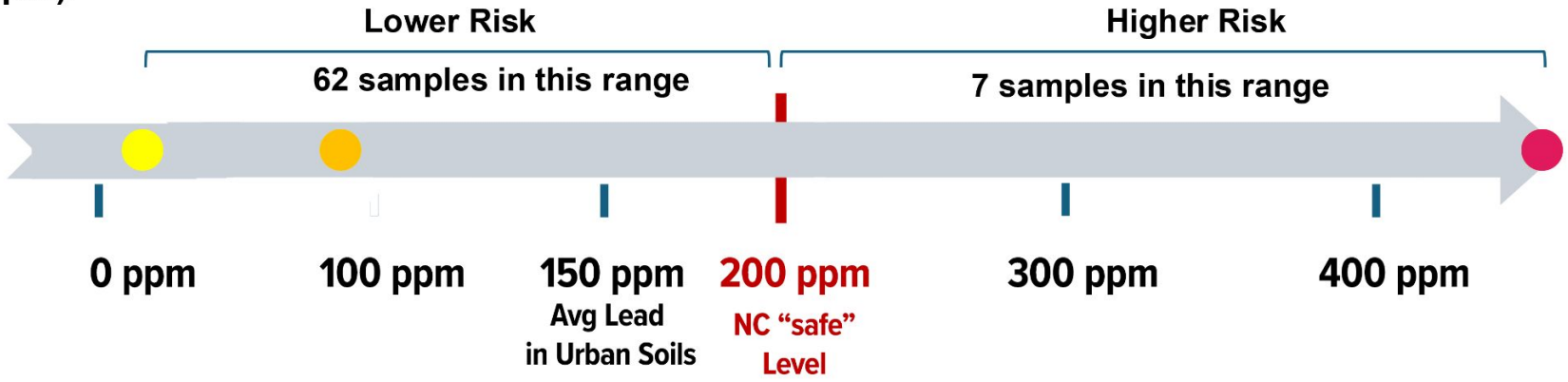
1.4 ppm Lowest Walltown

9.5 ppm Average Walltown

72 Highest Walltown

Lyon Park

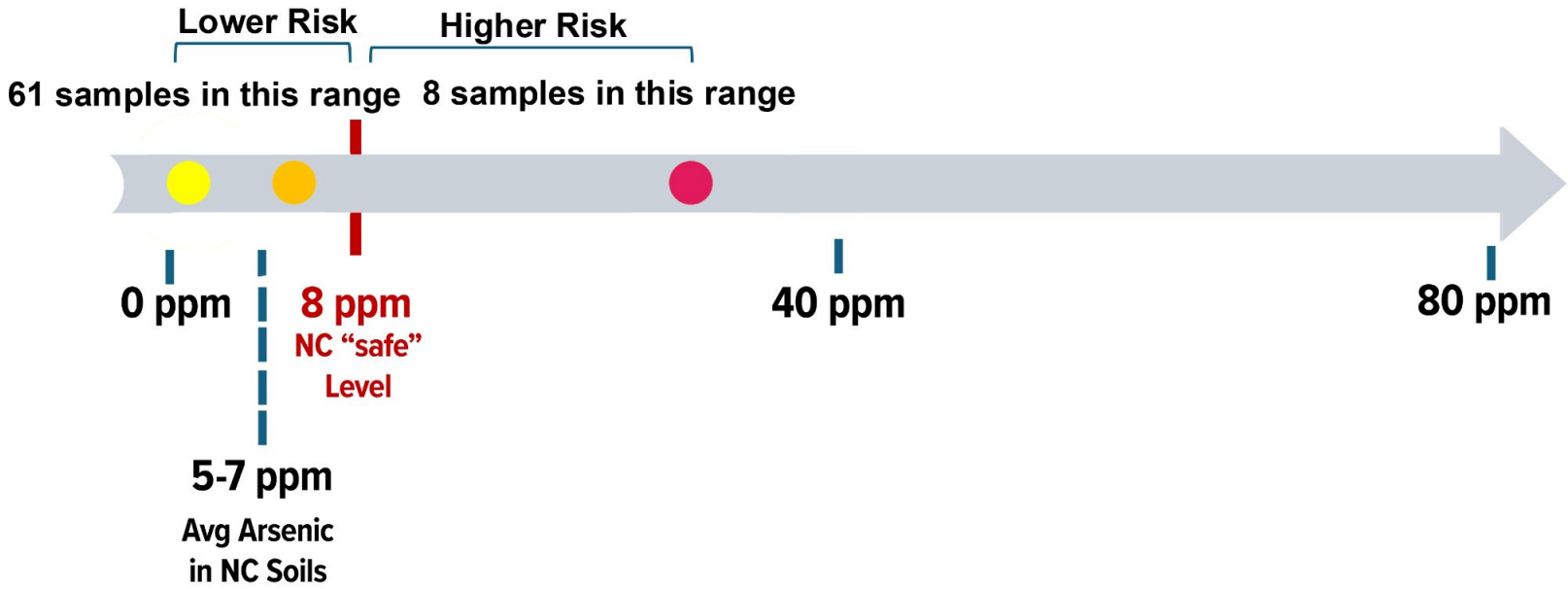
Lead (Pb): Lead levels in Lyon Park community soils ranged from 8.4 to 718 parts per million (ppm).



8.4 ppm Lowest Lyon Park	82.6 ppm Average Lyon Park	718 Highest Lyon Park

Lyon Park

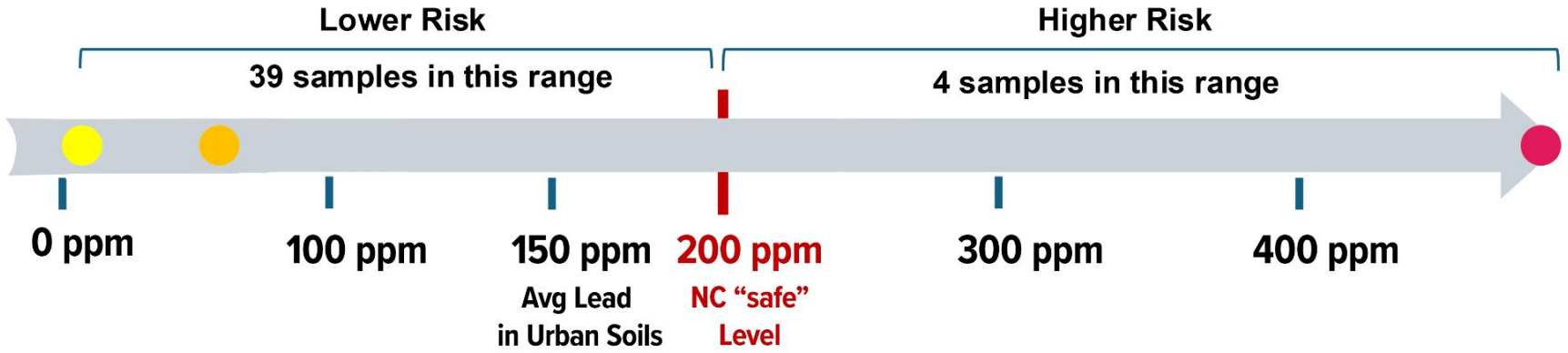
Arsenic (As): Arsenic levels in Lyon Park community soils ranged from 1.2 to 26.6 parts per million (ppm).



1.2 ppm Lowest Lyon Park	5.3 ppm Average Lyon Park	26.6 Highest Lyon Park

Northgate Park

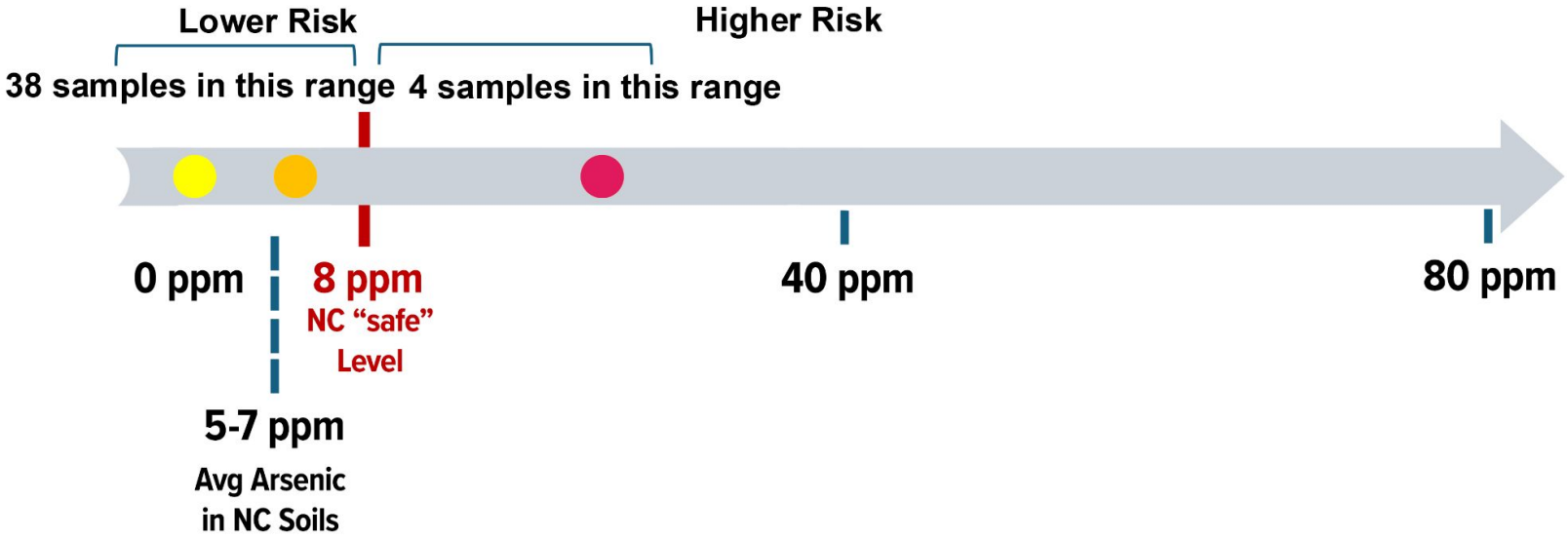
Lead (Pb): Lead levels in Northgate community soils ranged from 2.8 to 531 parts per million (ppm).



2.8 ppm Lowest Northgate	66.5 ppm Average Northgate	531 Highest Northgate

Northgate Park

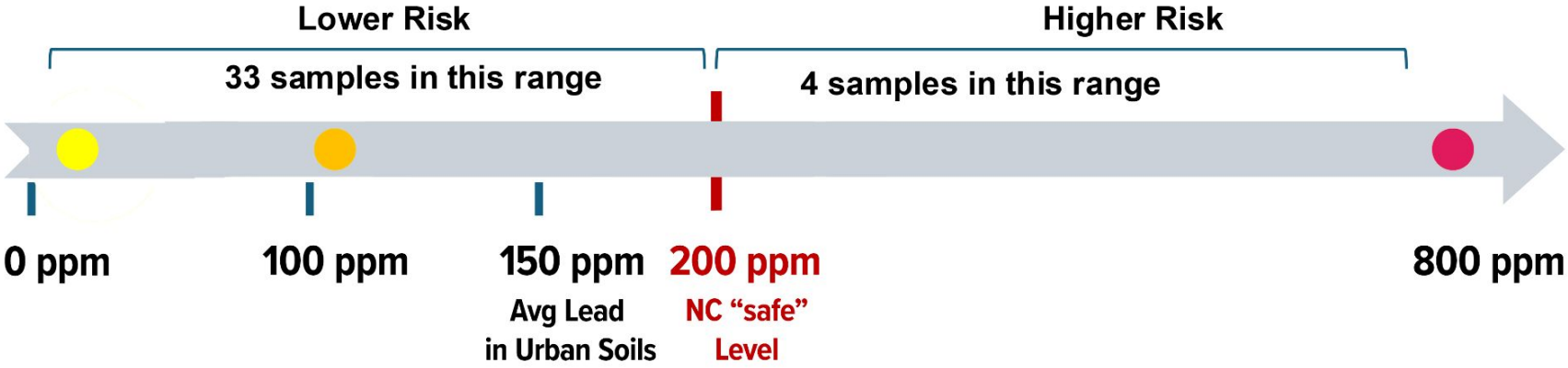
Arsenic (As): Arsenic levels in Northgate community soils ranged from 1.4 to 23.1 parts per million (ppm).



1.4 ppm Lowest Northgate	5.4 ppm Average Northgate	23.1 Highest Northgate

East Durham Park

Lead (Pb): Lead levels in East Durham community soils ranged from 10.9 to 842 parts per million (ppm).



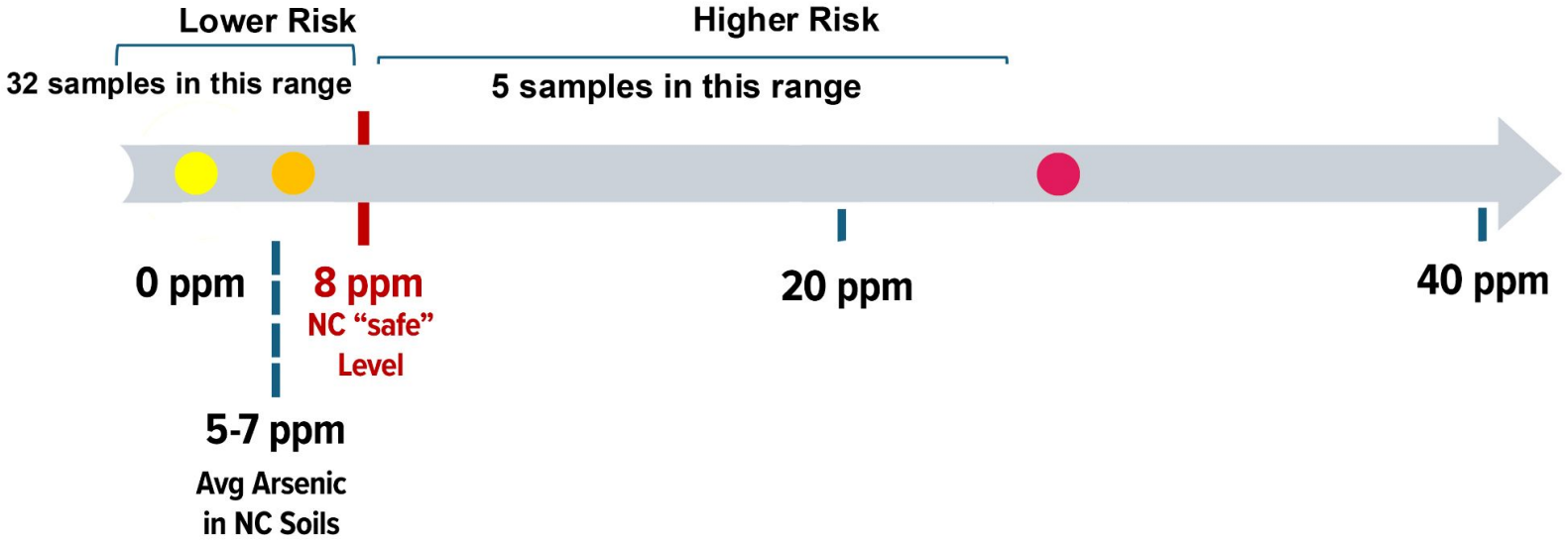
10.9 ppm
Lowest
East Durham

103.7 ppm
Average
East Durham

842
Highest
East Durham

East Durham Park

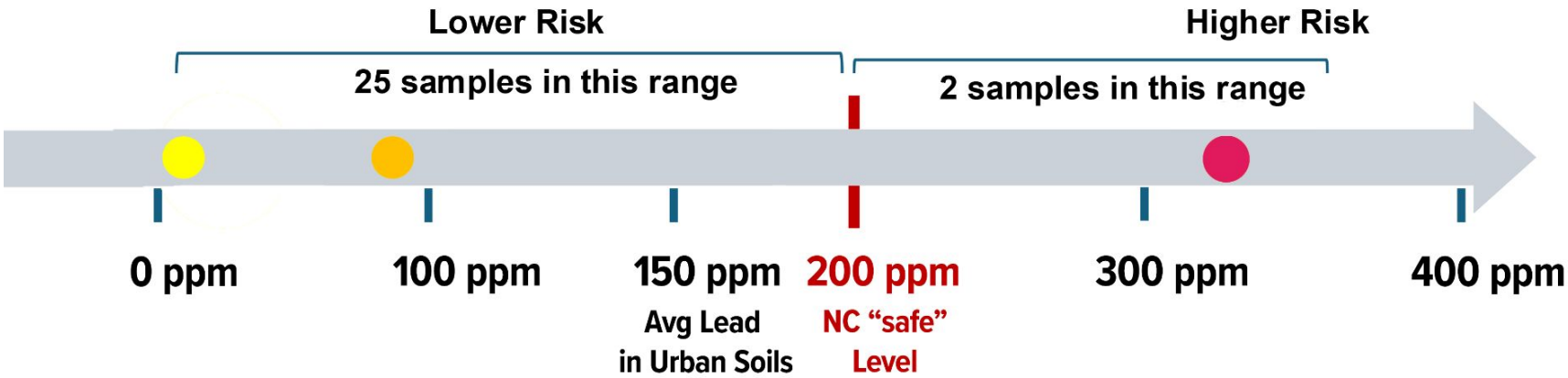
Arsenic (As): Arsenic levels in East Durham community soils ranged from 1.6 to 28 parts per million (ppm).



1.6 ppm Lowest East Durham	5.6 ppm Average East Durham	28 Highest East Durham

East End Park

Lead (Pb): Lead levels in East End community soils ranged from 2 to 311 parts per million (ppm).



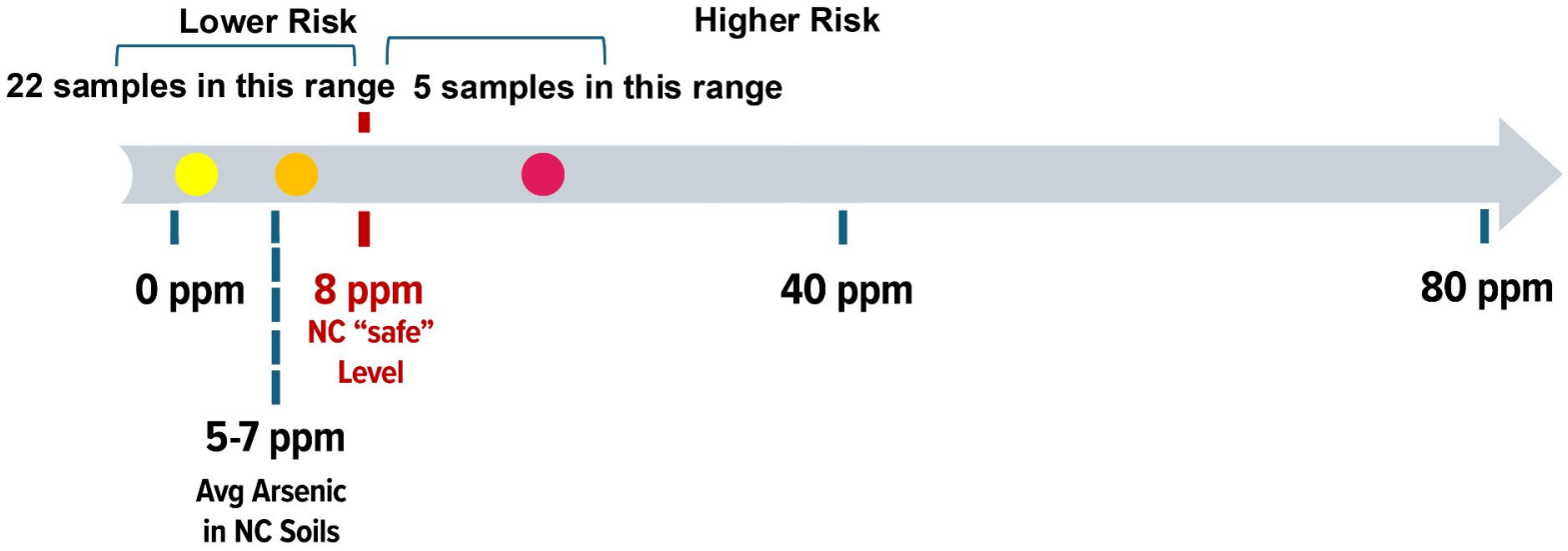
2 ppm
Lowest
East End

82.3 ppm
Average
East End

311
Highest
East End

East End Park

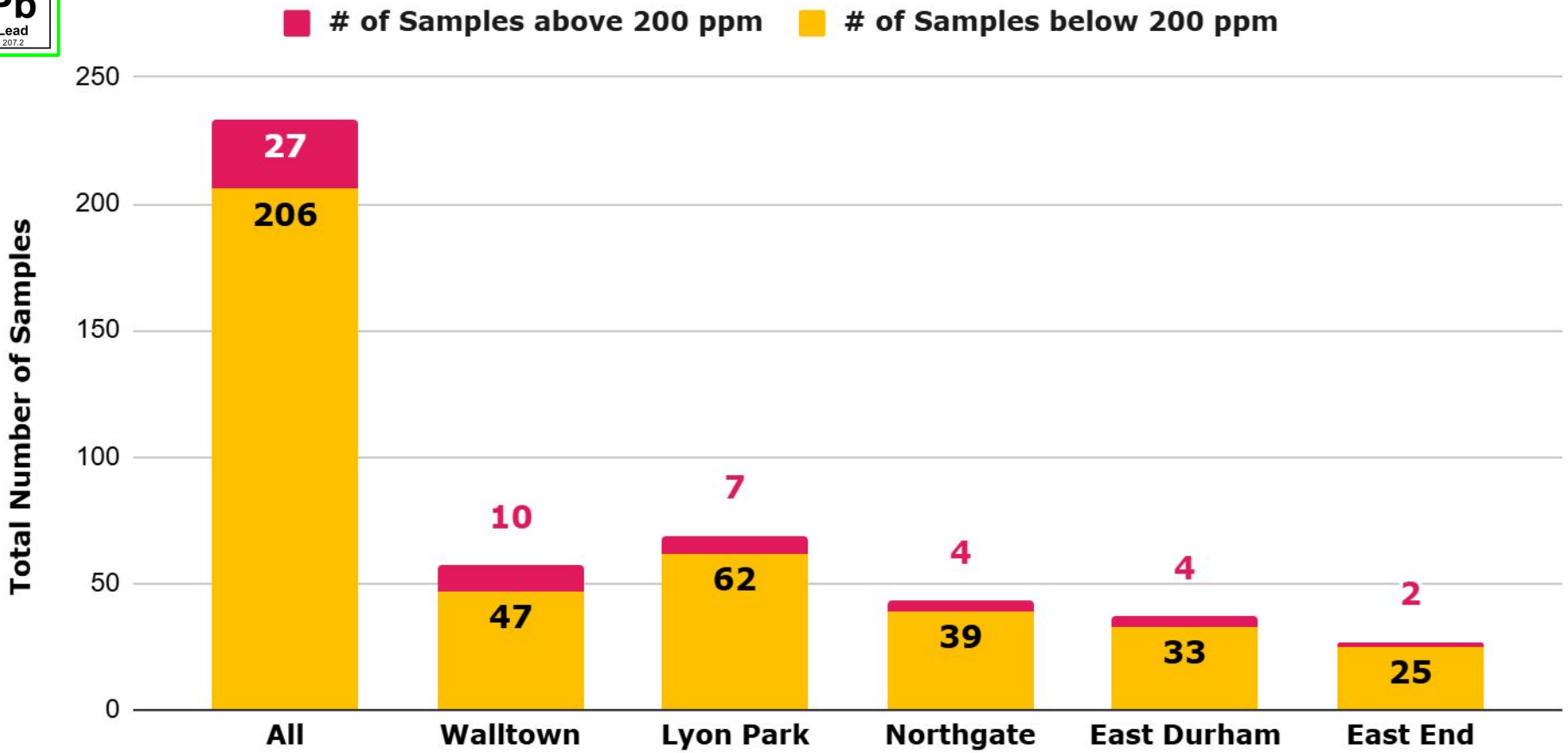
Arsenic (As): Arsenic levels in East End community soils ranged from 1 to 20 parts per million (ppm).



1 ppm Lowest East End	5.2 ppm Average East End	20 Highest East End

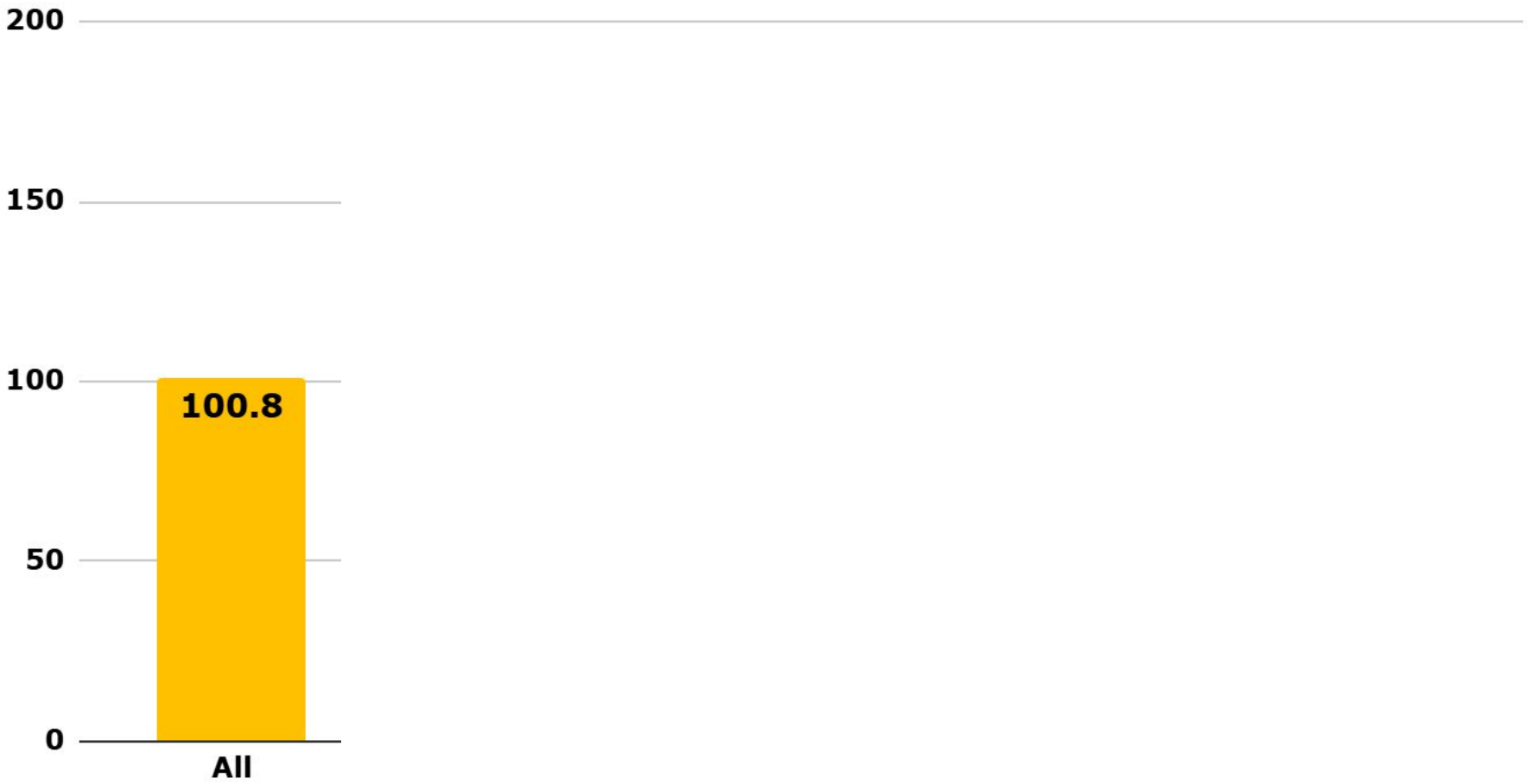
of Samples above 200 ppm "Safe Level" for Lead

82 Pb Lead 207.2



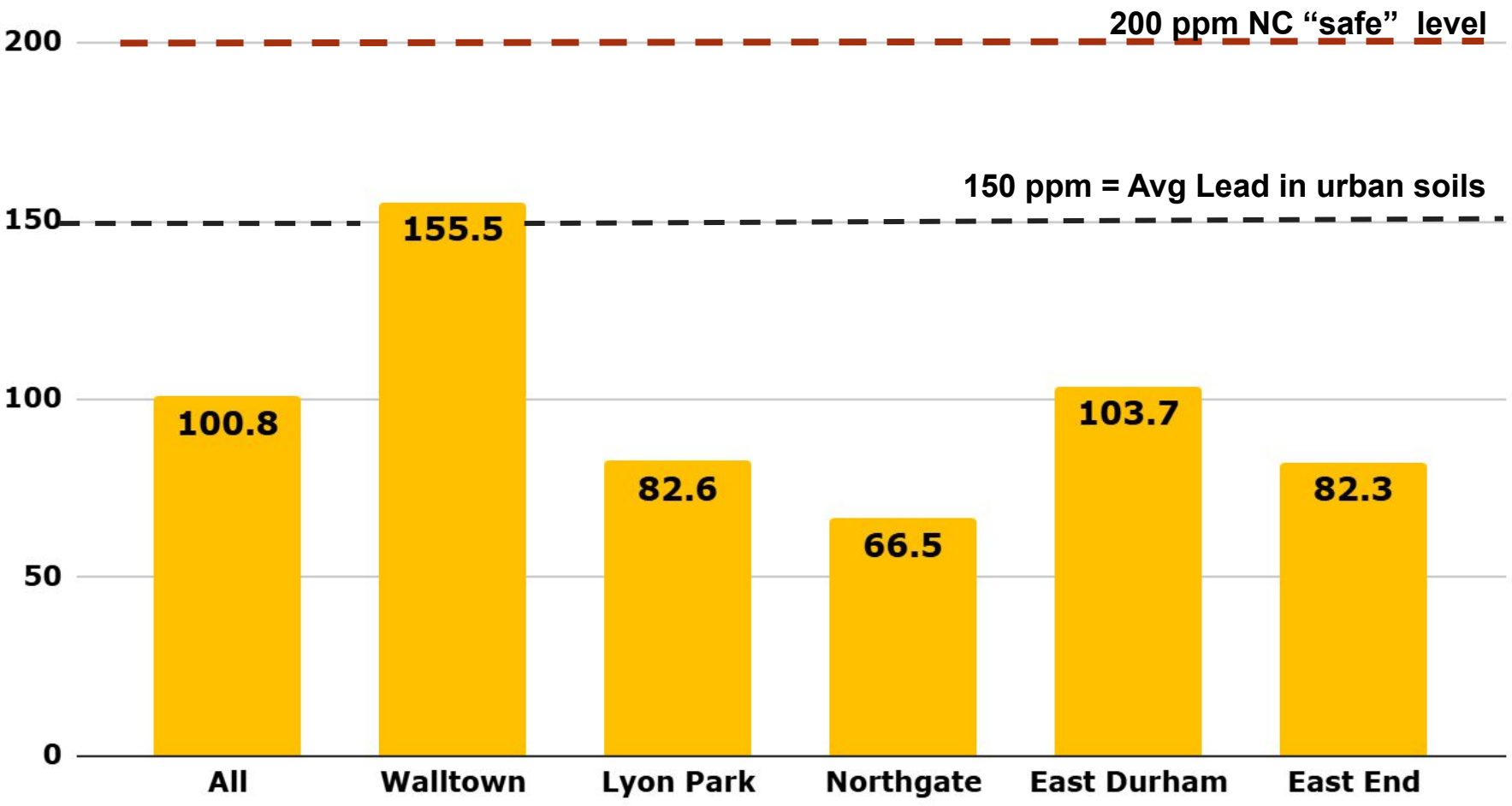
Average Soil Lead Concentrations (ppm)

82
Pb
Lead
207.2

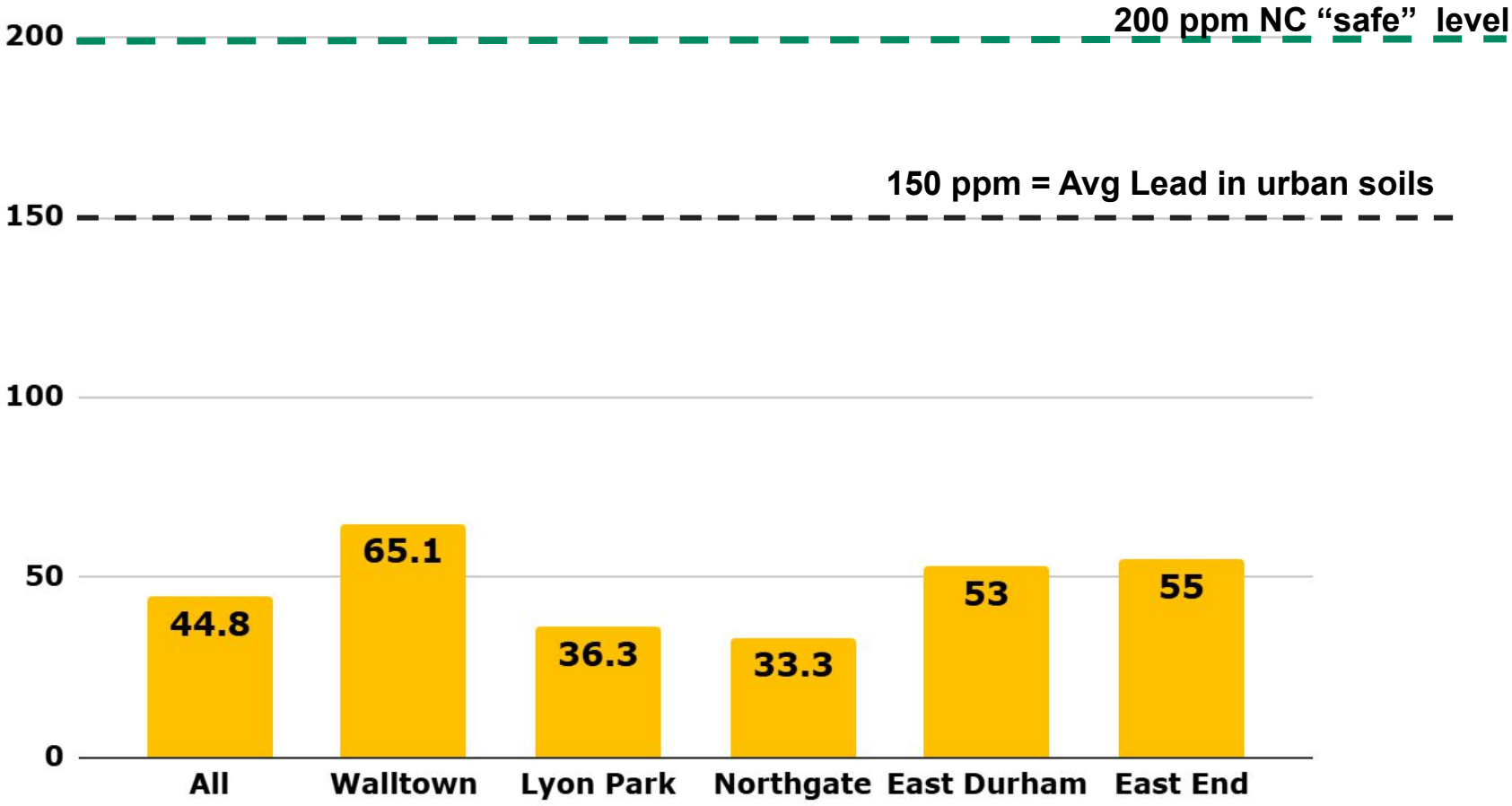


Average Soil Lead Concentrations (ppm)

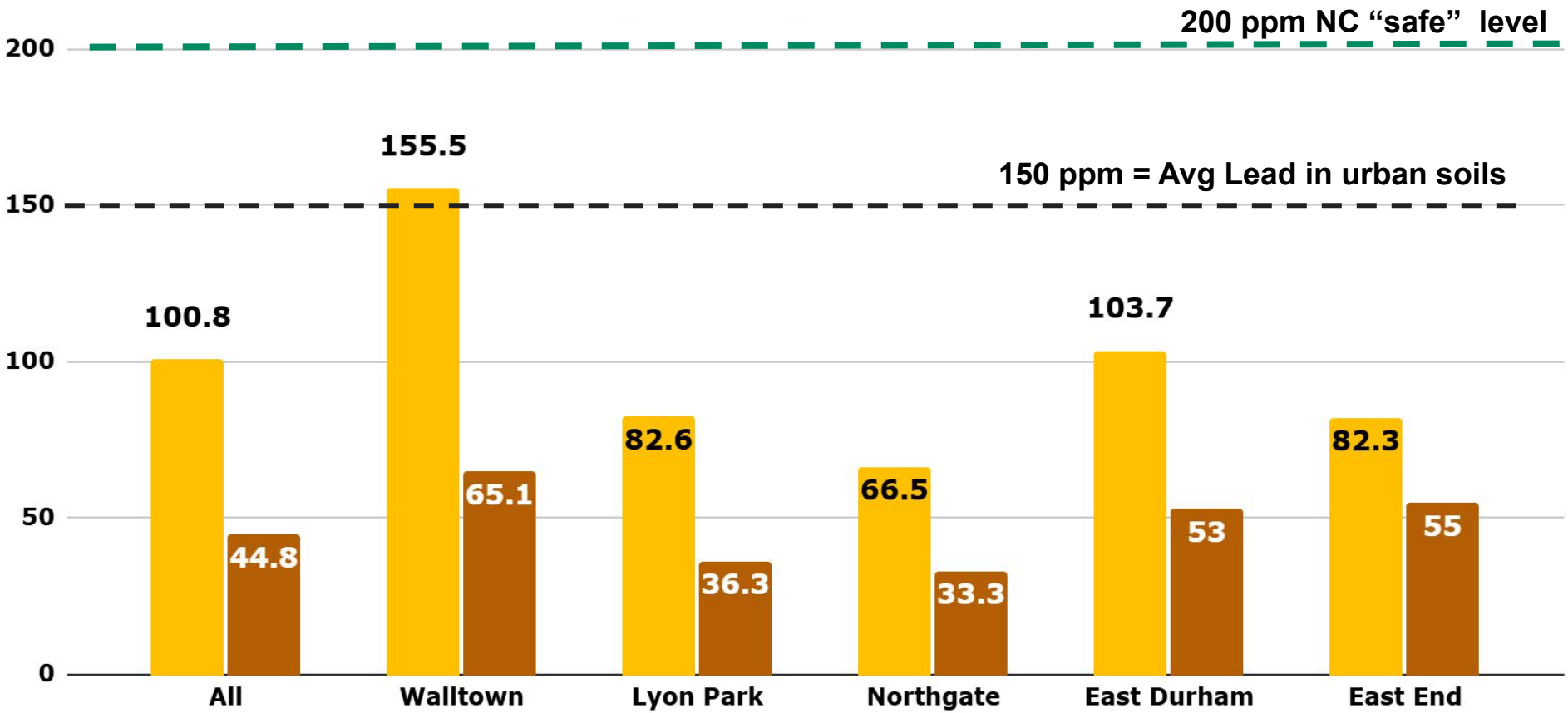
82 Pb Lead 207.2



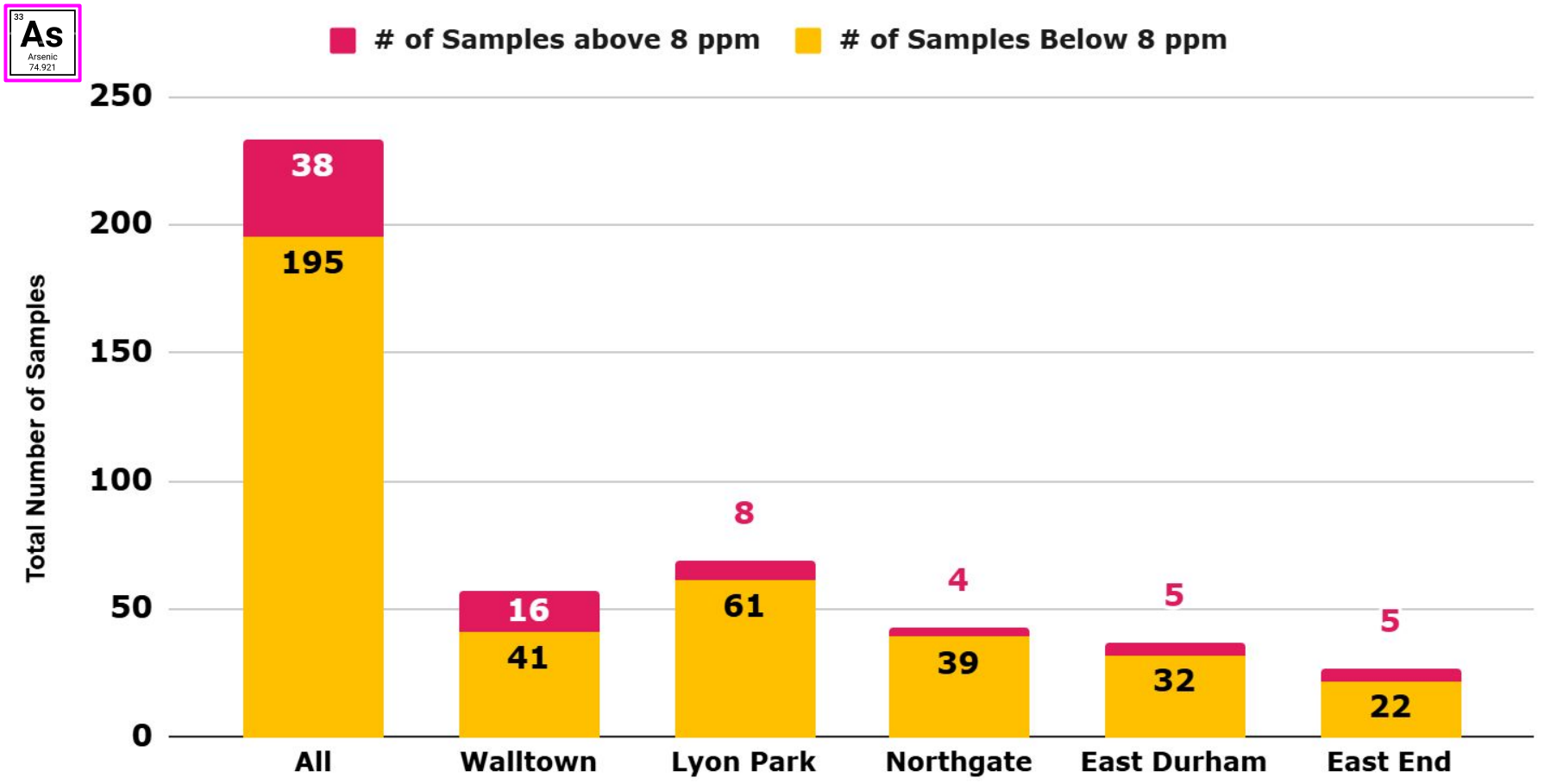
Median (middle) Soil Leads Concentration (ppm)



Average and Median (middle) Soil Lead Concentrations (ppm)

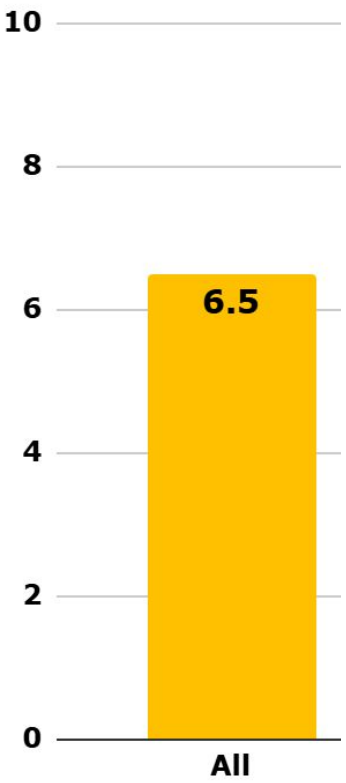


of Samples above 8 ppm "Safe Level" for Arsenic



Average Soil Arsenic Concentrations (ppm)

33
As
Arsenic
74.921



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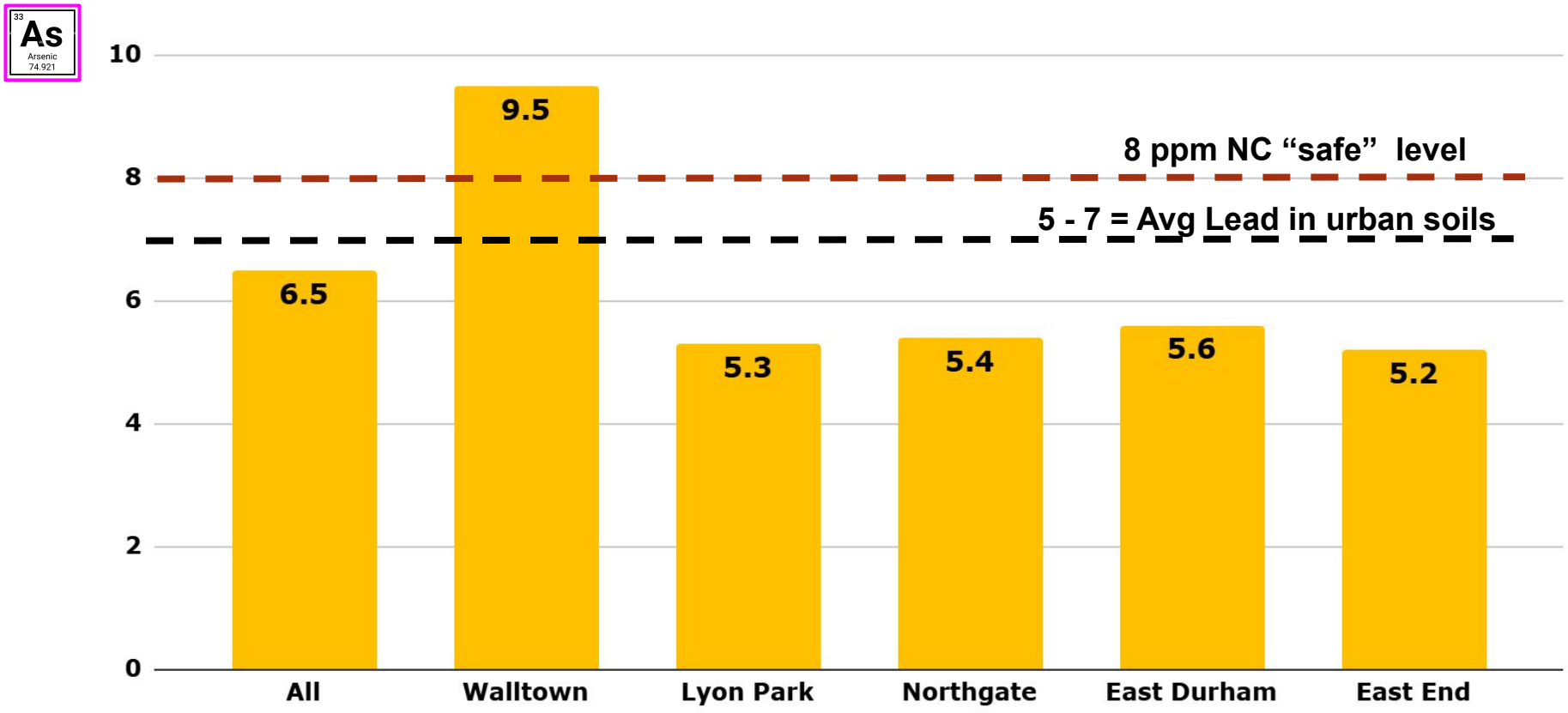
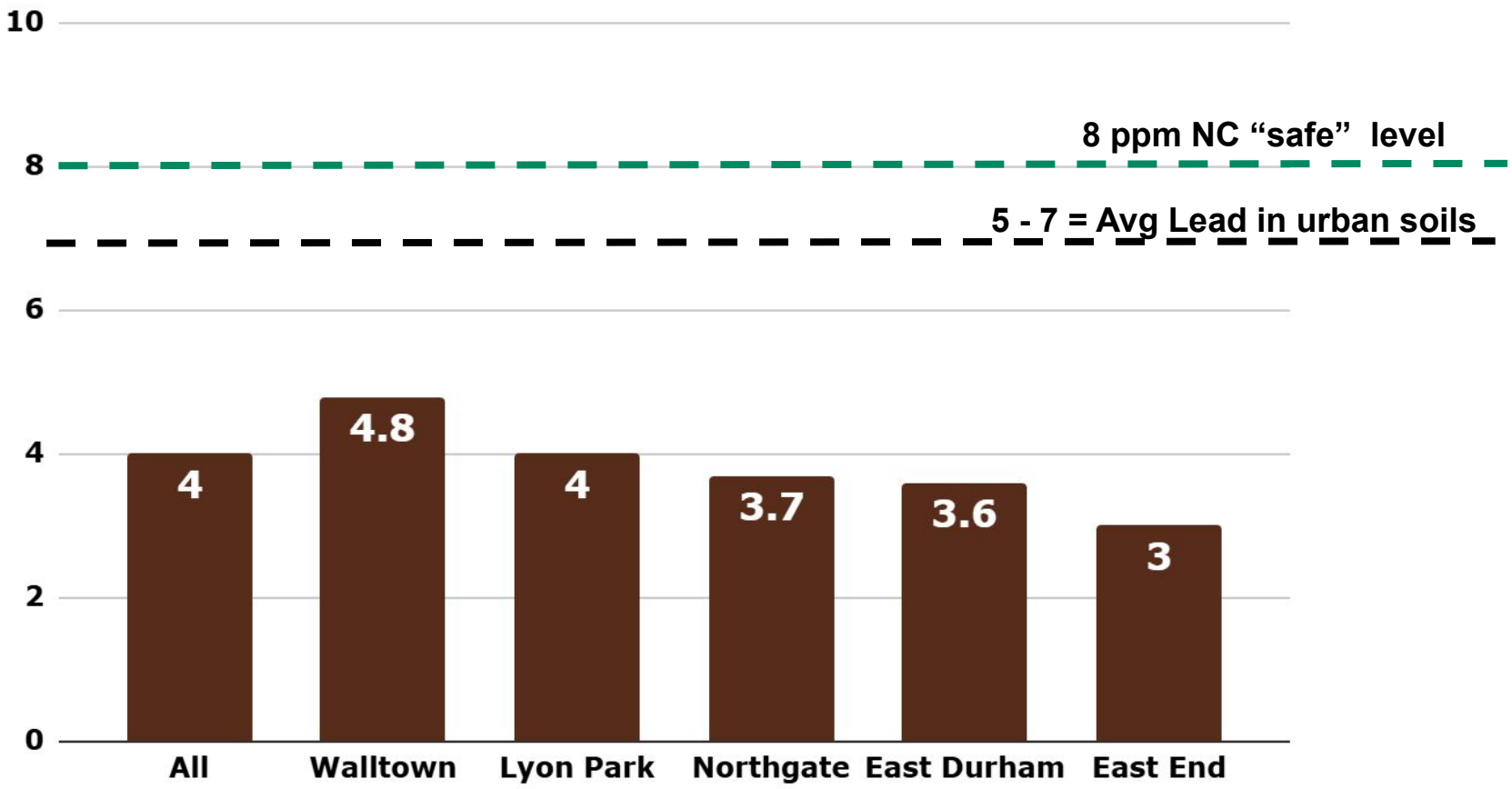


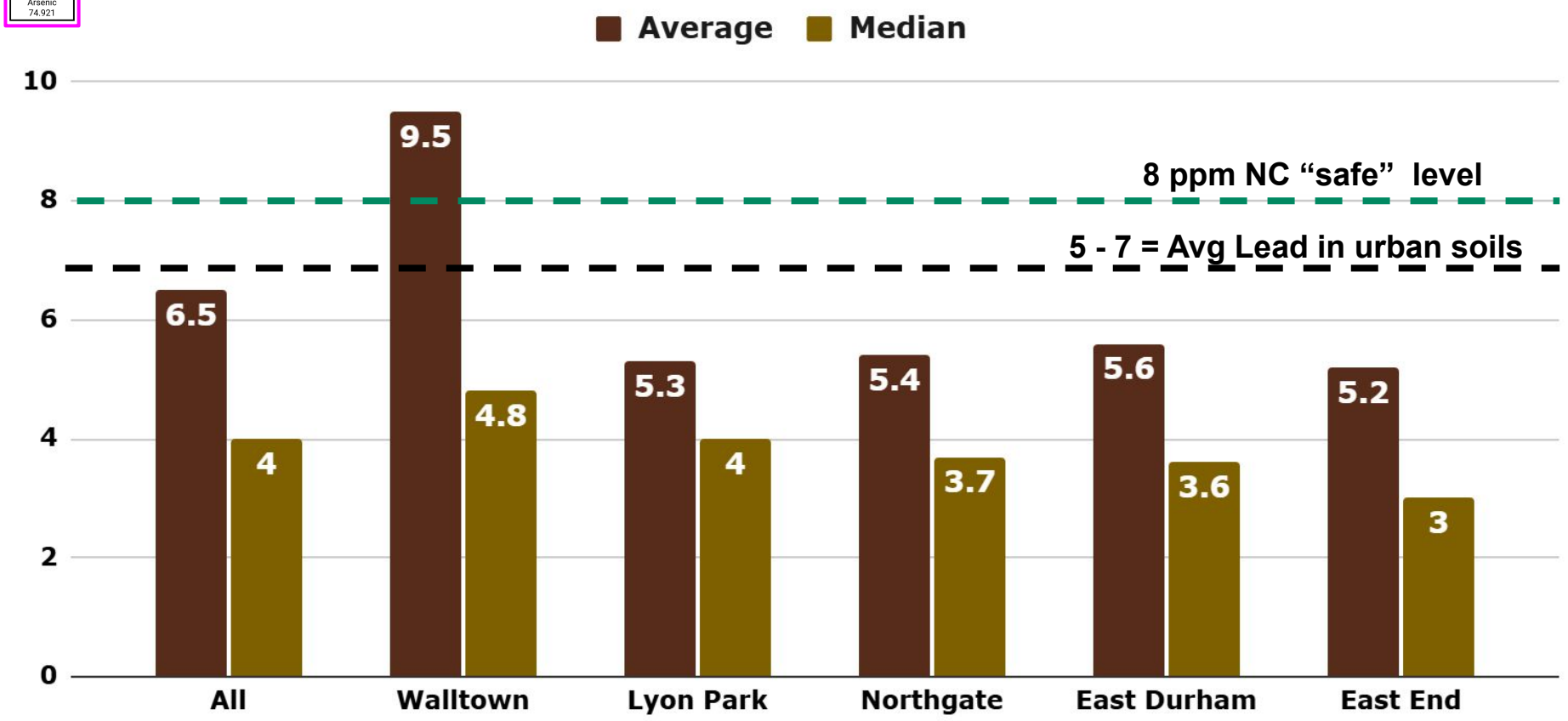
Median (middle) **Soil Arsenic Concentrations (ppm)**

33 As Arsenic 74.921



Average and Median (middle) Soil Arsenic Concentration (ppm)

33 As Arsenic 74.921



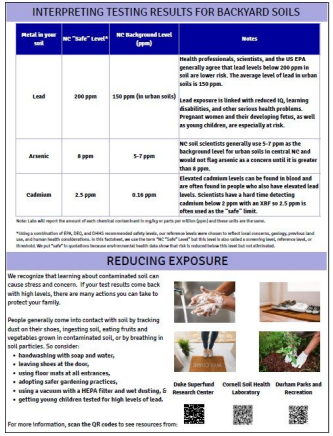
Results Summary

- **Most samples were below safety threshold values. On average, residential soils were below urban averages, too. Across all five neighborhoods**
  - **88% of lead samples across all 5 parks were below the 200 ppm safety threshold**
  - **84% of arsenic samples across all 5 parks were below the 8 ppm safety threshold**
  - **This helps clarify that it's NOT consistently the same level of contamination that was found in the parks all over**
  - **These results are consistent with land use patterns historically (incinerators, using ash as fill) and cities in general**
- **Our study had limitations**
  - **There are other people that we didn't reach (106 participants; canvassed over 600 homes)**
  - **There are other contaminants that we didn't test (2 metals)**
- **Strength via community engagement, collective action.**
    - **Even though we didn't detect a widespread residential contamination issue, no one should have to live with elevated levels of contaminants in your home/community.**
    - **This is a starting point to have conversations about what's happening and what we can do about it. Each individual is able to do some level of personal risk reduction**
  -

Next steps for Individuals

- **Wash hands with soap and water**
- **Leave shoes at the door**
- **Use floor mats at all entrances**
- **Use a vacuum with a HEPA filter**
- **Wet dust (instead of dry dusting)**
- **Get young children (6 and under) tested for lead**
    - Request Testing: Durham County Public Health, Lakieta Sanders: 919-560-7842, ldsanders@dconc.gov
    - https://dconc.gov/Public-Health/Community-Programming/For-Families-and-Children/Lead-Poisoning
    - Durham County Public Health

Factsheets to share with your community



INTERPRETING TESTING RESULTS FOR BACKYARD SOILS

Metal in your soil	NC "Safe" Level*	NC Background Level (ppm)	Notes
Lead	200 ppm	150 ppm (in urban soils)	Health professionals, scientists, and the US EPA generally agree that lead levels below 200 ppm in soil are lower risk. The average level of lead in urban soils is 150 ppm. Lead exposure is linked with reduced IQ, learning disabilities, and other serious health problems. Pregnant women and their developing fetus, as well as young children, are especially at risk.
Arsenic	8 ppm	5–7 ppm	NC soil scientists generally use 5–7 ppm as the background level for urban soils in central NC and would not flag arsenic as a concern until it is greater than 8 ppm.
Cadmium	2.5 ppm	0.16 ppm	Elevated cadmium levels can be found in blood and are often found in people who also have elevated lead levels. Scientists have a hard time detecting cadmium below 2 ppm with an XRF so 2.5 ppm is often used as the "safe" limit.

Note: Labs will report the amount of each chemical contaminant in mg/kg or parts per million (ppm) and those units are the same.

*Using a combination of EPA, DEQ, and CHHS recommended safety levels, our reference levels were chosen to reflect local concerns, geology, previous land use, and known health considerations. In this factsheet, we use the term "NC "Safe" Level" but this level is also called a screening level, reference level, or threshold. We put "safe" in quotations because environmental health data show that risk is reduced below this level but not eliminated.

REDUCING EXPOSURE

We recognize that learning about contaminated soil can cause stress and concern. If your test results come back with high levels, there are many actions you can take to protect your family.

People generally come into contact with soil by tracking dust on their shoes, ingesting soil, eating fruits and vegetables grown in contaminated soil, or by breathing in soil particles. So consider:

- handwashing with soap and water,
- leaving shoes at the door,
- using floor mats at all entrances,
- adopting safer gardening practices,
- using a vacuum with a HEPA Filter and wet dusting, &
- getting young children tested for high levels of lead.

Duke Superfund Research Center | Cornell Soil Health Laboratory | Durham Parks and Recreation

For more information, scan the QR codes to see resources from:

INTERPRETACIÓN DE RESULTADOS DE LAS PRUEBAS DE SUELOS (PATIO)

Metal en su suelo	Nivel "seguro" en NC*	Nivel base (lo normal en vez ambiente) en NC (ppm)	Notas
Plomo	200 ppm	150 ppm (en suelos urbanos)	Profesionales de la salud, científicos y la EPA de EE. UU. estamos de acuerdo en que los niveles de plomo inferiores a 200 ppm en el suelo tienen un riesgo menor. El nivel promedio de plomo en los suelos de zonas urbanas es de 150 ppm. La exposición al plomo se asocia con un coeficiente intelectual reducido, dificultades de aprendizaje y otros problemas de salud graves. Corren mayor riesgo las mujeres embarazadas y sus fetos en desarrollo, así como los niños pequeños.
Arsénico	8 ppm	5–7 ppm	Los científicos expertos en el suelo de Carolina del Norte generalmente utilizan entre 5 y 7 ppm como base (lo normal en esa ambiente) para los suelos urbanos en el centro de Carolina del Norte y no señalarían el arsénico como una preocupación hasta que sobrepase 8 ppm.
Cadmio	2.5 ppm	0.16 ppm	Es posible encontrar niveles elevados de cadmio en la sangre y a menudo se presentan en personas con niveles elevados de plomo. A los científicos les resulta difícil detectar cadmio por debajo de 2 ppm mediante fluorescencia de rayos X (XRF), por lo que 2.5 ppm suele utilizarse como límite "seguro".

Notas: Los laboratorios informarán la cantidad de cada contaminante químico en mg/kg o partes por millón (ppm) y estas unidades son las mismas.

*Utilizando una combinación de los niveles de seguridad recomendados por la EPA, el DEQ y el CHHS, nuestros niveles de referencia se eligieron para reflejar las preocupaciones locales, la geología, el uso previo del suelo y las consideraciones de salud humana. En este hoja informativa, utilizamos el término "Nivel "Seguro" de Carolina del Norte", pero este nivel también se denomina nivel de detección, nivel de referencia o umbral general crítico. Ponemos "seguro" entre comillas porque los datos de salud ambiental muestran que el riesgo se reduce por debajo de este nivel, pero no se elimina.

REDUCCIÓN DE LA EXPOSICIÓN

Reconocemos que aprender sobre la contaminación en el suelo puede causar estrés y preocupación. Si los resultados de su prueba dan niveles altos, hay muchos pasos que puede tomar para proteger a su familia.

Las personas generalmente entran en contacto con el suelo a través del polvo en sus zapatos, ingerir tierra, comer frutas y verduras cultivadas en suelo contaminado o al inhalar las partículas del suelo. Así que considere lo siguiente:

- Lávese las manos con agua y jabón,
- Deje los zapatos en la puerta,
- Utilice felpudos (alfombras) en todas las entradas,
- Adopte prácticas de jardinería más seguras,
- Utilice una aspiradora con filtro HEPA y quite el polvo con un trapo húmedo, y
- Realice evaluaciones a los niños pequeños para detectar niveles elevados de plomo.

Centro de Investigación Duke Superfund | Laboratorio del Suelo Cornell Soil Health | Parques de Durham

Para obtener más información, escanee los códigos QR para ver recursos de:

10 Healthy Garden Habits
for reducing exposure to soil contaminants

Soil contaminants are naturally occurring or human-made chemicals that can have negative impacts on human and plant health.

Prepare your garden

- Keep soil pH above 6.5 Soil pH around 7 is good for plant health and also decreases plant uptake of heavy metals like lead
- Cover soil and keep it moist Use mulch or other ground cover to reduce dust in the garden
- Add compost Organic matter in compost can help bind some contaminants and make them less harmful. Check the NC Composting Council website to locate STA or CHHS compost suppliers near you

Eating soil particles is a major route of exposure to soil contaminants

Protect yourself and your family

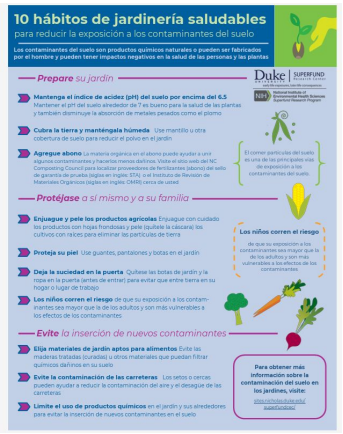
- Rinse and peel produce Carefully rinse leafy produce and peel root crops to remove soil particles
- Protect your skin Wear gloves, pants, and boots in the garden
- Wash your hands and face with soap and water after you finish gardening
- Leave dirt at the door Remove garden boots and clothing at the door to avoid bringing soil into your home or workplace

Children are at risk
their exposure may be higher than adults, and they are more vulnerable to the effects of contaminants

Prevent introduction of new contaminants

- Choose food-safe garden materials Avoid treated woods or other materials that may leach harmful chemicals into your soil.
- Avoid pollution from roadways Hedges or fences can help reduce air pollution and runoff from roadways
- Limit chemical use in and around the garden to avoid introducing new contaminants into your soils

For more information about soil contamination in gardens visit:
https://sites.nicholas.duke.edu/superfundcec/



10 hábitos de jardinería saludables
para reducir la exposición a los contaminantes del suelo

Los contaminantes del suelo son productos químicos naturales o pueden ser fabricados por el hombre y pueden tener impactos negativos en la salud de las personas y las plantas

Prepare su jardín

- Mantenga el índice de acidez (pH) del suelo por encima del 6.5 Mantener el pH del suelo alrededor de 7 es bueno para la salud de las plantas y también disminuye la absorción de metales pesados como el plomo
- Cubra la tierra y manténgala húmeda Use mantillo u otra cobertura de suelo para reducir el polvo en el jardín
- Agregue abono La materia orgánica en el abono puede ayudar a unir algunos contaminantes y hacerlos menos dañinos. Visite el sitio web del NC Composting Council para localizar proveedores de fertilizantes del suelo de garantía de prueba (siglas en inglés: STA) o el Instituto de Revisión de Materiales Orgánicos (siglas en inglés: OMRI) cerca de usted

El comer partículas del suelo es una de las principales vías de exposición a los contaminantes del suelo

Protéjase a sí mismo y a su familia

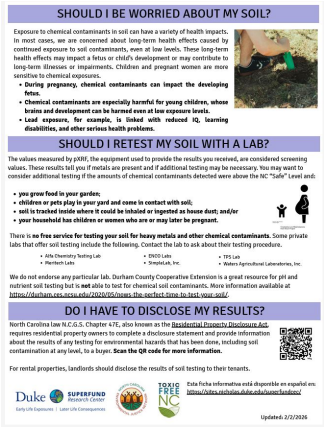
- Enjuague y pele los productos agrícolas Enjuague con cuidado los productos con hojas frondosas y pele (quitale la cáscara) los cultivos con raíces para eliminar las partículas de tierra
- Proteja su piel Use guantes, pantalones y botas en el jardín
- Deje la suciedad en la puerta Quítese las botas de jardín y la ropa en la puerta (antes de entrar) para evitar que entre tierra en su hogar o lugar de trabajo
- Los niños corren el riesgo de que su exposición a los contaminantes sea mayor que la de los adultos y son más vulnerables a los efectos de los contaminantes

Los niños corren el riesgo
de que su exposición a los contaminantes sea mayor que la de los adultos y son más vulnerables a los efectos de los contaminantes

Evite la inserción de nuevos contaminantes

- Elija materiales de jardín aptos para alimentos Evite las maderas tratadas (curadas) u otros materiales que puedan filtrar químicos dañinos en su suelo
- Evite la contaminación de las carreteras Los setos o cercas pueden ayudar a reducir la contaminación del aire y el desagüe de las carreteras
- Límite el uso de productos químicos en el jardín y sus alrededores para evitar la inserción de nuevos contaminantes en el suelo

Para obtener más información sobre la contaminación del suelo en los jardines, visite:
https://sites.nicholas.duke.edu/superfundcec/



SHOULD I BE WORRIED ABOUT MY SOIL?

Exposure to chemical contaminants in soil can have a variety of health impacts. In most cases, we are concerned about long-term health effects caused by continued exposure to soil contaminants, even at low levels. These long-term health effects may impact a fetus or child's development or may contribute to long-term illnesses or impairments. Children and pregnant women are more sensitive to chemical exposures.

- During pregnancy, chemical contaminants can impact the developing fetus.
- Chemical contaminants are especially harmful for young children, whose brains and development can be harmed even at low exposure levels.
- Lead exposure, for example, is linked with reduced IQ, learning disabilities, and other serious health problems.

SHOULD I RETEST MY SOIL WITH A LAB?

The values measured by pXRF, the equipment used to provide the results you received, are considered screening values. These results tell you if metals are present and if additional testing may be necessary. You may want to consider additional testing if the amounts of chemical contaminants detected were above the NC "Safe" Level and:

- you grow food in your garden;
- children or pets play in your yard and come in contact with soil;
- soil is tracked inside where it could be inhaled or ingested as house dust; and/or
- your household has children or women who are or may later be pregnant.

There is no free service for testing your soil for heavy metals and other chemical contaminants. Some private labs that offer soil testing include the following. Contact the lab to ask about their testing procedure.

- Alfa Chemistry Testing Lab
- Mertech Labs
- ENCO Labs
- SimpleLab, Inc.
- TPS Lab
- Waters Agricultural Laboratories, Inc.

We do not endorse any particular lab. Durham County Cooperative Extension is a great resource for pH and nutrient soil testing but is not able to test for chemical soil contaminants. More information available at https://durham.ces.ncsu.edu/2020/05/noses-the-perfect-time-to-test-your-soil/.

DO I HAVE TO DISCLOSE MY RESULTS?

North Carolina law N.C.G.S. Chapter 47E, also known as the Residential Property Disclosure Act, requires residential property owners to complete a disclosure statement and provide information about the results of any testing for environmental hazards that has been done, including soil contamination at any level, to a buyer. Scan the QR code for more information.

For rental properties, landlords should disclose the results of soil testing to their tenants.

Duke SUPERFUND Research Center | Early Life Exposures | Later Life Consequences

TOXIC FREE NC

Esta ficha informativa está disponible en español en: https://sites.nicholas.duke.edu/superfundcec/

Updated: 2/2/2026

¿DEBERÍA PREOCUPARME POR MI SUELO?

La exposición a contaminantes químicos del suelo puede tener diversos efectos sobre la salud. En la mayoría de los casos, nos preocupan los efectos a largo plazo sobre la salud causados por la exposición continua a contaminantes del suelo, incluso a niveles bajos. Estos efectos a largo plazo pueden afectar el desarrollo del feto o del niño o pueden contribuir a enfermedades o discapacidades a largo plazo. Los niños y las mujeres embarazadas son más sensibles a la exposición a sustancias químicas.

- Durante el embarazo, los contaminantes químicos pueden afectar el desarrollo fetal.
- Los contaminantes químicos son especialmente dañinos para los niños pequeños, cuyo cerebro y desarrollo pueden verse perjudicados incluso con niveles bajos de exposición.
- La exposición al plomo, por ejemplo, está relacionada con un coeficiente intelectual reducido, problemas de aprendizaje y otros problemas de salud graves.

¿DEBERÍA VOLVER A ANALIZAR MI SUELO EN UN LABORATORIO?

Los valores medidos usando el método Fluorescencia de rayos X (pXRF), el equipo utilizado para obtener los resultados que usted recibió, se usan para considerar los niveles de detección. Estos resultados indican la presencia de metales y si se requieren pruebas adicionales. Se recomienda realizar pruebas adicionales si las cantidades de contaminantes químicos detectados superan el nivel "seguro" de Carolina del Norte y:

- Cultiva alimentos en su jardín.
- Los niños o las mascotas juegan en su patio y entran en contacto con el suelo.
- La tierra se arrastra al interior de la casa, donde podría inhalarse o ingerirse como polvo doméstico; y/o
- En su hogar hay niños o mujeres que están o podrían estar embarazadas en un futuro cercano.

No hay servicio gratuito para analizar su suelo en busca de metales pesados y otros contaminantes químicos. Algunos laboratorios privados que ofrecen análisis de suelo incluyen: Comuníquese con el laboratorio para consultar su procedimiento de análisis.

- Alfa Chemistry Testing Lab
- Mertech Labs
- ENCO Labs
- SimpleLab, Inc.
- TPS Lab
- Waters Agricultural Laboratories, Inc.

No respaldamos a ningún laboratorio en particular. La Extensión Cooperativa del Condado de Durham es un excelente recurso para analizar el pH y los nutrientes del suelo, pero no analiza los contaminantes químicos del suelo. Más información disponible en https://durham.ces.ncsu.edu/2020/05/noses-the-perfect-time-to-test-your-soil/.

¿TENGO QUE DIVULGAR (COMPARTIR) MIS RESULTADOS?

La Ley de Carolina del Norte N.C.G.S. Capítulo 47E, también conocida como Ley de Divulgación de Propiedades Residenciales (Residential Property Disclosure Act), requiere que los dueños de propiedades residenciales completen una declaración de divulgación y proporcionen a un comprador información sobre los resultados de cualquier prueba de peligros ambientales realizada, incluidos los resultados de pruebas de contaminación del suelo a cualquier nivel. Escanee el código QR para obtener más información.

En el caso de propiedades en alquiler, los propietarios deben revelar los resultados de las pruebas de suelo a sus inquilinos.

Duke SUPERFUND Research Center | Early Life Exposures | Later Life Consequences

TOXIC FREE NC

This factsheet is available in English at: https://sites.nicholas.duke.edu/superfundcec/

Actualizado: 2/2/2026

https://sites.nicholas.duke.edu/superfundcec/soil/soil-testing/

Duke SUPERFUND Research Center

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Next steps from the City of Durham

- **The City is expecting to receive summary reports from NCDEQ for all 5 parks in April, which will cover:**
  - **Where contamination exists, what kinds of contamination are present, how much there is, how it may be moving through the environment**
  - **Analysis of soil, groundwater, surface water, sediment, and gas**
  - **Associated potential risks**
- **The City will explore approaches (and associated costs) to address concerns at each park based on data**
  - **Make parks functional and safe**
  - **Community engagement and feedback**
  - **The City has $12M currently available to be allocated toward these sites. If additional funding is needed, the City is prepared to explore all options.**
- **DPR will be scheduling open houses for community to review summary reports, ask questions, and provide feedback**

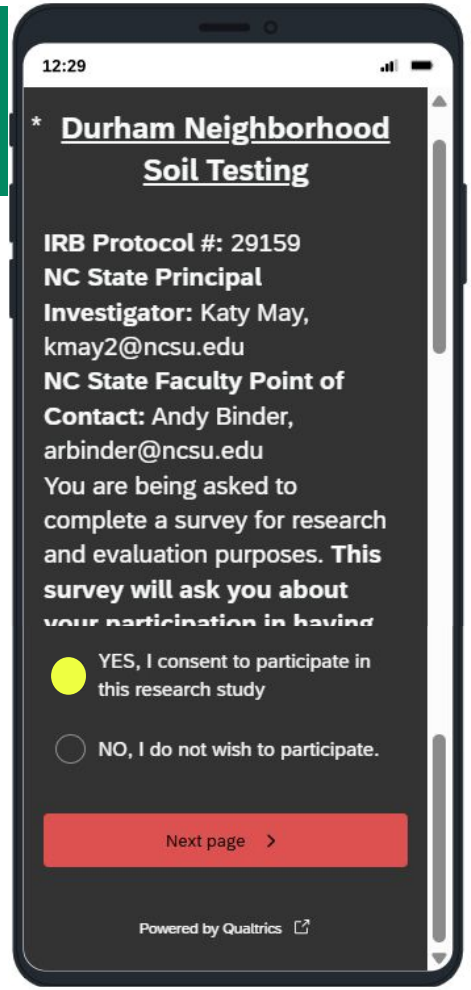
DPRPlaymore.org/516

DPREngage@durhamnc.gov

Before we get to Q&A...
We want your feedback!

- **Identify remaining concerns**
- **Gauge interest in individual and collective interventions**
- **Impact of this project**
  - **Knowledge, behaviors, etc.**
  - **Useful for funders**

tinyurl.com/DurhamSoils



Questions?