Message

From: McCord, James [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=MCCORD, JAMES]
Sent: 7/16/2019 8:15:38 PM
To: Strynar, Mark [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=5a9910d5b38e471497bd875fd329a20a-Strynar, Mark]; Lindstrom, Andrew [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=04bf7cf26aa44ce29763fbc1c1b2338e-Lindstrom, Andrew]
Subject: RE: HFPO-TA

We had also heard that they were aware of its high toxic potential and they were very careful not to use it in the US. But I was surprised not to see any at all.
--
James McCord

From: Strynar, Mark
Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2019 4:14 PM
To: Lindstrom, Andrew <Lindstrom.Andrew@epa.gov>; McCord, James <mccord.james@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: HFPO-TA

FYI,

Dupont and Chemours is specifically targeting this compound to be reclaimed and turned into E2 to be used as a solvent for Nafion synthesis.

Mark
+

From: Lindstrom, Andrew
Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2019 3:38 PM
To: McCord, James <mccord.james@epa.gov>
Cc: Strynar, Mark <Strynar.Mark@epa.gov>
Subject: HFPO-TA

James,

Have you looked for or seen the HFPO-TA around Fayetteville?

Pan et al. seem to see it many places around the world.

Thank you,

Andy

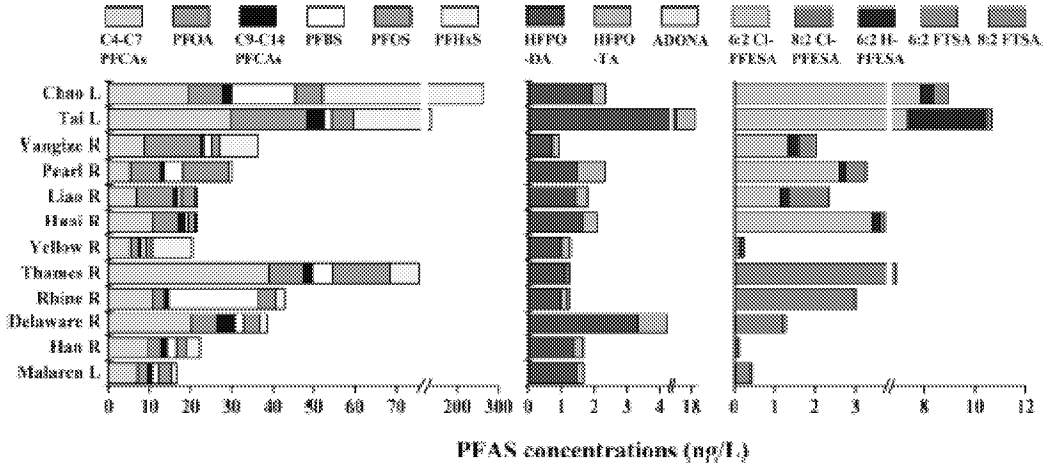

Figure 2. Mean concentrations (ng/L) of legacy PFASs (PFCAs and PFSAs) and fluorinated alternatives (PFECAs, PFESAs, and FTSAs) in the studied rivers and lakes: Chao Lake ($n = 13$), Tai Lake ($n = 15$), Yangtze River ($n = 35$), Pearl River ($n = 13$), Liao River ($n = 6$), Huai River ($n = 9$), Yellow River ($n = 15$), Thames River ($n = 6$), Rhine River ($n = 20$), Delaware River ($n = 12$), Han River ($n = 6$), and Mälaren Lake ($n = 10$).