Message

From: rogers, rick [rogers.rick@epa.gov]
Sent: 1/9/2018 5:04:45 PM
To: Reinhart, Roger [Reinhart.Roger@epa.gov]; Bennett, James [bennett.james@epa.gov]; Duchovnay, Andrew [Duchovnay.Andrew@epa.gov]
CC: Rowsey, Kevin [rowsey.kevin@epa.gov]
Subject: RE:

Thanks, Roger and Kevin. This helps!

Rick Rogers, Associate Director
Office of Drinking Water and Source Water Protection
Water Protection Division (3WP20)
U.S. EPA Region III
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Philadelphia, PA 19103
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Cell: Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP)

From: Reinhart, Roger
Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2018 10:16 AM
To: rogers, rick <rogers.rick@epa.gov>; Bennett, James <bennett.james@epa.gov>; Duchovnay, Andrew <Duchovnay.Andrew@epa.gov>
Cc: Rowsey, Kevin <rowsey.kevin@epa.gov>
Subject: FW:

Rick,

Last June, the Warminster PWS sampled three of their most impacted wells for the entire sweet of 14 PFAS compounds covered under Method 537 (see attached). Tim Hagey had been concerned about t Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP) Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP) The results indicated the presence of 7 of the 14 PFAS compounds. In addition, GAC-treated samples, for the most part showed that the treatment was effective for PFAS removal. All of the compounds detected in the raw water are included in the draft table for further review except for perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) which was identified in the raw water at levels from 13 ppt to 43 ppt. Kevin has informed me that testing of surface water in Red Clay Creek indicates the presence of the same sweet of PFAS compounds including PFHpA.

This situation would presumably represent Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP) Ex. 5 Deliberative Process (DP) Andrew Hartten informed me that until the use of GenX, the only compound analyzed at Washington Works was PFOA, since no other PFAS compounds were used at the facility.

From: r3ph-05-421-792@epa.gov [mailto:r3ph-05-421-792@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2018 2:45 AM
To: Reinhart, Roger <Reinhart.Roger@epa.gov>
Subject: