Message

From: Moncavage, Carissa [Moncavage.Carissa@epa.gov]
Sent: 3/14/2019 12:57:15 PM
To: Harsh, Chad [Harsh.Chad@epa.gov]; McGuigan, David [McGuigan.David@epa.gov]
CC: Cruz, Francisco [Cruz.Francisco@epa.gov]; Trulear, Brian [Trulear.Brian@epa.gov]; rogers, rick [rogers.rick@epa.gov]
Subject: WV0001279 chronology
Attachments: WV0001279_chronology..docx; Oct.20.2011_Letter.pdf; Dec.14.2011_Letter.pdf; Jan.6.2012_Letter.pdf; Final_Permit_2018_OCR.pdf; 2018_Order#8797.pdf; 2012_Order_No.7418.pdf; DuPont Washington Works 2003 permit.pdf

Chad et. al,

Attached is a one-page chronology of the Dupont permit no. WV0001279 (also embedded below for convenience). Also attached are the old and new permits as well as the letters that are referenced in the chronology. I couldn't find much in the electronic files on the G:/ so I pulled the permit file from the file room-- there wasn't much in the permit file either so it was hard to get a good sense of why this permit was expired for so long.

Let me know if you have any questions.

NPDES Permit No. WV0001279 was issued on 8/4/2003 (expired on 6/30/2008) with monitoring for C8 at Outlets 001, 002, and 005. WVDEP did not impose effluent limits for C8 with the justification that the highest concentration of 1.09ug/L was found 3 miles downstream of the facility which was significantly lower than 150 ug/L that the DEP Toxicity Team determined to be safe. The historical record of EPA's permit file does not indicate whether EPA had any comments on the draft permit before it was issued in 2003.

Permit expired on June 30, 2008 and was administratively extended.

October 12, 2011 Dupont submitted a request to WVDEP for temporary authorization to initiate testing and use of new water treatment chemicals to achieve "enhanced solids removal" before discharging. This was part of the planned wastewater abatement upgrades associated with the use of the GenX compound. In a letter to Dupont dated October 20, 2011, WVDEP had no objections as long as Dupont adhered to four conditions including that "the chemical additives shall be applied in a manner that shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the WV State numeric and narrative water quality criteria.

December 9, 2011 Dupont notified WVDEP that they initiated full-scale production tests with the new C3 Dimer Acid/Salt compound to be used in the production of high-performance fluoropolymers (**Fine Powder**). The wastewater generated from this process would be discharged through outlet 005 at 100gpm, and outlet 002 which will be treated through activated carbon beds prior to discharging.

December 14, 2011, WVDEP sent a letter to Dupont stating they had no objections to the use of the new (**Fine Powder**) compound as long as Dupont adhered to the following sampling conditions:

1. Dupont shall collect weekly 24 hr. composite samples and analyze the concentration of the new compound at Outlet 005. The concentration of the new compound shall achieve 191 ug/L as an average monthly and 278 ug/L as a maximum daily at Outlet No. 005.
2. Dupont shall collect weekly 24 hr. composite samples and analyze the concentration of the new compound at Outlet 002. The concentration of the new compound shall achieve 77 ug/L as an average monthly and 112 ug/L as a maximum daily at Outlet No. 002.
3. Dupont shall continue to comply with all effluent limitations at Outlet No. 005 and Outlet No. 002
4. Dupont shall cease testing and discharging of the new compound at Outlet No. 005 and Outlet No. 002 on or before January 31, 2012.

December 16, 2011 Dupont notified WVDEP that they initiated a full-scale production tests with the new C3 Dimer Acid/Salt compound to be used in the production of high-performance fluoropolymers (**Granular**). The wastewater generated from this process would be discharged through outlet 005 at 120gpm and outlet 002 which will be treated through activated carbon beds prior to discharging.

January 6, 2012 WVDEP sent a letter to Dupont stating they had no objections to the use of the new (**Granular**) compound as long as the Dupont adhered to the same four sampling conditions above.

January 31, 2012 Consent Order No. 7418 was issued which included, among many things, monitoring requirements and effluent limits for GenX.

December 7, 2012 WVDEP issues a letter to Dupont extending their expired permit until June 30, 2013.

July 30, 2018 WVDEP reissues the permit along with Order No. 8797 to address exceedances of benchmark values for metals and Fecal Coliform at their stormwater outfalls. EPA reviewed the permit and had multiple discussions with drinking water branch during the review period. EPA was satisfied with the conservative approach to the Reasonable Potential Analysis conducted by WVDEP and the conservative approach in calculating effluent limits (see Document "Memo to File"). The final permit also includes a three-year compliance schedule to meet the effluent limits imposed for PFOA and HFPO Dimer Acid at Outlets 001, 002, 003, 005, 006, 007. Monitoring only requirements were imposed for PFOA and HFPO Dimer Acid at Outlets 011, 019, 022, 023, 025, 026, 030-034, and 036. By October 2018, Dupont appealed the permit. It is unclear as to what conditions of the permit were challenged.

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