To: Smith, Art[Smith.Art@epa.gov]; Kelly, Jack (R3 Phila.)[Kelly.Jack@epa.gov]
From: Strohmeier, Kevin (EEC)
Sent: Tue 1/28/2014 2:22:40 AM
Subject: RE: HOTSITE REPORT:BREAKING Freedom Est Amount of leak increased to 10,000

Yes, thanks for keeping KDEP in the loop on this.

Kevin L. Strohmeier

Response Coordinator/State On-scene Coordinator

Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection

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Frankfort, KY 40601

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From: Smith, Art [mailto:Smith.Art@epa.gov]
Sent: Monday, January 27, 2014 8:43 PM
To: Kelly, Jack (R3 Phila.)
Cc: Strohmeier, Kevin (EEC)
Subject: Re: HOTSITE REPORT:BREAKING Freedom Est Amount of leak increased to 10,000

Jack, thanks for these updates. We're a good ways downstream and effects are hardly realized. But, good to know what's going on in Charleston. I know that KDEP appreciates your reporting.

From: Kelly, Jack (R3 Phila.)
Sent: Monday, January 27, 2014 8:07:58 PM
To: Adam Hamrick; Gilbert, John; Smith, Art; Kathleen Patnode
Subject: Fw: HOTSITE REPORT:BREAKING Freedom Est Amount of leak increased to 10,000

From: Ferrell, Mark
Sent: Monday, January 27, 2014 6:30:53 PM
To: Burns, Francis; R3 HOTSITES
Subject: HOTSITE REPORT:BREAKING Freedom Est Amount of leak increased to 10,000

http://charlestondailymail.com/rssFeeds/201401270107

Estimated amount of spill goes up, public trust declines again.

From: Burns, Francis
Sent: Monday, January 27, 2014 3:13:45 PM
To: R3 HOTSITES
Subject: HOTSITE REPORT: Update - Freedom Industries, Charleston, WV

Patti-Kay Wisniewski of Region 3's Water Division reported that the West Virginia Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has posted drinking water sampling results for MCHM as of January 26. Detectable levels continue to be seen. PPH results of earlier sampling are also posted. These samples were reported as non-detectable. See the website for results -http://www.dhsem.wv.gov/Pages/WV-American-Water-Emergency.aspx.

OSCs Matlock and Linden reported that the facility is continuing to pump water upgradient of the secondary containment area. The majority of the site is frozen and most of the holes/sumps dug inside the tank containment are frozen and cannot be pumped.

The facility's contractor broke the surface ice on the containment trench at the base of the hill and added salt to help melt the ice. The liner was pulled back and water, above and below the liner, was pumped out and into a tank for temporary storage. The facility reported that there was no sheen or smell of MCHM in either the water.

Ice in the river continues to disrupt the river booms. The facility contractor is attempting to break ice and to properly position the booms. Because of the ice, the boom is repositioned further from the river bank, which will require a plan for proper maintenance. To research options, the USCG will contact USCG personnel experienced with deploying boom in icy conditions.

The facility and its remediation consultant, CEC, met with WVDEP, EPA, and USCG today, to discuss the remediation plan. Based upon the meeting discussions WVDEP, EPA, and USCG gave verbal approval to begin sampling. The site team will further evaluate the plan, which will be approved later in writing.

In an effort to strengthen laboratory analysis of MCHM and PPH, chemists and lab managers

from nine organizations including EPA, are working collaboratively to share information and analytical data about the mixture. Participants include the National Guard, WV American Water, American Water Research, REI Consulting, DuPont Inc., Dow Inc., Matric Inc., ATSDR, and EPA. The group is looking to identify analytical techniques that will allow for lower detection limits for the single compounds, MCHM and PPH, in water. The lower detection limits will increase the capacity of laboratories to detect MCHM and PPH in water at orders of magnitude below the health risk levels.