

Message

From: Jones, Enesta [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=65B8E6C6E5CA4A7A9AE85D98A4C8EEDB-EJONES02]
Sent: 7/18/2018 4:25:17 PM
To: [REDACTED] Ex. 6
CC: Press [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=b293283291dc44e0b5d1c36be9281d8a-Press]
Subject: Media inquiry regarding GenX in North Carolina

Vaughn,

“EPA is committed to protecting public health and working collaboratively with states to ensure that together, we are prepared to respond to findings of GenX chemicals in our Nation’s waters. EPA is working closely with and supporting North Carolina and their public water systems to address GenX chemicals in the Cape Fear River.” – EPA spokesperson

On background:

How does EPA characterize its assessment of North Carolina's 140 ppt health goal? Does EPA concur with and support North Carolina's 140 ppt health goal and the method and inputs used in its calculation? If EPA does not concur, why not?

EPA provided technical expertise and consultation to North Carolina as they developed their provisional health goal. Currently, North Carolina’s Secretaries’ Science Advisory Board is reviewing and evaluating GenX chemicals and will provide recommendations on updates to this provisional value. EPA has continued to coordinate with North Carolina as they develop toxicity values for GenX chemicals, concurrent with EPA’s efforts to do the same.

What is the status of EPA's work to establish a similar advisory for GenX?

EPA is conducting toxicity assessments for two GenX chemicals (Hexafluoropropylene oxide (HFPO) dimer acid and its ammonium salt). The toxicity assessments identify and characterize the health hazards of these chemicals. These assessments include information that will help identify a particular hazard and the concentration that could cause health effects which is presented as a toxicity value or oral Reference Dose. A Reference Dose, or RfD, is the amount of chemical someone can ingest for a lifetime and is not anticipated to cause harmful health effects. RfDs are non-enforceable values that can be used by our state partners to address contamination concerns in a variety of exposure scenarios including drinking water, soil, or air. These values may also be used by EPA to determine any next steps that will be taken at the national level.

On June 21, 2018, EPA provided a preliminary draft toxicity assessment documents for two GenX chemicals for an independent, contractor-led external peer review. These preliminary drafts do not represent any Agency determination or policy. Following independent, contractor-led external peer review, the draft toxicity assessments will be released for public comment.

From: Vaughn Hagerty; [REDACTED] Ex. 6
Date: July 9, 2018 at 10:29:28 AM EDT
To: "Jones, Enesta" <Jones.Enesta@epa.gov>, Press <Press@epa.gov>
Subject: Media inquiry regarding GenX in North Carolina

Hello, Enesta. I hope you've been well.

I am a journalist working on a story with a deadline of July 18 regarding GenX contamination from Chemours at its Fayetteville Works facility in North Carolina. Specifically, I am writing about North Carolina's health goal for GenX in drinking water, currently set at 140 ppt. The state has consistently stated that it derived the 140 ppt level in "consultation" with EPA.

1) How does EPA characterize its assessment of North Carolina's 140 ppt health goal? Does EPA concur with and support North Carolina's 140 ppt health goal and the method and inputs used in its calculation? If EPA does not concur, why not?

2) What is the status of EPA's work to establish a similar advisory for GenX?

Regards,

Vaughn Hagerty