Message

From: Jones, Enesta [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=65B8E6C6E5CA4A7A9AE85D98A4C8EEDB-EJONES02]
Sent: 6/28/2018 10:34:19 PM
To: Emma Penrod [Ex. 6]
CC: Press [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=b293283291dc44e0b5d1c36be9281d8a-Press]
Subject: Re: Request for interview RE harmful algal blooms

Emma,

On background: EPA has released several tools to support States and drinking water utilities as they manage algal toxins in their drinking water supplies. The most comprehensive of these documents is EPA's "Recommendations for Public Water Systems to Manage Cyanotoxins in Drinking Water." Among other things, this document makes recommendations about monitoring, treatment, and communication related to managing cyanotoxins and reducing risks to the public. Additionally, EPA has produced several other tools, including a treatment optimization document to support treatment decisions, a cyanotoxin management plan template and example plans to support preparation and response activities, and a risk communication toolbox to support effective communication. These materials are available at: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/cyanotoxin-tools-public-water-systems.

CyAN is a multi-agency project among the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), US Geological Survey (USGS), and EPA to develop an early warning indicator system to detect algal blooms. As part of the Cyanobacteria Assessment Network (CyAN), EPA has developed several metrics to quantify the percentage, frequency, and extent of freshwater lakes experiencing algal blooms across the contiguous U.S. Using satellite technology, EPA can provide current and historic algal bloom data for 2,370 of the nation's largest lakes. Preliminary analysis suggests algal bloom data can be provided for up to 25% of the U.S. surface drinking water intake locations. More information is available at: https://www.epa.gov/water-research/cyanobacteria-assessment-network-cyan.

Also, you should see Ohio EPA's highly detailed protocol for source water monitoring found here: http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/habs/2017-18HAB%20monitoring.pdf

On Jun 27, 2018, at 3:44 PM, Emma Penrod <Ex. 6> wrote:

I'd like to know if the EPA has done any research regarding how many bodies of water are at risk of algal blooms, and how many of those supply drinking water. I know some individual states have done this kind of research, but I'd like to know if the data is available at a national level. I'd also like to know what protocol the EPA recommends when a drinking water source is contaminated by algal toxins. My article is due July 5.

Emma Penrod
Independent Author & Journalist
Ex. 6

On Wed, Jun 27, 2018 at 7:55 AM, Jones, Enesta <Jones.Enesta@epa.gov> wrote:

> Emma,
>
> Thanks for reaching out. Please send your specific questions and hard deadline.

From: Emma Penrod Ex. 6
Sent: Tuesday, June 26, 2018 5:36:11 PM
To: DAnglada, Lesley
Subject: Request for interview RE harmful algal blooms

Hello Lesley,

I've been commissioned by Newsweek to write an article about the impact of harmful algal blooms on drinking water systems nationwide. I'm tracking the issues in Kansas and Oregon, but I'd hoped you or someone on your team could help me with the bigger picture. Could you spare a few minutes in the coming days to chat with me about the extent of the algae problem and what's being done to address it?

Many thanks in advance,

Emma Penrod
Independent Author & Journalist
Ex. 6