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June 8, 2016

Mr. Jesse Wirtes, Facility Supervisor
Mount Greylock Regional School District
1781 Cold Spring Road
Williamstown, MA 01267

Re: Drinking Water Analytical Results Report #RL16344
Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Analysis
Mount Greylock Regional School
1781Cold Spring Road
Williamstown, MA

Dear Mr. Wirtes:

Eco-Genesis Corporation (EGC) has received the results of drinking water analysis performed for the Mount Greylock Regional School (MGRS) property at 1781Cold Spring Road in the Town of Williamstown, MA. The laboratory analytical report was produced by Eurofins Eaton Analytical of South Bend, IN (EEA) for Housatonic Basin Sampling & Testing of Lee, MA.

According to the laboratory report and corresponding chain-of-custody form, sample MT GREYLOCK HS RAW was collected by Housatonic Basin Sampling & Testing on April 27, 2016 and submitted to EEA for fluorinated surfactant or perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) analysis by test method 537. The laboratory results are summarized as follows:

Summary of Laboratory Results
Sample MT GREYLOCK HS RAW – 4-27-16

Analyte	MRL	Result	Standard	Units
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	9.0	<9.0	--	ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	1.0	<1.0	--	ng/L
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	3.0	<3.0	--	ng/L
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	2.0	<2.0	--	ng/L
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	4.0	<4.0	--	ng/L
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2.0	<2.0	70	ng/L

Notes: -MRL = Method reporting limit
-ng/L = Nanograms per liter (parts per trillion)
-Standard based on U.S. EPA Health Advisory for PFOA in drinking water issued, May 2016

In summary, **no compounds were detected at levels above the laboratory method reporting limit (MRL)**. The laboratory MRLs were also well below the established drinking water standard (applicable for PFOA only), indicating that the laboratory data is sufficient for its intended purpose (comparison to regulatory standards). A copy of the EEA laboratory report is attached for reference.

It is noted that a laboratory MRL is the lowest analyte concentrations which is accurately quantified and reported by a laboratory for a particular analysis. The MRL is typically

above the actual concentration of the analyte that can be detected by the laboratory

(Detection Limit or DL). The MRL is typically a statistical calculation based on the DL which incorporates safety factors to allow quantification without qualification of samples with various complicating factors.

PFASs are a family of synthetic chemicals that consist of organic molecules with a hydrophilic "head" and a hydrophobic "tail" coated with multiple fluorine atoms. PFASs are a primary component in the manufacture of various fluorinated materials used in stain repellents, polishes, paints, and coatings, and have been widely found in consumer and industrial products including food items. PFASs are highly resistant to metabolic and environmental degredation due to the strong carbon-fluorine bond, making them persistent organic pollutants. Some PFASs have caught the attention of regulatory agencies because of their persistence, toxicity, and widespread occurrence in the blood of humans and wildlife. These commonly detected PFASs include perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA).

PFASs are generally considered to be "emerging contaminants" by the environmental and health regulatory communities. Emerging contaminants are generally defined as hazardous materials (chemical, microbial, or radiological substances) or mixtures of interest that are characterized by perceived or real threat to human health, public safety or the environment; no currently published health standard/guideline exists or it is evolving or being re-evaluated; there is sufficient or limited available toxicological information, or a new source, pathway or detection limit has been discovered.

The various fluorinated surfactants are listed with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) on a preliminary list of emerging contaminants but have not been identified to date as "priority" emerging contaminants. Massachusetts has not established a drinking water standard or guideline for PFASs.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a *Drinking Water Health Advisory for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)* on May 2016. A Health Advisory (HA) for PFOA was established at 0.07 micrograms per liter (ug/L), equivalent to 70 nanograms per liter (ng/L). Furthermore, due to the similar toxicity of PFOS to PFOA, EPA recommends that the sum of each constituent be compared to the HA of 0.07 ug/L. HAs have not been established for other PFASs.

Please call if we can be of further assistance.

Very truly yours,
ECO-GENESIS CORPORATION

Lawrence Mach
Technical Manager

Myron Ritrosky, Jr.
President

MR/lm

Enclosure