

AEPMMS Practice Tip #1

For any AEPMMS needed to support a Condition of No Significant Risk (NSR), it is important to have conversations with the property owners prior to installation: need to understand ongoing obligations.

This will likely need to happen more for POETs because of PFAS impacts on private drinking water wells above current (and likely more stringent future) drinking water standards. These critical exposure pathways (CEP) will necessitate mitigation.

AEPMM Practice Tip #2

Because of expanded telemetry and notification requirements for active vapor mitigation measures, sites may want to evaluate “passive mode”.

The AUL requirements for passive systems are much less onerous than for active systems, and telemetry is not required so long as no electro/mechanical components.

If passive can be demonstrated as sufficient to maintain NSR, then system can be made active voluntarily without telemetry requirements.

AEPMM Practice Tip #3

In situations where POETs were installed as part of an Immediate Response Action (IRA) because of Critical Exposure Pathway (CEP) requirements:

- LSP might consider evaluating the potential risk of influent concentrations relative to drinking water standards as part of Comprehensive Response Actions/submittals to see if a POET is needed to achieve NSR*
- If the influent does NOT pose a risk nor exceed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), then you may not need to lock in the need for continued operation of POET with AUL at the Site.*

AEPMM Practice Tip #4

AEPMM system design and implementation:

It will be important to understand the lowest pressure or vacuum needed to achieve effective vapor mitigation.

This will help ensure that telemetric monitoring isn't unnecessarily triggering the need for system response actions/notifications