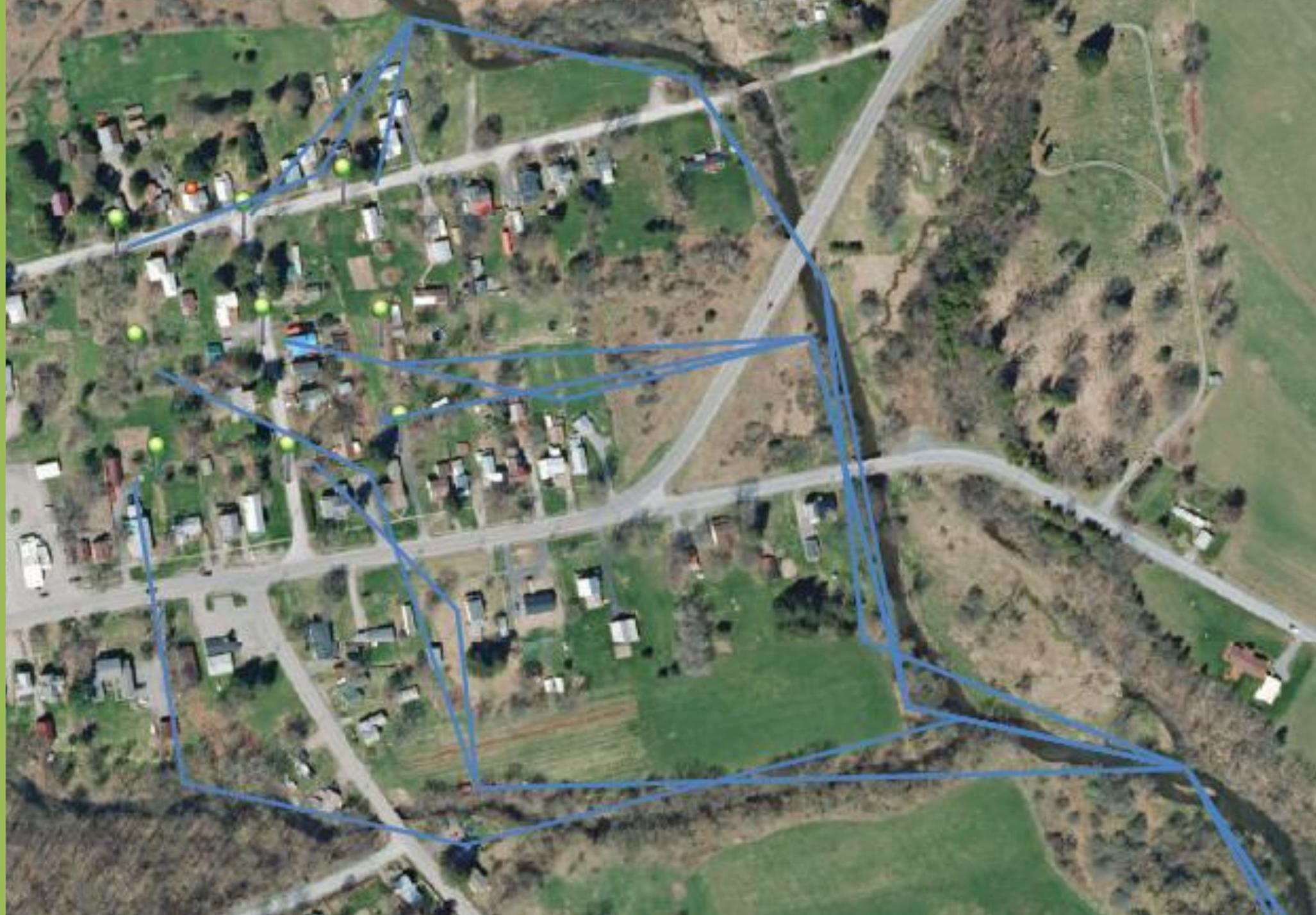


# Eaton House Fire





Details

Add

Info

Export

Analysis

Save

Share

Print

Layers

Measure

Export

4067 State Route 26



# House Fire at 2642 Church Street Eaton, NY



## Legend

— e911 roads

▭ parcels

● 3/12/18 Sample Sites

● Proposed Sample Sites

● Additional Proposed Sample Sites

☒ Regulated Water Supply

🔥 Location of Fire



# EATON WELL TESTING & INFO

ADDRESS	WATER SYSTEM INFO	SAMPLING	DETECTIONS
4067 RT 26 / MOBILE MART	PWS, DRILLED WELL 45', SOFTENER / DISINFECTION WAIVER	VOC's/ PFC's	ND
4070 RT 26 / APARTMENTS	PWS, DRILLED WELL 32' W/ DISINFECTION (CHLOR)	VOC's / PFC's	DBP
2641 CHURCH ST.	JET PUMP, SOFTENER W/ SEDIMENT FILTER	VOC's	ND
2640 CHURCH ST.	10 – 12' DUG WELL, BUILT UP FARM STONE	VOC'S/IOC's/ PFC's/ TC	VOC/PFC/TC+
4097 RT 26	DRILLED WELL	VOC's	ND
5886 BROOKLYN ST.	DUG W/ TRACK HOE 14 – 16', W/ 8" WELL CASING	VOC's/IOC's/ PFC's/ TC	VOC/PFC/TC+
5885 BROOKLYN ST.	OWNER ASSUMES SHALLOW	VOC's	ND
5890 BROOKLYN ST	HAND DUG WELL 20'+/-, JET PUMP	VOC's, PFC's/TC	ND
5894 BROOKLYN ST	UNKNOWN	VOC's	ND
4119 RT 26	26' DRILLED WELL W/ WATER SOFTENER	VOC's	ND

## Well Water Safety: Town of Eaton

### **Situation:**

On March 8th, 2018, Madison County Health Department received complaints from two residents in the Town of Eaton regarding their water quality following a fire in the area two days earlier. Residents reported a change in water taste and/or smell. Homes in the area are served by private wells, generally shallow in depth. The water quality in shallow wells is more likely to be impacted by surface runoff. Given the recent melting of snow and the large amount of water used to fight the fire, there is a possibility that well water quality has been effected.

### **Response:**

A team from the Madison County Health Department's Environmental Health Water Program visited the site of the fire to conduct a visual assessment and speak to residents. Staff surveyed the area, mapped area surface water flows, and interviewed nine residents and one business in the surrounding area. A "door hanger" containing Health Department contact info was left for those individuals not at home. Limited water sampling was conducted at three homes to determine if additional sampling will be necessary. Initial water testing results are expected to be available in two weeks. In addition, Environmental Health Staff met with Fire Department personnel and New York State Department of Health Staff to determine next steps and guide further sampling activities if necessary.

### **Actions for Potentially Impacted Homeowners to Take:**

- (1) Thoroughly flush your water system.**
- (2) Disinfect your well. For guidance on well disinfection, contact Mike Young, Water Program Specialist at 315-366-2526.**
- (3) Until more information is available, consider only using water for non-personal uses like flushing toilets. Drink bottled water. If you must use your water for showering or bathing, avoid getting water in your mouth. You should not use your water for drinking, cooking, or washing dishes until more is known about the quality of the water.**

**For questions on how to flush or disinfect your water, or to report a water quality concern, call Madison County Health Department's Water Specialist, Mike Young, at 315-366-2526.**

# House Fire at 2642 Church Street Eaton, NY



## Legend

-  e911 roads
-  Sample Sites No Detections
-  VOC and PFC Detections
-  Regulated Water Supply
-  Location of Fire



3/23/18



2640 Church Street		5886 Brooklyn Street	
Dug well farm stone, 10'-12' deep		8" well casing dug with track hoe 14'-16' deep	
TC & E.coli	Positive	TC & E.coli	Positive
pH	7.36	pH	7.31
TDS	269 mg/l	TDS	324 mg/l
VOC		VOC	
Benzene	4.9 ug/l	Benzene	9.2 ug/l
Toluene	0.58 ug/l	Toluene	1.0 ug/l
Styrene	0.58 ug/l	Chloromethane	2.5 ug/l
		1,2-Dichloroethane	1.2 ug/l
PFAS		PFAS	
PFHxA	2.82 ppt	PFHxA	26.17 ppt
PFHpA	<2.00 ppt	PFHpA	16.96 ppt
PFOA	2.91 ppt	PFOA	56.53 ppt
PFNA	3.57 ppt	PFNA	6.70 ppt
PFBS	<1.77 ppt	PFBS	3.78 ppt
PFHxS	1.94 ppt	PFHxS	3.81 ppt
PFOS	18.69 ppt	PFOS	55.35 ppt
PFOS+PFOA	21.60 ppt	PFOS+PFOA	111.88 ppt

**PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP  
MAY 2016**

National Foam does not use the ammonium salt of PFOA (CAS# 3825-26-1) in any of its products and we believe formation of this salt from degradation of the foam concentrate is highly unlikely.

National Foam does not use PFOA as an additive (CAS# 335-67-1) within National Foam's formulations. All of the fluorosurfactants used are manufactured by the very latest telomerization process (not by electrochemical fluorination). Some telomer-based fluorosurfactants may contain trace levels of impurities derived from within the surfactant manufacturing process. National Foam takes all reasonable steps to ensure this contamination is as low as practicable by only sourcing surfactants from US EPA compliant manufacturers.

National Foam has tested typical AFFF, AR-AFFF and fluoroprotein foam

concentrates for the presence of PFOS, PFOA and 12 other PFAS species as part of our ongoing Product Stewardship. Test results show that none of the National Foam products tested contain levels of PFOS, PFOA or associated compounds above 1ppm. These include standard products as well as the products from the Assurance range of concentrates.

National Foam is proud to confirm that its fluorinated Assurance foams (based on C6 chemistry) do not contain long chain fluorocarbons in accordance with the US EPA Stewardship Program 2010/15 and the subsequent SNUR (Significant New Use Rule). Their degradation products, primarily 6:2FTS and perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), have been shown not to be bioaccumulative and also exhibit low toxicity according to global regulatory standards.

National Foam's products are formulated to offer superior performance with the lowest level of fluorinated surfactants to best address possible environmental concerns.

**How much foam can be discharged under the DEC rule?**

Assume a foam concentrate is tested and contains less than 1ppm of PFOA (a regulated chemical under this rule). Then in order to discharge 1lbs of PFOA, 1 million lbs of concentrate would have to be discharged. This equates to:

Concentrate: 120,000 gallons of a typical 3% concentrate.

Foam Solution: 4,000,000 gallons of foam solution at 3% induction.

**More information**

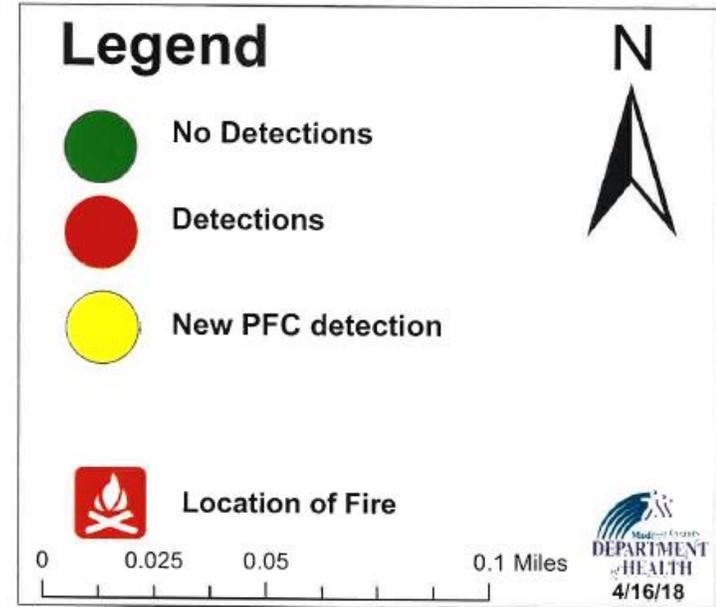
Please contact National Foam, or your local sales representative, for more information.

“National Foam has tested typical AFFF, AR-AFFF and fluoroprotein foam concentrates for the presence of PFOS, PFOA and 12 other PFAS species as part of our ongoing Product Stewardship. Test results show that none of the National Foam products tested contain levels of PFOS, PFOA or associated compounds above 1ppm. These include standard products as well as the products from the Assurance range of concentrates.”



1ppm = 1,000,000ppt

# House Fire at 2642 Church Street Eaton, NY



Address	3/8-3/14 Sampling	3/8-3/14 Detections	4/2-4/3 Sampling	4/2-4/3 Detections
2640 Church Street	Bacteria, VOC, IOC, PFC	Bacteria, VOC, IOC, PFC	VOC, PFC	PFC
2641 Church Street	VOC	ND		
5885 Brooklyn Street	VOC	ND		
5886 Brooklyn Street	Bacteria, VOC, IOC, PFC	Bacteria, VOC, IOC, PFC	VOC, PFC	PFC
5890 Brooklyn Street	Bacteria, VOC, PFC	ND	VOC, PFC	PFC
5894 Brooklyn Street	VOC	ND		
4067 RT26	VOC, PFC	ND		
4070 RT26	VOC, PFC	DBP		
4097 RT26	VOC	ND		
4119 RT26	VOC	ND	VOC, PFC	ND
4123 RT26			VOC, PFC	PFC



## What is happening with PFAS in NYS

The Eaton Fire incident has been shared with various agencies in NYS, including NYSACHO and the NYS Association of Counties, through presentations by Madison County IWS staff at the NYS CEHD meeting and NYSACHO's EH Committee meeting. The incident serves as evidence of the need to further restrict the use of PFAS Chemicals in firefighting activities.

As noted in this letter of support by the NYS Professional Fire Fighters Association, Inc., the NYSPFFA supports an Act pending to eliminate PFAS in fire fighting foams, based on the occupational exposure risks associated with the use of such products.



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### New York State Professional Fire Fighters Association, Inc.

174 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12210  
Phone: 518-436-8627 • 1-800-238-8827 • Fax: 518-436-8630  
E Mail: profire@nyspffa.org  
www.nyspffa.org

May 6, 2019

RE: AN ACT to amend the executive law,  
in relation to reducing the use of PFAS  
chemicals in firefighting activities

S.439 (Hoytman)  
A.445 (Steck)

#### MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

The New York State Professional Fire Fighters Association (NYSPFFA), I.A.F.F. AFL-CIO, a not-for-profit association representing approximately 18,000 fire fighters in 107 Locals in various cities, villages, and towns across New York State, strongly supports enactment of this legislation, which will restrict the use of certain chemicals in firefighting equipment.

Specifically, this bill would initially remove the use of firefighting foam that contains intentionally added perfluoralkyl and polyfluoralkyl ("PFAS") chemicals in training exercises and ultimately (in two years) eliminate the manufacture, sale and distribution of PFAS-added foam in New York State.

According to the International Association of Fire Fighters ("IAFF"), toxic PFAS enter the body through inhalation, absorption and ingestion, and have been linked to a variety of illnesses or health conditions, including thyroid, bladder, kidney and liver cancers, diabetes, and elevated cholesterol.

Further, the IAFF contends that because PFAS are bio accumulative and remain in the body for two to nine years following exposure, the dangers from repeated exposure, such as the work of fire fighters, make risks posed by the substance even greater.

In 2015, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) completed a five-year study of almost 30,000 fire fighters from the Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco Fire Departments exploring links between firefighting and cancer. The study found:

# Other Support from Firefighters

Recognizing there are newer, safer foam alternatives available for firefighter use, the Fireman's Association of the State of New York has issued this Memo of Support for the ACT to ban PFAS chemicals in the manufacture of firefighting foams.



*Points of Contact:*

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Jill Scalzo  
[Jill@asagovtaffairs.com](mailto:Jill@asagovtaffairs.com)

518-813-4832

## MEMORANDUM OF SUPPORT S.439 (Hoylman) / A.445 (Steck)

**An act to amend the executive law, in relation to reducing the use of PFAS chemicals in firefighting activities**

The Firemen's Association of the State of New York supports the above-referenced legislation which bans a class of man-made chemicals (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)) from firefighting foam being manufactured in NYS and used at present statewide in firefighting activities. FASNY not only supports this bill because it works to remove chemicals linked to cancer from a product that seeps into our groundwater, but also because the removal of these chemicals directly benefits our members in their day-to-day training activities and operations. It works to keep firefighters safe and reduces their frequent exposure to a cancer-causing substance.

According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), firefighters face a 9% increase in cancer diagnoses, and a 14% increase in cancer-related deaths compared to the general population in NYS due to prolonged exposure to toxins. The Legislature has recognized the need to assist our first responders with provision of volunteer firefighter enhanced cancer disability benefits to those in the service, and now is recognizing the need to get at the root cause and protect our members from being harmed in the first place.

Lastly, this is no longer a necessary harm to endure as a firefighter. At present, there are safer alternative foams to be used. Congress passed legislation last October allowing the FAA to change its requirement that airports need PFAS firefighting foam and tasked the FAA with adapting standards to also allow for a non-fluorinated option. This legislation does make the necessary allowances for the vastly-narrowed use of PFAS in specific circumstances where it is uniquely able to mitigate a fire – which is necessary to fulfill public safety considerations. Technology has allowed firefighters to no longer have to be exposed to the lion's share of PFAS – it is high time to embrace these alternatives and we commend the sponsors for shining a spotlight on the need to switch to safer fluorine-free foams.

FASNY's 90,000 volunteer firefighters across New York State enthusiastically support this legislation and urge its passage. The Association will continue to advance and advocate for any legislation that works to lessen our member's exposure to cancer-causing chemicals.

# ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCATES OF NEW YORK

MULTIPLE WATER  
CONTAMINATION EVENTS IN  
NEW YORK STATE HAVE BEEN  
CAUSED BY PFAS, WHICH HAS  
BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCATES  
OF NEW YORK AS THE BASIS  
FOR THEIR SUPPORT FOR  
PFAS-FREE FIREFIGHTING  
FOAM.

IN ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE      IN SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

 **ENVIRONMENTAL  
ADVOCATES OF NEW YORK**

**SUPPORTS** 

Key to Legislative Ratings:  Major Draft,  Substantial Support,  Potential

### PFAS-Free Firefighting Foam

A.445 (Steck, et al.)  
S.439 (Hoylman, et al.)

**Explanation**  
This legislation bans the use, manufacture, sale, and distribution of firefighting foam containing intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, also known as PFAS chemicals. This bill would eliminate a major source of drinking water contamination and encourage the adoption of PFAS-free alternatives.

The danger that PFAS chemicals pose to human health is well-known. Recent studies, including [one from March 2019](#), have shown that PFAS chemicals are associated with detrimental health effects such as cancer, hormone disruption, liver and kidney damage, developmental and reproductive harm, and immune system toxicity. There is likely no safe level of exposure to these chemicals for our most vulnerable populations.

PFOS, one chemical in the PFAS class, has been widely used in class-B firefighting foam designed to fight flammable liquid fires. Because substitutes created to replace PFOS, such as GenX, pose similar toxicological dangers, banning the whole class of PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam is necessary.

Multiple water contamination events in New York have been caused by PFAS firefighting foam, which easily seeps into lakes, rivers, and groundwater. Newburgh's drinking water was polluted by firefighting foam containing PFOS, used and stored at Stewart Air National Guard Base. Recently, PFAS firefighting foam spilled into [Silver Stream](#) in Newburgh, which flows to the Moodna Creek and Hudson River. Earlier this year, the [Hampton Bays Fire Department](#) on Long Island was designated a state Superfund site due to groundwater contamination by PFAS foam.

Washington State has already passed a ban on PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam, and state legislatures in Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia have passed similar bans. PFAS-free foams are readily available on the market. Airports in London, Copenhagen, and across Australia (as well as the armed forces of Denmark and Norway) have all made the switch. It's time for New York to ban these toxic chemicals in firefighting foam.

**Summary**  
This bill amends the executive law by banning the use, manufacture, sale, and distribution of firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS chemicals two years after the effective date, and for training purposes immediately after the effective date.

**Environmental Advocates of New York strongly supports this bill.**

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Memo #37

# BILL PENDING TO REDUCE PFAS CHEMICALS IN FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

## IN SENATE

(Prefiled)

January 9, 2019

Introduced by Sens. HOYLMAN, KAVANAGH -- read twice and ordered printed,  
and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Finance

AN ACT to amend the executive law, in relation to reducing the use of  
PFAS chemicals in firefighting activities

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assem-  
bly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. The executive law is amended by adding a new section 159-b  
2 to read as follows:

3 § 159-b. Restrictions on the use of firefighting equipment containing  
4 PFAS chemicals. 1. As used in this section, unless the context clearly  
5 requires otherwise:

6 (a) "Chemical plant" means a large integrated plant or that portion of  
7 such a plant other than a refinery or distillery where flammable liquids  
8 are produced by chemical reactions or used in chemical reactions.

9 (b) "Class B firefighting foam" means foams designed to extinguish  
10 flammable liquid fires.

S. 439

2

1 equipment, a class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least  
2 one fully fluorinated carbon atom.

3 (g) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, public or  
4 private corporation, limited liability company or any other type of  
5 legal or commercial entity, including their members, managers, partners,  
6 directors, or officers.

7 (h) "Terminal" means a fuel storage and distribution facility that has  
8 been assigned a terminal control number by the internal revenue service.

9 2. No person, local government, or state agency may discharge or  
10 otherwise use for training purposes class B firefighting foam that  
11 contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl  
12 substances (PFAS chemicals).

13 3. (a) Commencing two years after the effective date of this section,  
14 no manufacturer of class B firefighting foam may manufacture, knowingly  
15 sell, offer for sale, distribute for sale, or distribute for use in this  
16 state class B firefighting foam to which perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoro-  
17 alkyl substances (PFAS chemicals) have been intentionally added except  
18 as provided in paragraph (b) of this subdivision.

# PFAS AS EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN NYS

## Sign-on Letter: Emerging Contaminants in NYS

NOTE: LETTER BELOW WILL BE FORMATTED AND PRINTED ONCE SIGN-ON PERIOD HAS ENDED.

May 2019

Hon. Andrew M. Cuomo  
Governor of New York  
State Executive Chamber  
New York State Capitol  
Albany, NY 12224

Dr. Howard A. Zucker, M.D., J.D.  
Commissioner of Health  
New York State Department of Health  
Empire State Plaza  
Corning Tower  
Albany, NY 12237

Re: Supporting action to protect New York's drinking water from emerging contaminants

Dear Governor Cuomo and Commissioner Zucker,

Following the PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4 dioxane drinking water contamination crises in Hoesick Falls, Petersburg, Newburgh, and on Long Island, New York still has much to do to ensure drinking water for all New Yorkers is protected from source to tap. We urge you to move forward on protecting drinking water in New York State from harmful emerging contaminants by:

- Establishing strong maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4 dioxane and combined MCLs for PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in drinking water;
- Creating an emerging contaminant monitoring list that ensures comprehensive statewide testing for emerging contaminants; and
- Supporting and promoting legislation that prevents these chemicals from entering our drinking water supplies.

These critical steps are outlined below.

1) Establishing strong maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4 dioxane and combined MCLs for PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) in drinking water

The danger that PFAS chemicals pose to human health is well-known, and recent studies have shown that they are linked to detrimental health effects such as cancer, hormone disruption, liver and kidney damage, developmental and reproductive harm, and immune system toxicity. The US EPA has determined that 1,4 dioxane is likely carcinogenic to humans, and studies have found that exposure to high levels of 1,4-dioxane can cause liver damage and cancer.

Establishing maximum contaminant levels for PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-dioxane will require all public water systems to test for these chemicals and take action when elevated levels of contamination are discovered.

In December 2018, the New York State Drinking Water Quality Council issued MCL recommendations of 10 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA, 10 ppt for PFOS, and 1 part per billion (ppb) for 1,4-dioxane. Emerging science on PFAS chemicals continues to demonstrate that there is likely no safe level of PFAS exposure. Recent studies recommend a non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of 0 ppt as a guiding principle.<sup>(1)</sup>

To be fully protective of human health, especially of our most vulnerable populations, we urge you to establish the lowest MCLs possible, and we urge New York to embrace a precautionary approach. Based on existing science as well as available detection and treatment technologies, we urge the adoption of MCLs of 2 ppt for both PFOS and PFOA and 30 parts ppb for 1,4 dioxane.

With emerging science about the dangers of PFAS chemicals, including short-chain PFAS substitutes for PFOA and PFOS that pose similar dangers to human health, we recommend a forward-thinking approach to deal with these chemicals by establishing a combined MCL for PFAS chemicals.

2) Creating an emerging contaminant monitoring list that ensures comprehensive statewide testing for emerging contaminants

Statewide testing for emerging contaminants is essential to ensure every New Yorker's drinking water is protected from dangerous chemicals. Because only water systems serving 10,000 or more residents are required to test for federally listed emerging contaminants, many smaller communities have never been required to test their water for them. The Village of Hoesick Falls, for example, only discovered its water had been contaminated after a resident decided to test the water himself. To address this problem, the Department of Health was charged by the New York State Legislature in 2017 to create an emerging contaminant monitoring list that would require testing in every New York community, regardless of size. However, this list has still not been created, leaving numerous communities in the dark about what may be in their water. We urge the Department of Health to publish an emerging contaminant monitoring list immediately, beginning with the chemicals listed in the US EPA's Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.

3) Supporting and promoting legislation that prevents these chemicals from entering our drinking water supplies

In New York State, PFOS from firefighting foam has been a major source of water contamination around the state. We therefore strongly support legislation that bans PFAS in firefighting foam and other products, bans 1,4 dioxane in cosmetics and household products, as well as additional legislation that prevents these emerging contaminants from contaminating our water supplies.

By taking these steps and applying them to additional chemicals in the future, New York has an opportunity to be a strong leader in protecting water quality and public health.

Thank you for your commitment to ensuring clean water for all New Yorkers.

Sincerely,

<sup>(1)</sup> Anna Reade, Tracy Quinn, and Judith Schreiber, "Scientific and Policy Assessment for Addressing Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Drinking Water," Natural Resources Defense Council, March 2019.

\* Required

# Contact Information

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