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From: Enck, Judith
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Subject: FW: News Clips (Hoosick Falls)

A Closer Look At PFOA

WAMC Radio

By LUCAS WILLARD

JAN. 22, 2016

Last week, EPA Regional Administrator Judith Enck warned residents of the small community to limit their use of the village water supply.

"Do not drink the water from the Hoosick Falls public water supply. Do not cook with water from the Hoosick Falls water supply."

The reason is the contamination of the Hoosick Falls water system with PFOA. During the summer of 2014, PFOA was found at levels of more than 600 parts per trillion (ppt) in the village water supply. EPA says people should not drink or use the water if PFOA is found at levels higher than 400 ppt.

PFOA was not manufactured in Hoosick Falls, but was a component of PTFE, which was used by Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics. In groundwater sampled from the Saint-Gobain facility on McCaffery Street, PFOA levels were found as high as 18,000 ppt.

How the chemical got into the water supply is unknown at this time. Intake wells for the water supply are located about 500 yards from Saint-Gobain facility on McCaffery Street.

A common PTFE-based formula is DuPont's Teflon, which is used in non-stick pots and pans.

PFOA is not naturally found in the environment. There's debate whether trace amounts of PFOA that may be found in cookware can cause any harm. The eight companies that manufacture it reached an agreement with the EPA to eliminate the chemical from products by December 2015.

PFOA has been associated with several health impacts including kidney and testicular cancer, and effects on the liver, immune system and thyroid gland, among others.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says that small amounts of PFOA are found in 98 percent of the U.S. population. It also says measureable amounts of PFOA in the human

body do not necessarily imply adverse health effects.

During last week's community forum, Environmental Toxicologist Dr. Robert Michaels, president of consulting firm RAM TRAC, showed several slides on the presence of the chemical in lab-tested animals. He said the chemical is easily absorbed in blood serum, the kidneys, and liver.

But he cautioned that there are plenty of unknowns in the Hoosick Falls case.

"What's relevant to the people in this community, is they've been living here for years and very well may have had exposure over a period of years, maybe over decades. We don't know."

Michaels explained that PFOA has a half-life of 4 years. The means, in order to be rid of 75 percent of PFOA, it would take 8 years.

A man-made chemical, PFOA is persistent. Dr. Eugene Madsen, from the Department of Microbiology at Cornell University, looked at the biodegradability of PFOA in a study published in the journal Chemosphere in 2010.

"The chemical structure of PFOA was resistant and it remained intact in every test we conducted."

So, Madsen says, once the chemical is out there, it's going to be out there for a "long, long time."

EPA says the chemical can be filtered out of the water supply. Saint-Gobain is paying to install a temporary water filtration system expected to be in place by next month. A permanent filtration system is set to be installed on the village water system by October.

Hoosick Falls hires GE consultant for pollution PR

Times Union

By Brendan J. Lyons

January 21, 2016

Hoosick Falls village officials secretly hired a Glens Falls public relations firm last month to help develop "an overall communications program" as criticism mounted about their decision to not warn residents to stop drinking water contaminated with a toxic chemical.

The hiring of Behan Communications, which for many years has handled public relations for General Electric Co. related to that company's pollution of the Hudson River, was not documented at a village meeting or publicly disclosed before the Times Union asked about the arrangement on Thursday. Rather, the Village Board authorized a Glens Falls law firm, FitzGerald Morris Baker Firth, to hire Behan Communications on its behalf.

The disclosure comes as questions are being raised about the village's contractual arrangement

with the Glens Falls law firm. The firm has been negotiating a settlement agreement for the village with Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics, which owns a manufacturing plant near the village's underground wells that is a focus of the source of water pollution. Thomas Ulasewicz, an attorney for the law firm handling the work, declined repeated requests to be interviewed for this story.

Elevated levels of the toxic chemical, perfluorooctanoic acid, or PFOA, were found in the village water system in 2014 by Michael Hickey, a former village trustee whose father died of cancer. Hickey sent water samples to a Canadian lab that reported levels of PFOA that the EPA later said are not safe for human consumption. PFOA is a man-made chemical used to make non-stick and other household and commercial products that are heat-resistant and repel grease and water. PFOA exposure has been linked to increased health effects, including testicular and kidney cancer and thyroid disease.

Hoosick Falls Mayor David B. Borge said he was too busy on Wednesday or Thursday for a telephone interview to respond to questions about the hiring of the public relations and law firms. Instead, Borge sent emails to the Times Union retracing the village's handling of the water pollution problem over the past year and its decision to hire outside attorneys and the public relations firm.

"We took this action in response to comments made by local residents that more outreach was needed," Borge wrote. "Joan Gerhardt, who heads Behan's environmental and risk communications practice, joined our team in mid-December. She has been particularly helpful with the timeline of events posted on our village website and with distributing information and updates to the members of our community."

The mayor said the law firm was hired in November at the recommendation of the village's attorney, John R. Patterson, Jr., and that the Village Board has "discussed components of the agreement" with a village citizens group, Healthy Hoosick Water, and received suggestions from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the state Department of Health. Patterson did not respond to a request for comment.

"We are close to finalization of the agreement and are confident it will ensure local residents do not bear the costs associated with PFOA in our drinking water," Borge said in an email. "The firm ... has been instrumental in negotiating an agreement with Saint-Gobain."

A person briefed on the negotiations, but not authorized to comment publicly on the matter, said the law firm has discussed having Saint-Gobain pay its fees directly to the firm once any agreement is finalized. In addition, Saint-Gobain has offered to pay more than $2 million for a carbon filtration system that is expected to be installed on the village water treatment system by October. In the interim, the company is paying for village residents to receive up to five gallons of water per day from a local supermarket.

The village has not said how much the law firm or the public relations firm would be paid for their work.

David Engel, an Albany attorney who represents Healthy Hoosick Water — the citizens group that formed, in part, to pressure the Village Board to be more active in warning the public about the water contamination — said the group has been unable to get details from village leaders about their negotiations with Saint-Gobain or the agreement with FitzGerald Morris Baker Firth.

He said the group has expressed concern that any agreement with the company indemnify village taxpayers from liability for the pollution.

"We have not seen any resolution adopted by the village board that reflects the terms on which that law firm was retained," Engel said. "Healthy Hoosick Water also has not been informed that an agreement was close to finalization. We are concerned that there are important technical issues that remain to be resolved. These include the performance standards to which the treatment systems will be held, as well as the overall scope of the agreement and whether it will address such needs as possibly relocating the village wells to an area unaffected by the pollution."

Dina Silver Pokedoff, a spokeswoman for Saint-Gobain, declined to provide details about any arrangement the company has to directly pay the Glens Falls law firm for its work on behalf of the village.

"We continue to discuss with the village and the DOH the details of the agreement under which Saint-Gobain will fund the temporary and permanent water filtration systems, but we would suggest that any comment on those discussions should come from village officials and the DOH," she said.

Robert J. Freeman, executive director for the state Committee on Open Government, said the village's retention of Behan Communications, even if it was done through a law firm, should have been documented in a public meeting or record.

"It seems that there would have to have been some sort of discussions or action taken by the governing body," Freeman said. "The only time that a village board can take action is at a meeting and any action it takes must be memorialized in minutes."

In its work for General Electric Co. through the years, the public relations firm owned by Mark Behan became entangled in a legal battle between GE and several river communities that filed federal lawsuits against the company when their water supplies were tainted by the PCBs dumped into the river from its plants in Fort Edward and Hudson Falls.

Attorneys for the river communities, including Engel, who represents the town of Halfmoon in the ongoing litigation, challenged the company's position to conceal thousands of internal records from public disclosure, including scores of documents related to GE's multimillion-dollar public relations campaign in opposition to dredging. GE argued in federal court that those records are privileged — that is, not subject to disclosure — including communications with Behan, a public-relations strategist and former newspaper editor. The company characterized Behan's work as being part of their legal strategy.

Freeman said he doesn't believe the public relations firm's work on behalf of the village can qualify as attorney-client privileged work product.

"Behan Communications is not a law firm, they are not lawyers, which means the advice they offer would not be privileged," Freeman said.

Hoosick Falls Mayor David B. Borge during a community meeting regarding water pollution on Wednesday Dec. 2, 2015 in Hoosick Falls, N.Y. (Michael P. Farrell/Times Union)

Photo: Michael P. Farrell / Hoosick Falls hires GE consultant for pollution PR

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