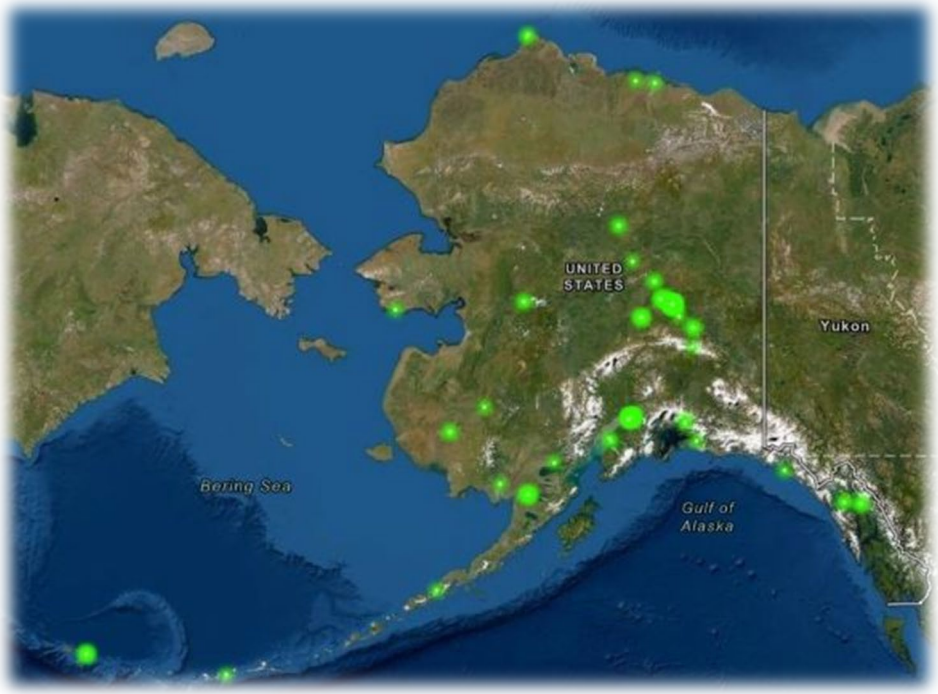
SB 219

“ An Act relating to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; relating to thermal remediation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substance contamination; and providing for an effective date.”



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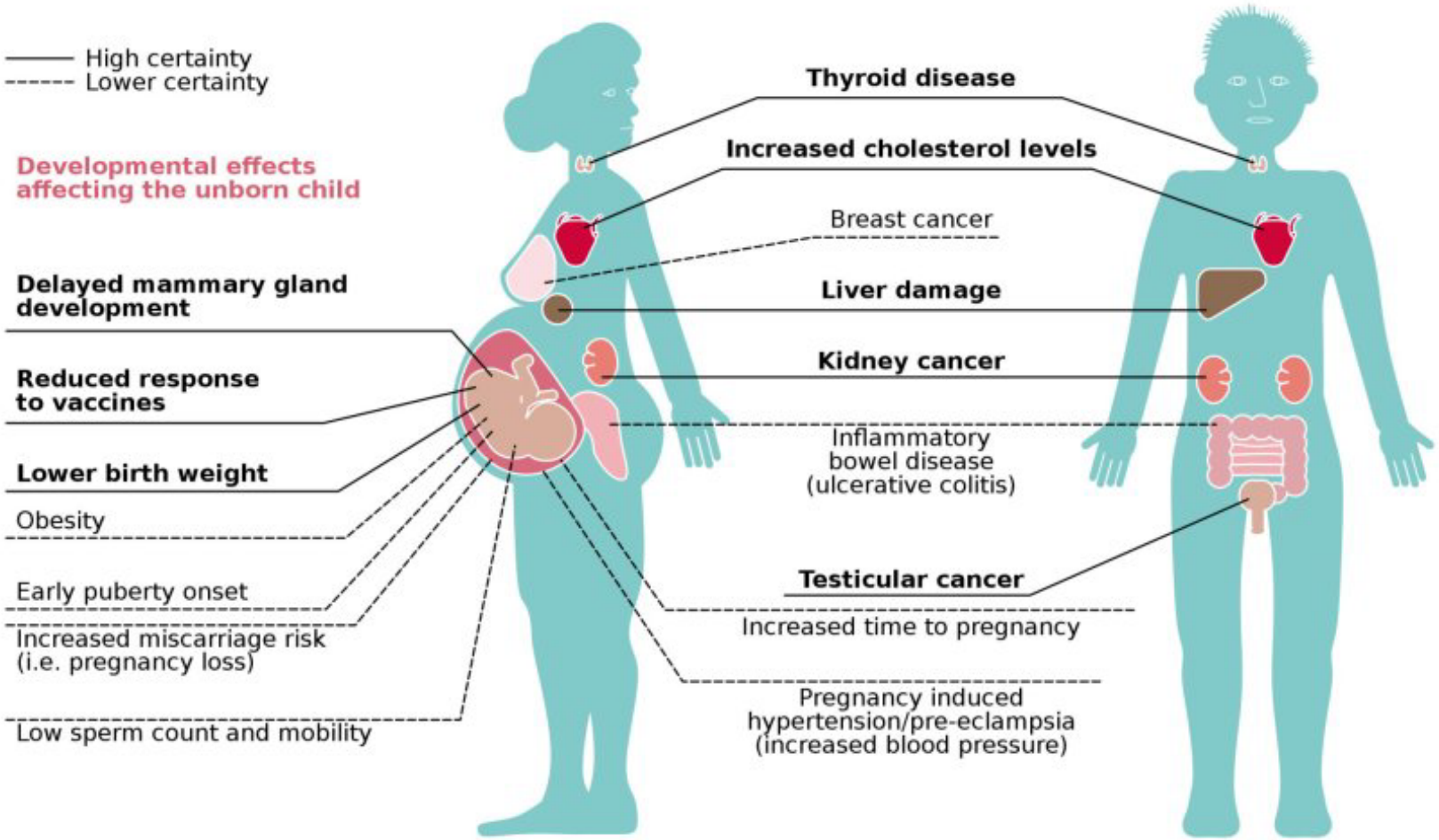
GIS map of PFAS contaminated sites in Alaska.*

*dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/pfas

What is PFAS

- Man-made chemicals that do not easily degrade in the environment or in the body
    - Also known as “forever chemicals”
- Accumulate in the environment, animals, and humans over time
- Used to make products stain and grease resistant
- Can be found in several household products

- Most prolific propagator of PFAS is fire-fighting foam



Health Risks of PFAS

What SB 219 Does

- Establishes an annual expectation for DEC to test all public water systems in the state for PFAS
- If PFAS is released in an area near a water supply, DEC must test that water supply
    - If levels of PFAS are equal to or greater than statutory limits, then water with acceptable levels will be provided

Substance	Cutoff Concentration
Perfluorooctanoic acid	4 parts per trillion
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	4 parts per trillion
Perfluorononanoic acid	10 parts per trillion
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	10 parts per trillion
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	10 parts per trillion
Mixture containing two or more of the following: Perfluorononanoic acid, perfluorohexanesulfonic acid, gexafluoropropylen oxide dimer acid, and perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	1 hazard index

SB 219 Cont.

- Hazard index is calculated by dividing the measured concentration of the substance by the health based value associated with the substance

Substance	Health-Based Value
Perfluorononanoic acid	10 parts per trillion
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	10 parts per trillion
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	10 parts per trillion
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	2,000 parts per trillion

- Cost for testing and replacement of undrinkable water would be borne by either the party responsible for the PFAS spill or the manufacturer

SB 219 Cont.

- Creates regulations for DEC to issue a thermal remediation permit to facilities that use thermal treatment processes to address PFAS contamination
    - A permit can not be issued if the remediation process will result in the release of fluorinated chemicals in the air
- These provisions will apply retroactively to any PFAS spills before the statute's effective date

Questions

GIS map of PFAS contaminated sites in Alaska.*

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