

# Michigan Safety Conference

Michigan PFAS Action Response Team  
(MPART)  
April 16, 2024

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**MPART**

# Agenda

MPART Mission: *Protection of Public Health and the Environment*

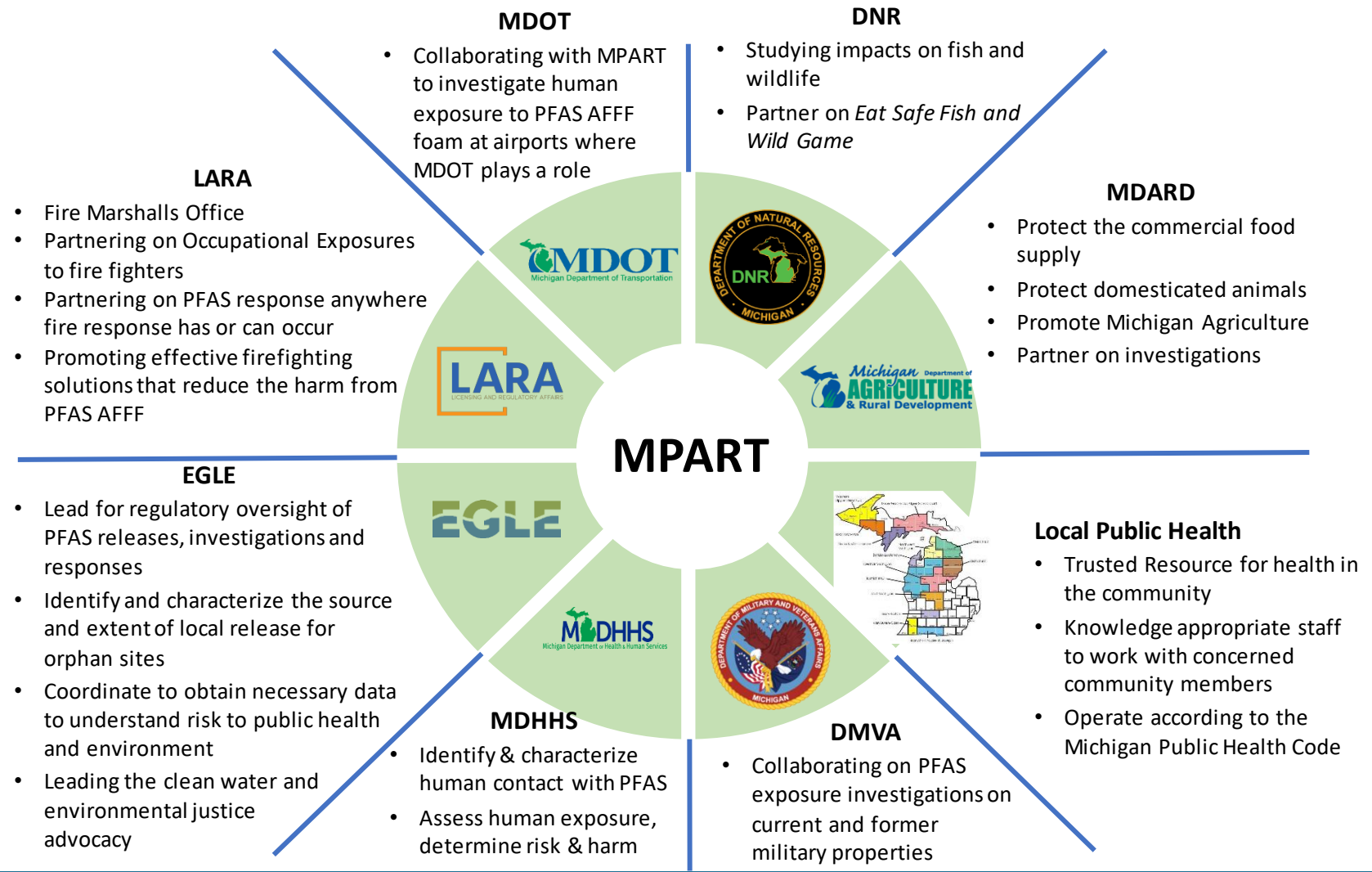
- Overview of Work
- Focus Areas – Source Reduction
- MPART Updates
  - Sampling Guidance Updates
- National Perspective
  - EPA Updates



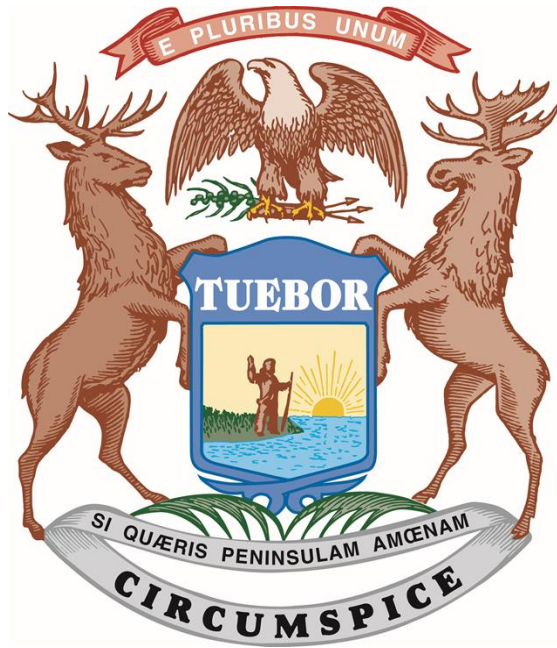
# Establishment of MI PFAS Action Response Team

## MPART:

- Executive Directive 2017
- Executive Order 2019
- Unique Multi-Agency Approach
- Leads Coordination and Cooperation Among All Levels of Government
- Directs Implementation of State's strategy



# Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART)



- Executive Order 2019-03
- Unique Multi-Agency Approach
- Leads Coordination and Cooperation Among All Levels of Government
- Directs Implementation of State's Action Strategy

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MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM

# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)



## What are they?

- Strong Carbon-Fluorine Bonds
- Surfactants
- Highly Stable
- Repel Water, Oil, Fat, and Grease
- Began Developing in 1940s
- 5,000+ Compounds Today

## Why the concern?

- Widespread through the ecosystem
- Don't Break Down Easily - Hard to Get Rid of
- Bioaccumulate – Build Up in Our Bodies
- Some PFAS May Affect Health
- Some emerging science/information
- Lack of Federal Standards

# Potential PFAS Uses



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<https://www.sixclasses.org/videos/pfas>

# Michigan's Approach to PFAS

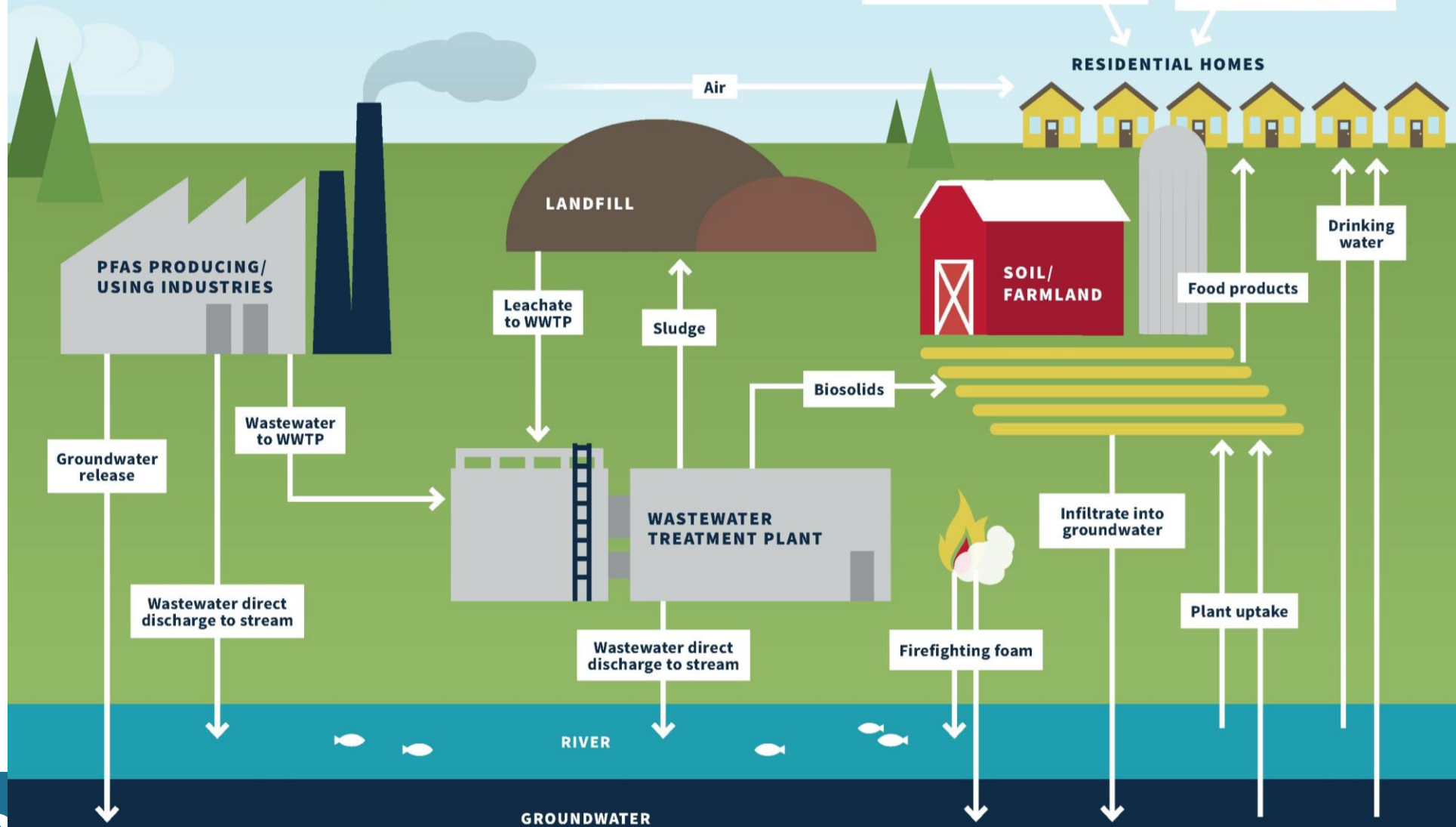
MPART was established as enduring body to address the threat of PFAS contamination in Michigan, protect public health, and ensure the safety of Michigan's land, air, and water.

- Proactive in identifying public health risks
- Evaluate the potential PFAS issues by prioritization of industries/sectors
- Sample groundwater to identify public health risks
- Identify the sources
- Implement source controls on industrial discharges and WWTP's

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# PFAS Cycle





## Michigan's Drinking Water and Groundwater Cleanup Standards

Compound	Standards
PFNA	6 ppt
PFOA	8 ppt
PFOS	16 ppt
PFHxS	51 ppt
GenX (HFPO-DA)	370 ppt
PFBS	420 ppt
PFHxA	400,000 ppt

## Michigan Surface Water Quality Values

Compound	Water Quality Value
PFOA	170 ppt
<i>If Drinking Water Source</i>	<i>66 ppt</i>
PFOS	12 ppt
<i>If Drinking Water Source</i>	<i>11 ppt</i>
PFBS	670,000 ppt
<i>If Drinking Water Source</i>	<i>8,300 ppt</i>
PFHxS	210 ppt
<i>If Drinking Water Source</i>	<i>59 ppt</i>
PFNA	30 ppt
<i>If Drinking Water Source</i>	<i>19 ppt</i>

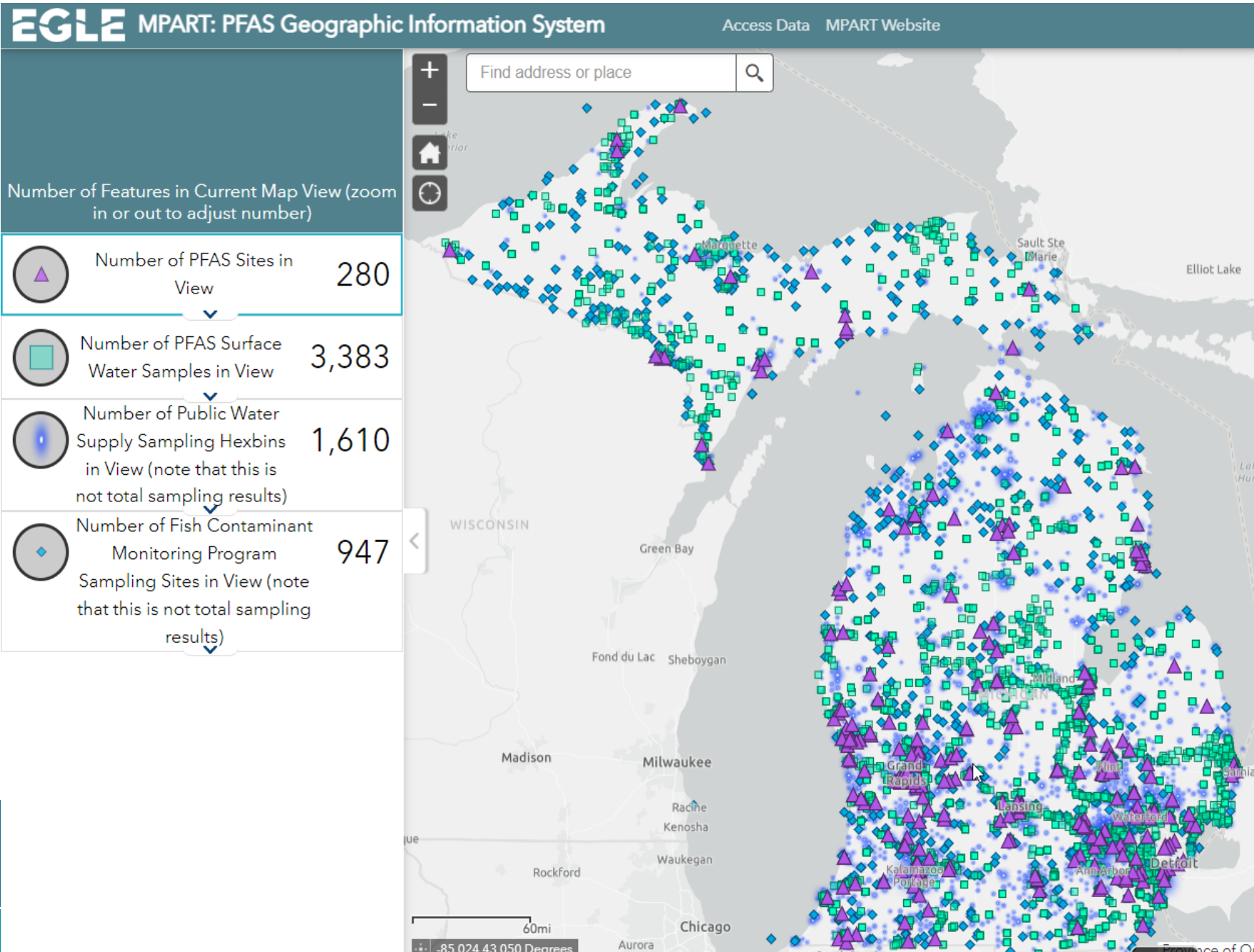
*Michigan's Rule 57 Water Quality Values apply to NPDES discharges*

## PFAS work:

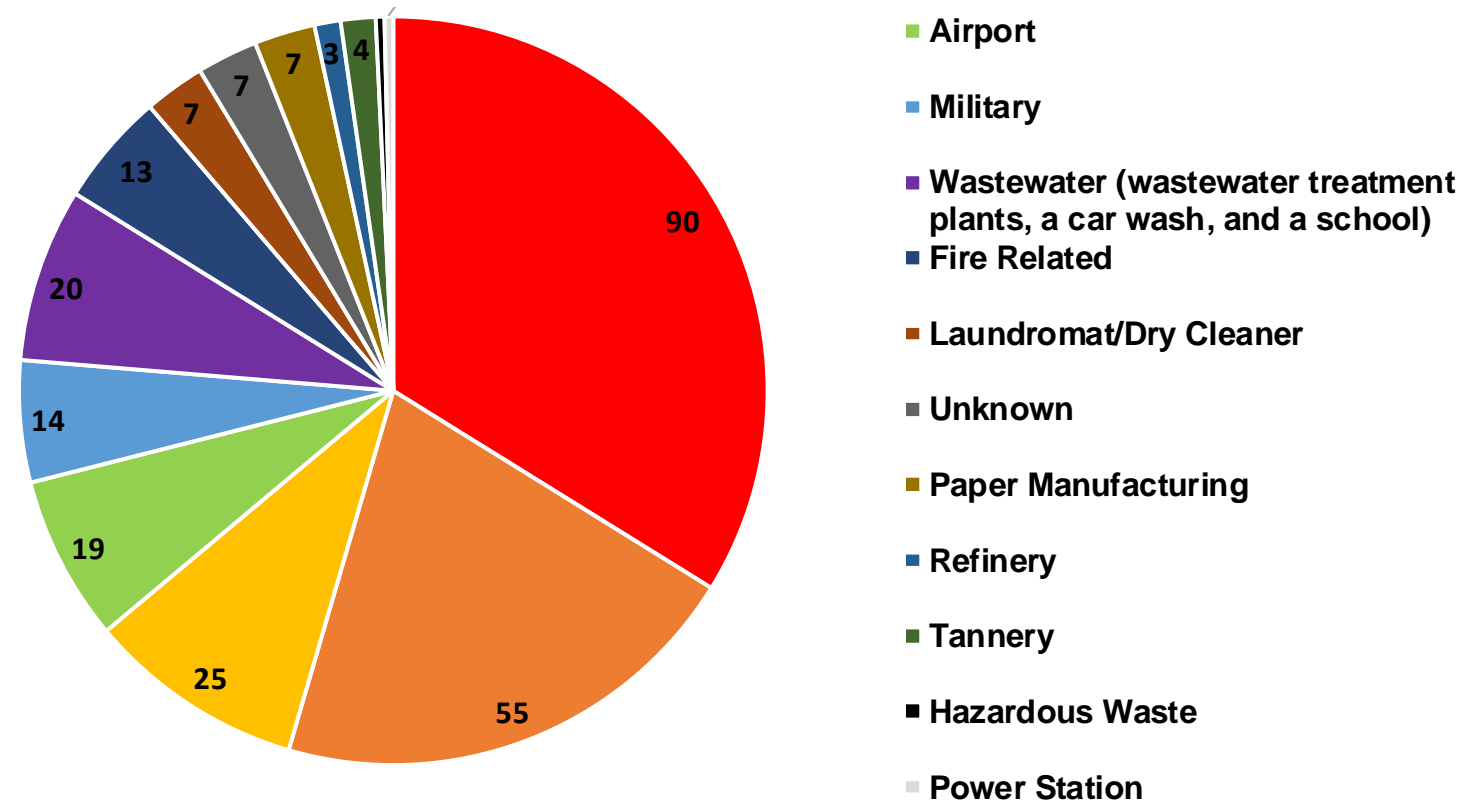
- PFAS sites identified
- Surface waters sampled
- Public water sampled
- Fish sampled

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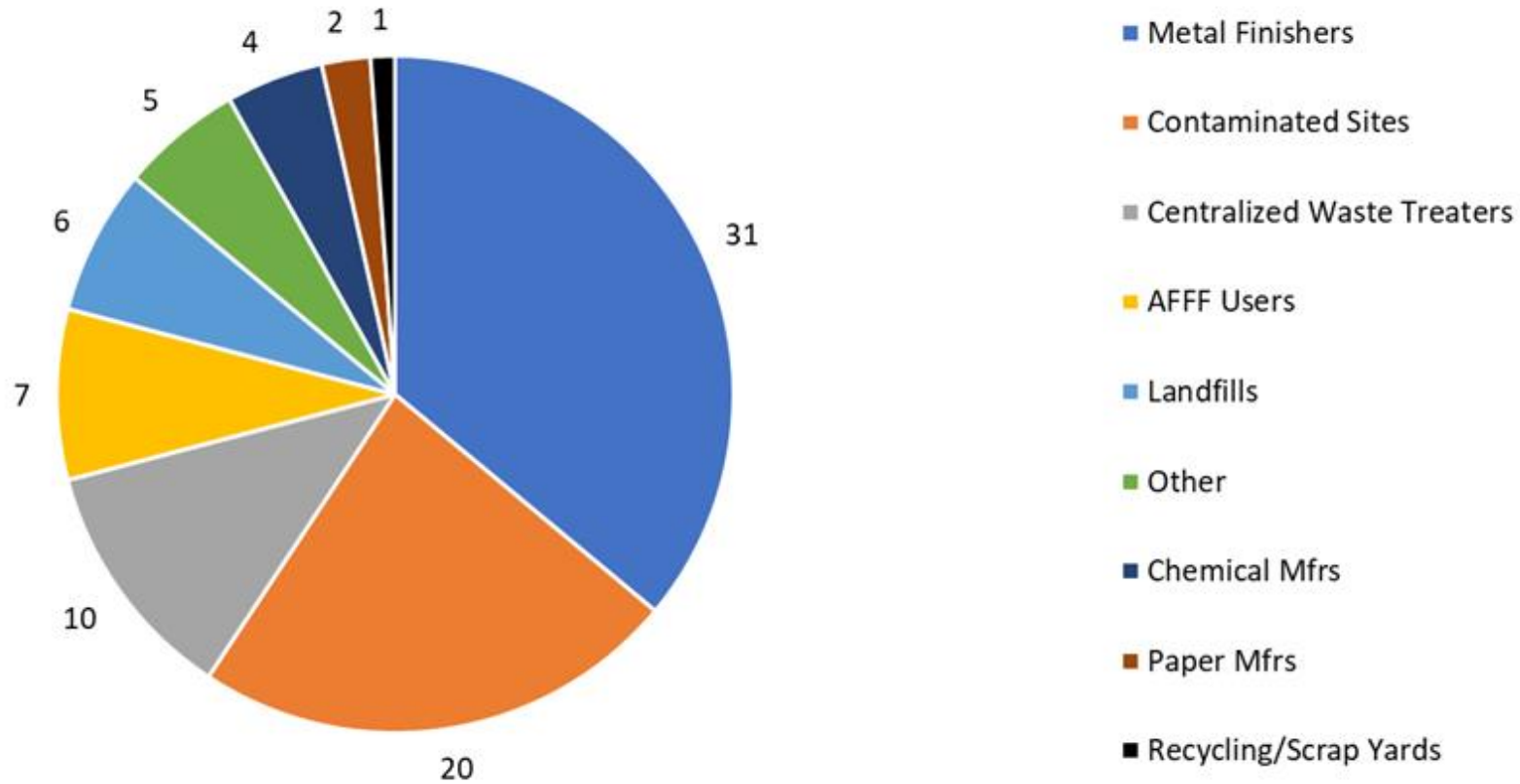
## MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE



# Types of PFAS Sites Identified

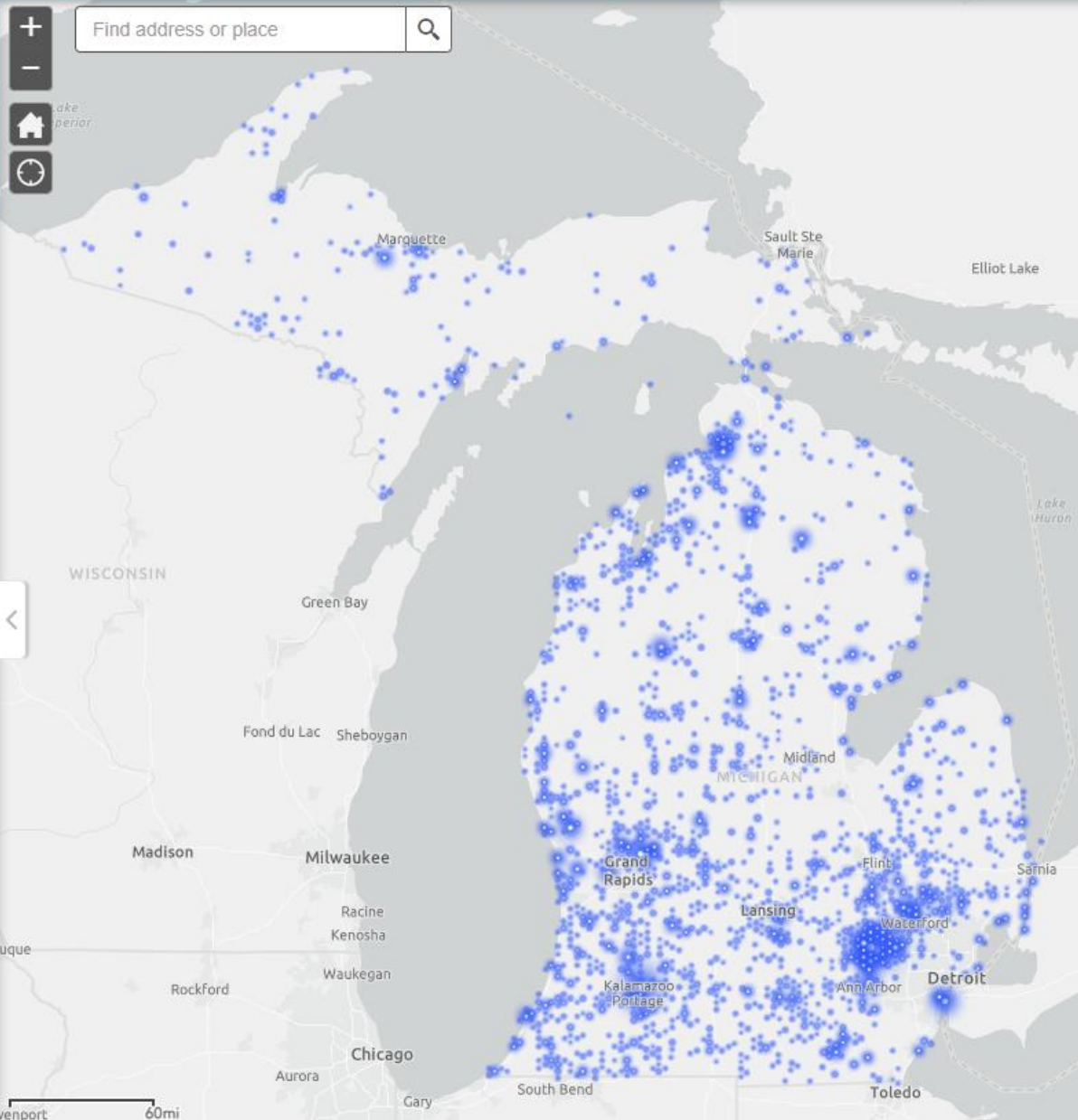


# Michigan PFAS Pretreatment / Reduction by Industry Sector Indirect Dischargers Only



Number of Features in Current Map View (zoom in or out to adjust number)

- Number of PFAS Sites in View
- Number of PFAS Surface Water Samples in View
- Number of Public Water Supply Sampling Hexbins in View (note that this is not total sampling results) **1,610**
- Number of Fish Contaminant Monitoring Program Sampling Sites in View (note that this is not total sampling results)



# Michigan Public Water Supply Sampling

# MI PFAS MCL Compliance Monitoring

	Supplies Sampled	w/ Non-Detect for PFAS	w/ Detections $\leq$ MI PFAS MCL(s)	w/ Detections $>$ MI PFAS MCL(s)	w/ Current MCL Exceedances
<b>Community Water Supplies (Type I)</b>	<b>1,139</b>	945	182	12	2
<b>Noncommunity Water Supplies (Type II)</b>	<b>1,387</b>	1,204	161	22	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>

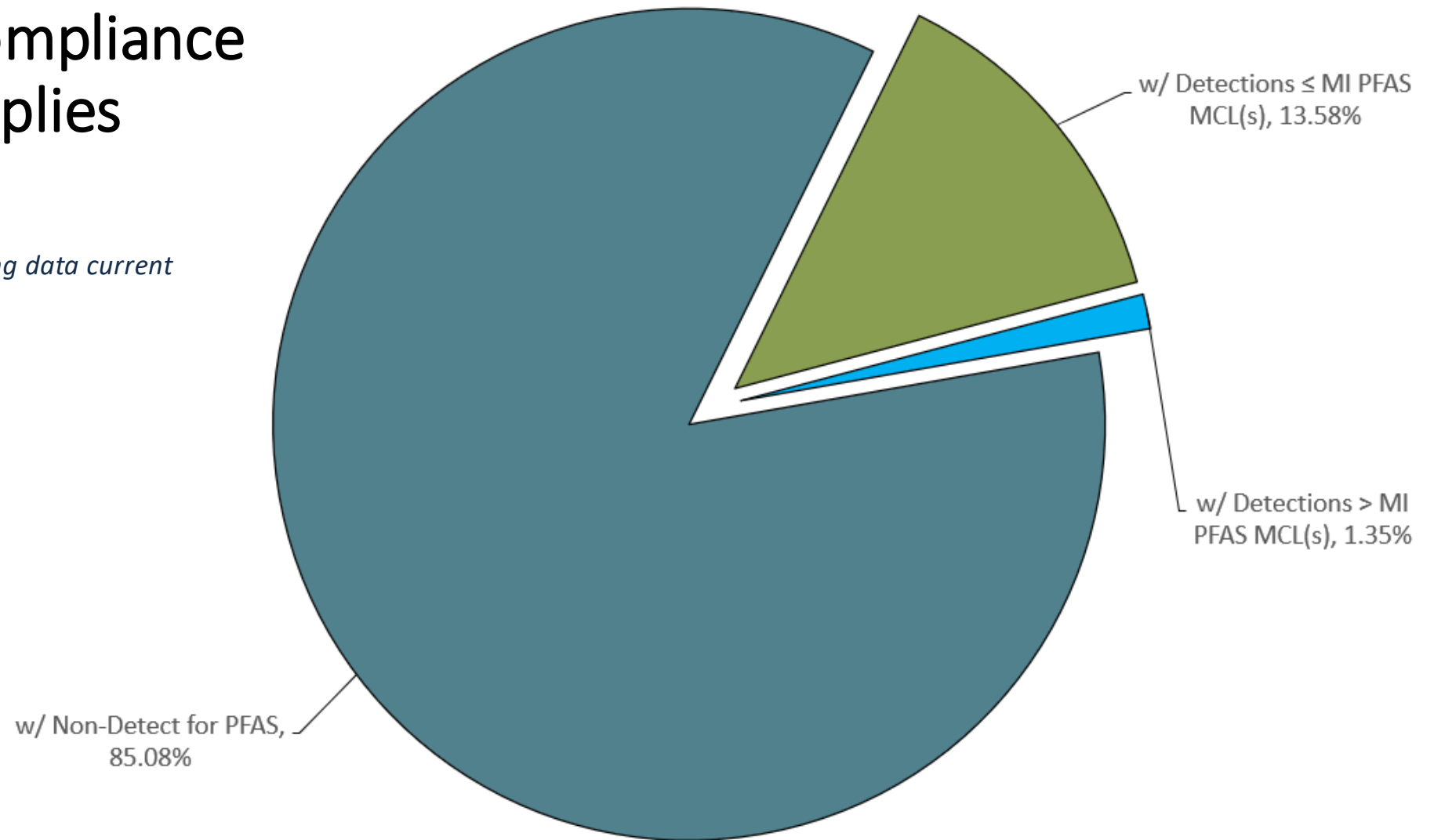
*\*MI PFAS MCL compliance monitoring data current as of 3/18/2024.*

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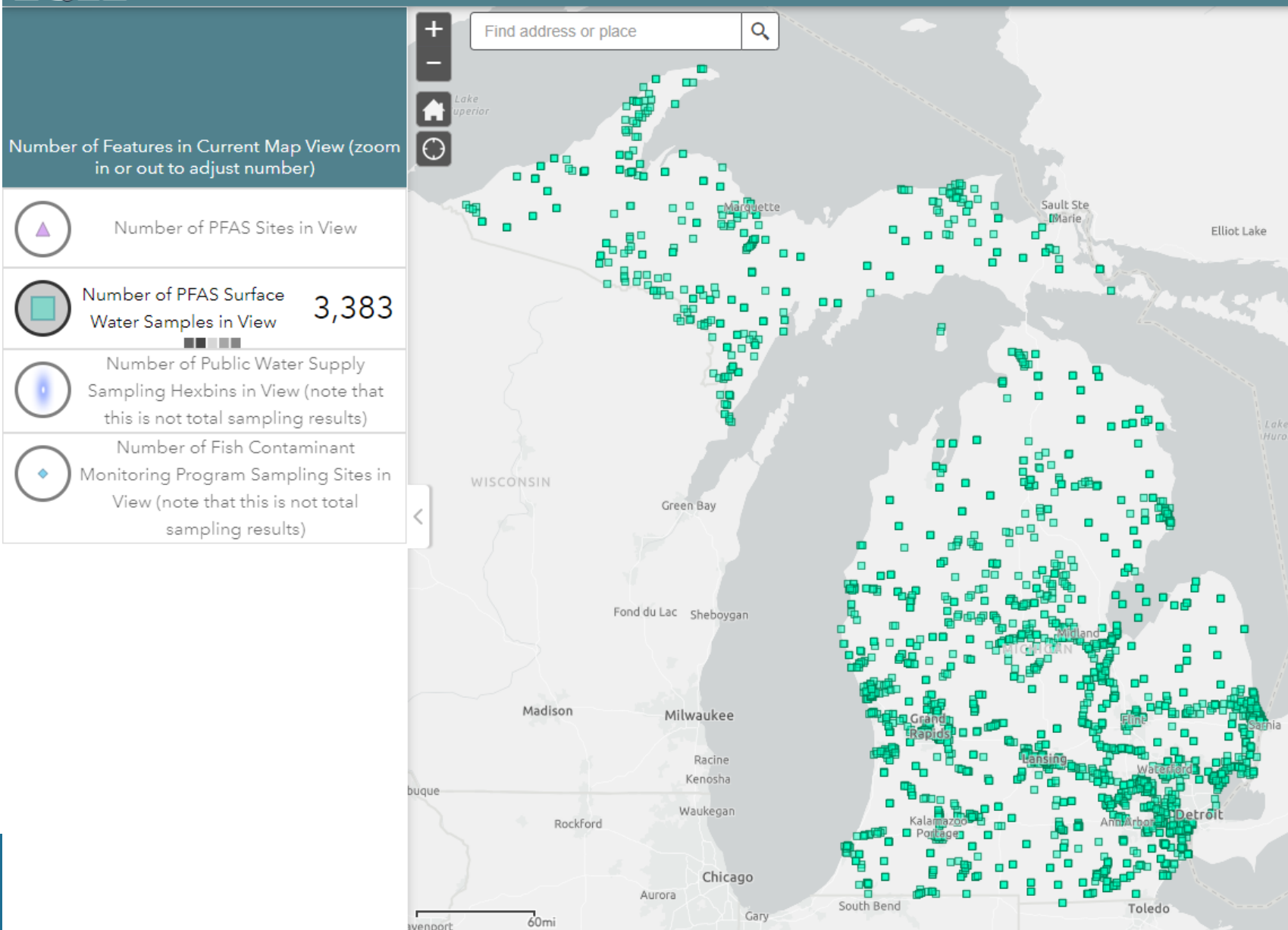
# MI PFAS MCL Compliance Monitoring: Supplies Sampled

*\*MI PFAS MCL compliance monitoring data current as of 3/14/2024.*



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# Michigan Surface Water Sampling



# Sampling Lakes and Streams





- In 2023, collected 504 water samples from lakes and streams from 45 different watersheds

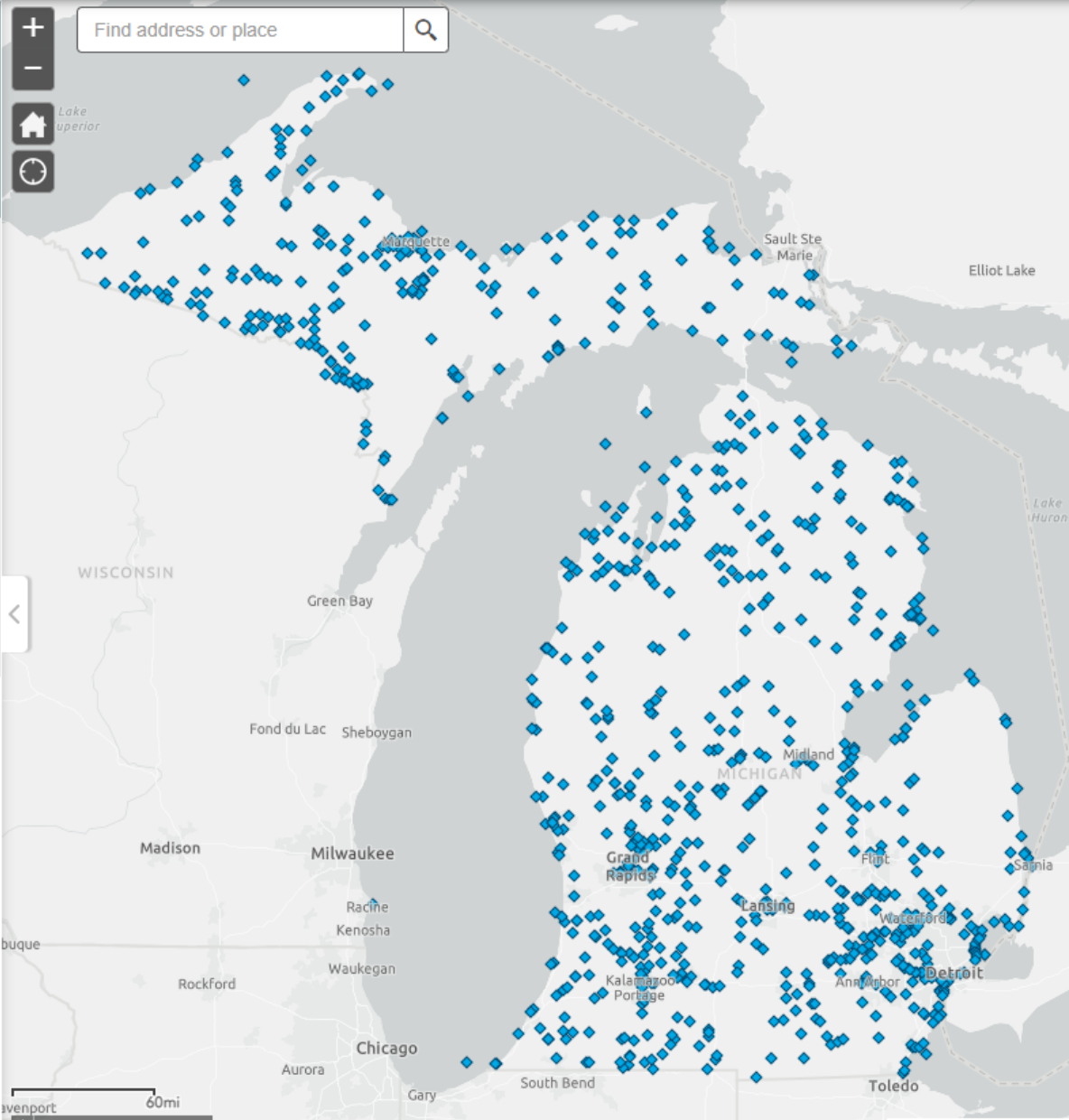


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Number of Features in Current Map View (zoom in or out to adjust number)

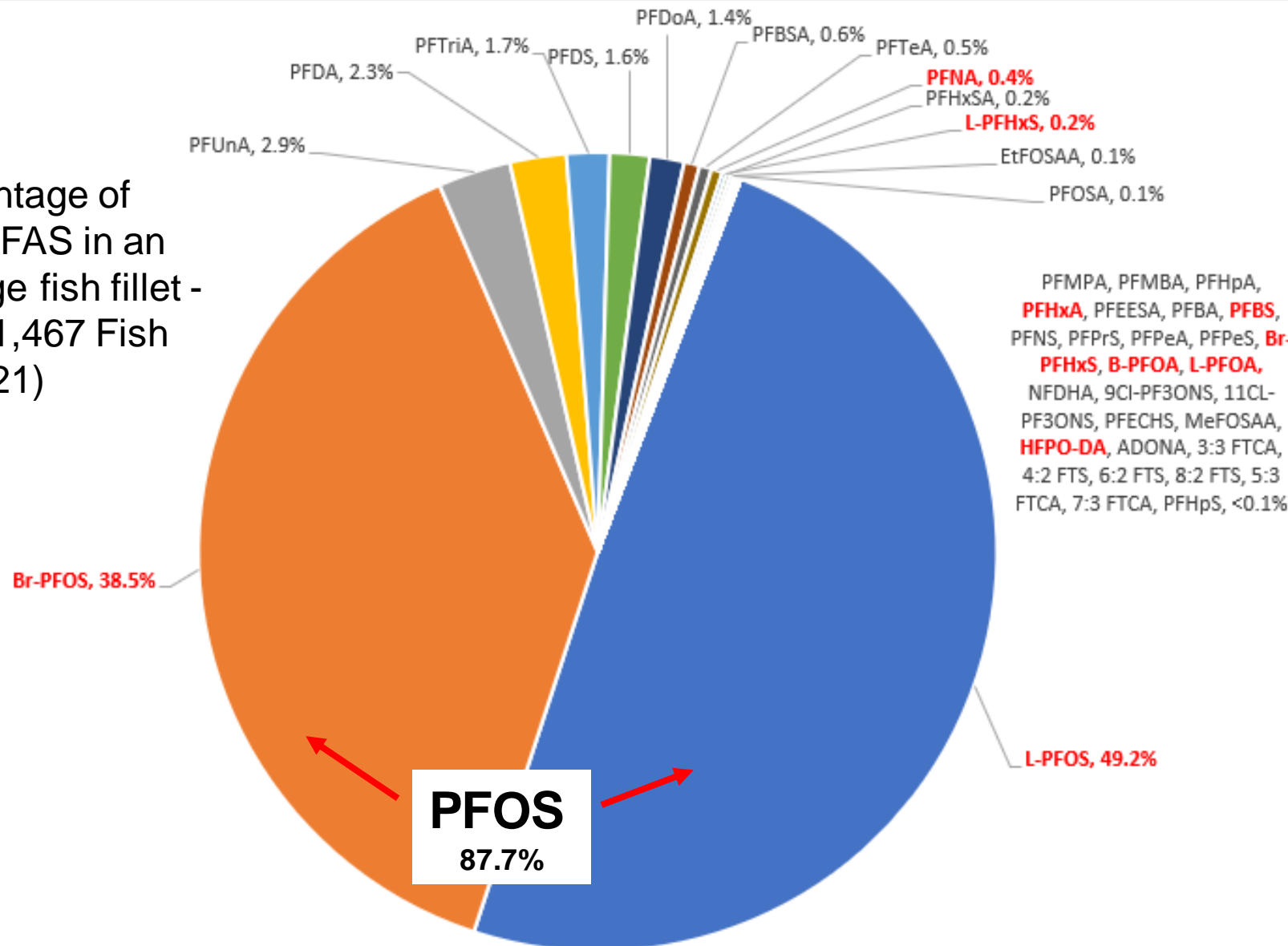
-  Number of PFAS Sites in View
-  Number of PFAS Surface Water Samples in View
-  Number of Public Water Supply Sampling Hexbins in View (note that this is not total sampling results)
-  Number of Fish Contaminant Monitoring Program Sampling Sites in View (note that this is not total sampling results) **947**



# Michigan Fish Sampling

# Michigan Fish Results

Percentage of total PFAS in an average fish fillet - (over 1,467 Fish for 2021)



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**eat  
safe  
fish**  
in Michigan

Learn about eating safe,  
local, and healthful fish  
from our  
Great Lakes State.

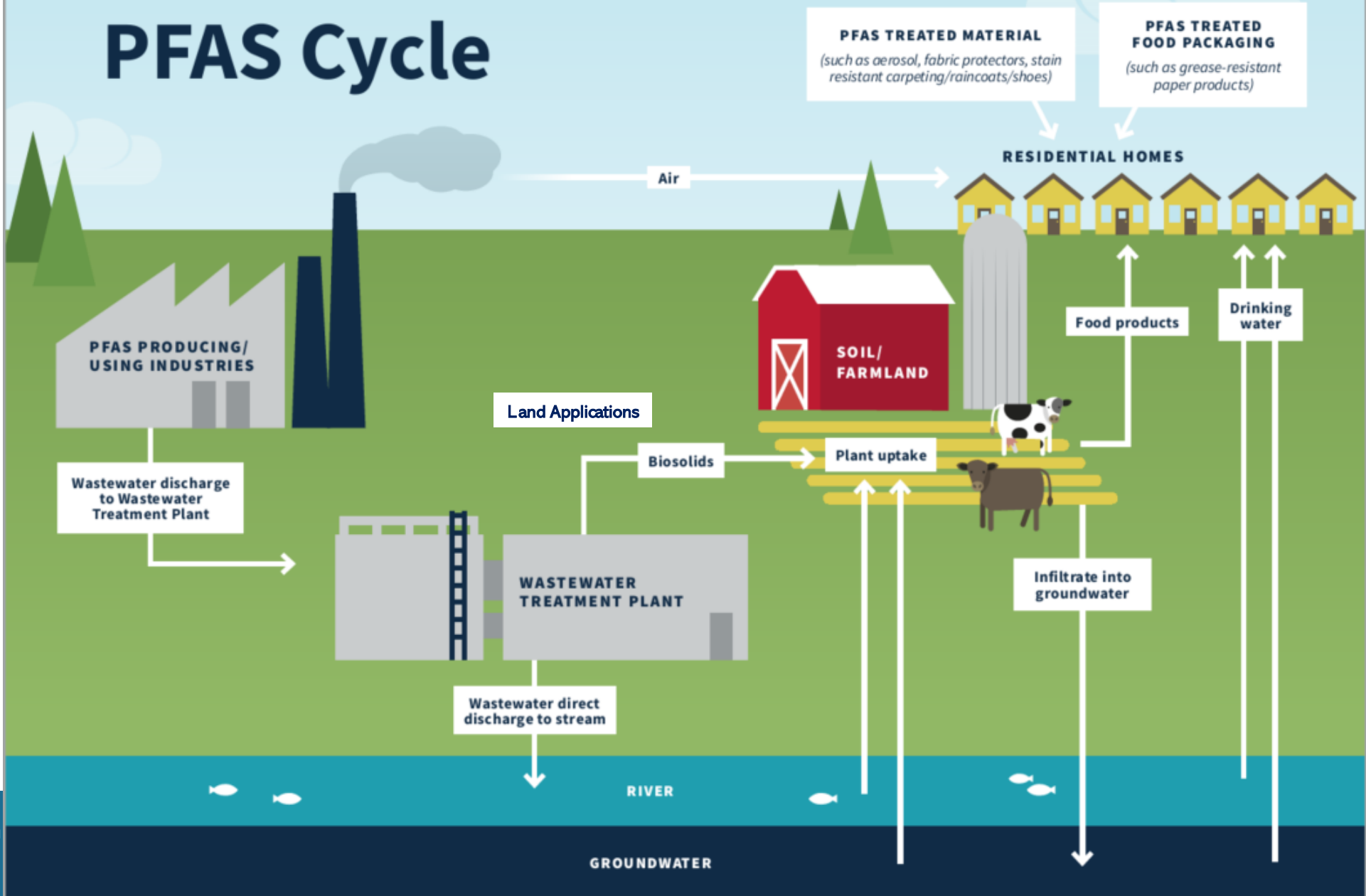
[www.michigan.gov/eatsafefish](http://www.michigan.gov/eatsafefish)

# Fish Sampling

- In 2023, **1,551 fish** from **63 different water bodies** to determine the need for **fish consumption advisories**



# PFAS Cycle



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# Michigan Biosolids Interim Strategy

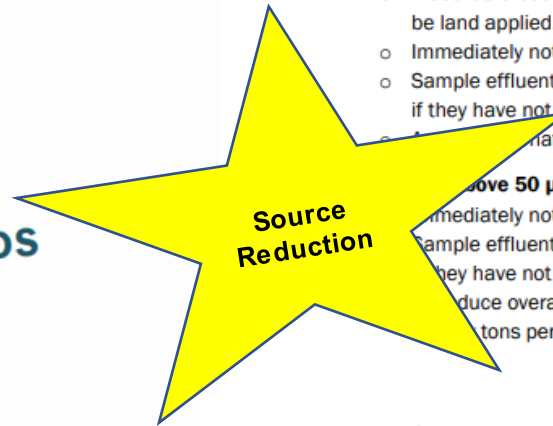


MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

## LAND APPLICATION OF BIOSOLIDS CONTAINING PFAS

### Interim Strategy

Updated April 2022



#### Analytical Results/Source Investigation and Control

- **PFOS at or above 125 µg/kg.**
  - Biosolids exceeding 125 µg/kg PFOS are deemed to be industrially impacted and cannot be land applied.
  - Immediately notify EGLE, WRD staff.
  - Sample effluent and investigate potential sources to develop a source reduction program, if they have not already done so under the IPP PFAS Initiative.
  - Submit an Alternative Risk Mitigation Strategy for Alternative treatment or disposal of solids.
- **PFOS above 50 µg/kg but below 125 µg/kg.**
  - Immediately notify EGLE, WRD staff.
  - Sample effluent and investigate potential sources to develop a source reduction program, if they have not already done so under the IPP PFAS Initiative.
  - Reduce overall loading to the site, reduce land application rates to no more than 10 tons per acre (or submit an Alternative Risk Mitigation Strategy).

#### MICHIGAN STRATEGY FOR LAND APPLICATION OF BIOSOLIDS CONTAINING PFAS (UPDATED 2022)

- **PFOS above 20 µg/kg, but below 50 µg/kg.**
  - EGLE recommends investigating sources and sampling the WWTP effluent for PFAS. Guidance can be obtained from the WRD IPP PFAS staff.
  - If a WWTP on the Permit Cycle (five year) sampling frequency has a PFOS result above 20 µg/kg, the WWTP will be required to sample each year the WWTP intends to land apply, prior to land application.
- **PFOS at or below 20 µg/kg.**
  - This number is based on the averages derived from the Summary Report: Statewide Biosolids and WWTP Study and other available data. No additional requirements to comply with the Interim Strategy.

WWTPs are encouraged to collect more frequent PFAS samples for biosolids and may choose to sample annually, even if not required to do so. The WRD recommends including PFAS in routine sampling of biosolids prior to land application.

#### Communication to Landowners/Farmers

Prior to land application at a site, provide the PFOS analytical results to the landowner and farmer (if different) via hard copy or electronic mail. Also provide EGLE biosolids staff contact information and the additional PFAS-related resources provided in the PFAS Landowner/Farmer section of the [PFAS Land Application Workgroup Web page](#).

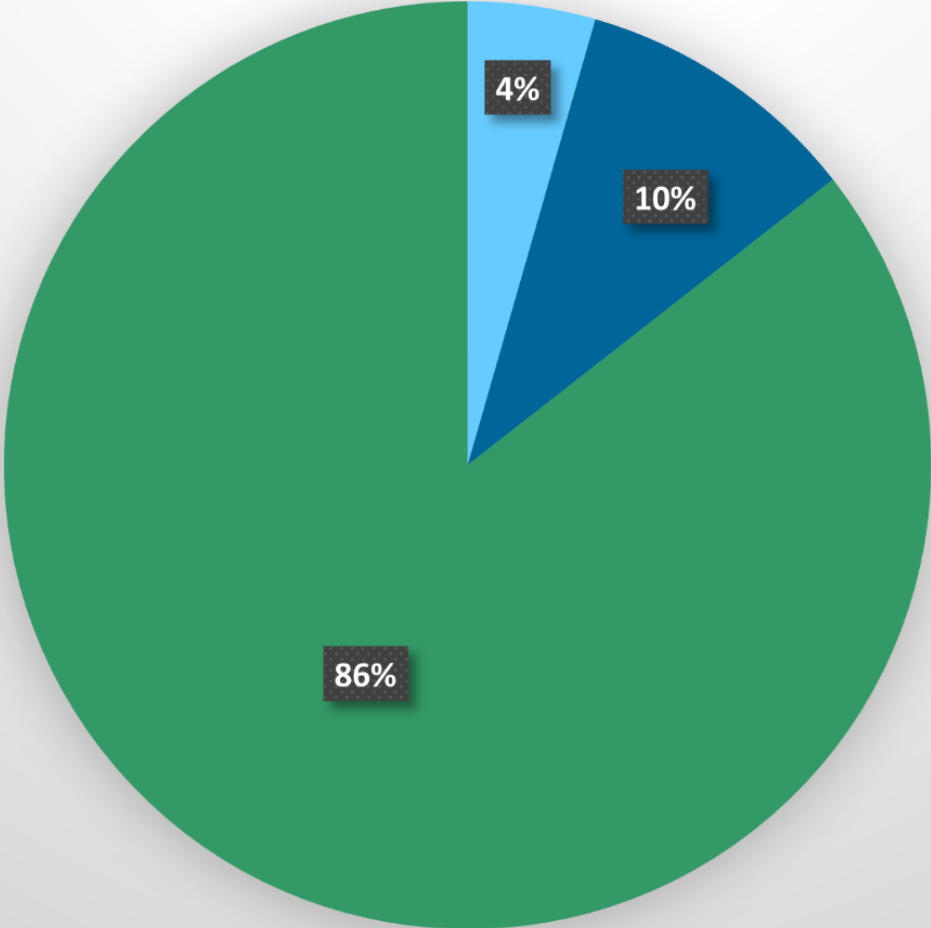
Have not allowed industrial impacted biosolids to be land applied since 2018

#### 2024 Changes to Industrial Impacted Biosolids:

- Includes PFOA as well as PFOS
- Lowers industrial impacted threshold
- Mitigation and sampling and source identification above 20 ppb
- Same requirements to sample before application

# 2023 Biosolids Interim Strategy WWTP PFOS Levels

- Less than or Equal to 20 ppb
- 21-50 ppb
- 51-124 ppb
- 125 ppb or Above



**Number of WWTPs by Tier**

Less than or Equal to 20 ppb: 77

21 - 50 ppb: 9

51 - 124 ppb: 4

125 ppb or Above: 0

**Total WWTPs: 90**

Average PFOS Level: 11.49 ppb  
Median PFOS Level: 7.1 ppb

# Health Studies - Updates

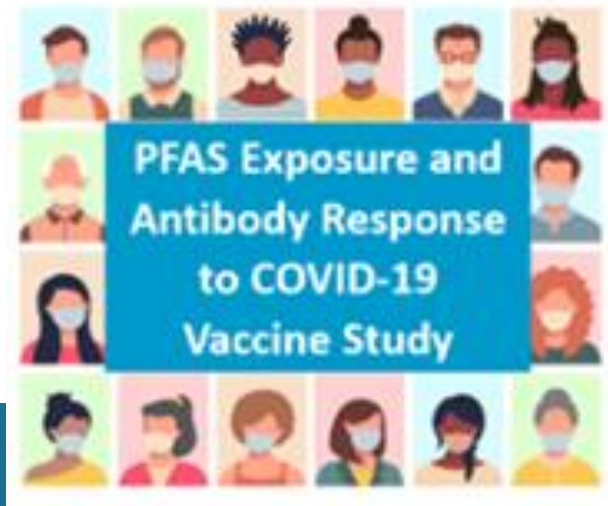
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# Biomonitoring and PFAS Health Studies



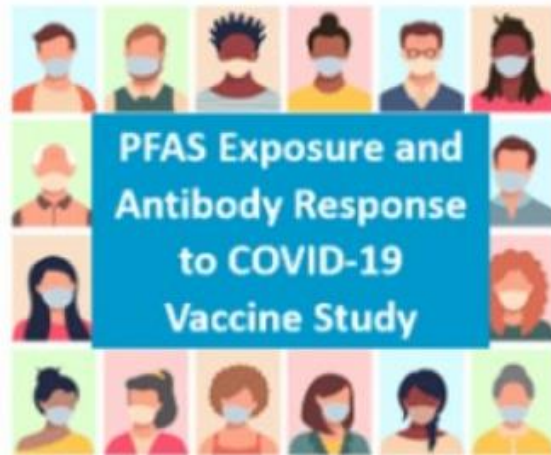
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<https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/safety-injury-prev/environmental-health/topics/dehbio>



The PFAS in Firefighters of Michigan Surveillance (PFOMS) project is a statewide initiative with the primary goal of determining blood concentrations of PFAS in Michigan firefighters. Over 1,000 firefighters were enrolled before the end of data collection in September 2023. Data analysis has begun. To date, 96% of participants have learned their blood PFAS levels.



The PFAS exposure and antibody response to COVID-19 vaccine study uses a longitudinal design to understand an important area of PFAS health effects. Over 250 people participated in this cutting-edge research. Data collection and analysis has been completed. All participants learned their blood PFAS levels. Results were [published in a leading environmental health scientific journal \(nature.com\)](https://www.nature.com).

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The Michigan PFAS Exposure and Health Study (MiPEHS) is a longitudinal cohort study designed to understand the effects of PFAS exposure on health. Over 1,600 people have enrolled in MiPEHS so far. The second phase of data collection has ended and the third and final phase will begin in 2025. The [first summary report of findings](#) has been published, and more publications are underway.



The Multi-site Health Study (MSS) is a national cross-sectional study designed to research the effects of PFAS exposure on health. Over 600 Michiganders joined others from around the US to participate. Data collection for MSS has ended and data analysis will begin soon. Participants will learn their blood PFAS levels and the results of their health tests.

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# North Kent Exposure Assessment

## Read the Second Report

The full North Kent County PFAS Exposure Assessment (NKCEA) report is available at: [Michigan.gov/DEHBio](https://Michigan.gov/DEHBio).

1/10/2024

### Drinking Water PFAS Concentrations and Exposure Factors Influencing Measured and Predicted Serum PFAS Concentrations

Report 2 of the North Kent County Exposure Assessment



SCAN ME

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The Oscoda Area Exposure Assessment is an investigation to understand exposure to environmental chemicals, including PFAS, among residents of the Oscoda area. Over 600 Oscoda area residents are enrolled in the project.



The Michigan Chemical Exposure Monitoring project is a statewide biomonitoring surveillance effort with the goal of characterizing the amount of 197 chemicals – including lead, mercury, and PFAS – in the blood and urine of adult Michiganders.

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# MPART Website Updates

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# [Michigan.gov/pfasresponse](https://Michigan.gov/pfasresponse)



## Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART)

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FAST FACTS: FY23

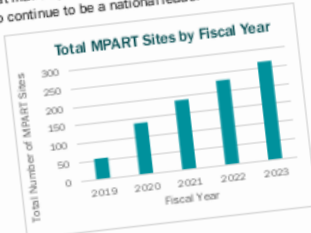
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#### FAST FACTS: Fiscal Year 2023 Update

In fiscal year (FY) 2023, the Michigan legislature continued to support the state's response to PFAS by appropriating funding across the seven state agencies that make up the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART). This funding allowed MPART to continue to be a national leader in addressing PFAS.

As of the end of FY 2023, MPART had identified **266 MPART PFAS Sites**. A PFAS site is an area where PFAS contamination has been found in groundwater above Michigan's criteria, and the source of the contamination has been identified. MPART is also actively conducting investigations at dozens of other areas around the state where the sources of the contamination are still unknown.



#### What makes MPART unique?

For every new site, drinking water exposure is evaluated.

- MPART works with the local health departments to:
  - Determine if there are residential/private drinking water wells near the site.
  - Review well records to identify wells that are potentially at risk of PFAS contamination.
  - Access property and conduct water sampling of the wells identified to be potentially at-risk.
  - Share results with well owners and among agencies, as well as provide filters to residents if necessary.
  - Expand sampling areas if results indicate additional potential impact.

In addition to contacting local health departments and informing potentially impacted private well owners, MPART conducts public outreach to ensure awareness among: **Local officials | Legislators | Tribal governments**



#### Engaging with the Public

**Advisory Workgroup (CAWG)** members met 12 times with the public in addition to meetings of four subcommittee groups: the Public; Web Review; Preventative Measures; and Outreach.

MPART updated the **MPART Geographic Information System** which provides PFAS sites, surface water data, and public data on an interactive online map.

MPART will complete compliance monitoring PFAS public drinking water wells on the **MPART online Geographic Information System**.

MPART hosted the December 2022 **Great Lakes PFAS Summit** with representatives from **44 states** and **10 countries**.

MPART updated GovDelivery emails to **over 5,600** residents.



FAST FACTS: FY23

**Study** on PFAS concentration in soils. Soils in publicly owned areas were sampled for 28 different PFAS. The concentrations observed were significantly lower than other soils collected around the world. Some sources were from industrial or urban sources than others, such as those in the Great Lakes Peninsula. No significant correlations were found between soil PFAS content, or metals concentration.

MPART projects to address PFAS contamination in drinking water. Projects include:

- Installation of **~646 homes** to existing municipal drinking water treatment plants.
- Installation of **~1,000** point-of-use filters to treat PFAS.

MPART projects to address PFAS contamination in drinking water. Projects include:

- Installation of **~1,000** point-of-use filters to impacted residents.
- Installation of **~1,000** cartridges for PFAS-reducing filters.
- Installation of **~1,000** wells that had not been previously sampled.
- Installation of **~1,000** wells that had been sampled in previous years.



#### MPART FY2023 Fast Facts

In FY2023, the Michigan legislature supported the PFAS response by appropriating funding across the 7 state agencies that make up MPART. Learn more about the impact of that funding.

### [Fast Facts: Fiscal Year 2023 Update](#)

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MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM

# New on the Web



Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART)

### What's new

- New site in [Marquette County: West Marquette County Sanitation Authority Landfill](#) (added 1/23)
- New site in [Grafton County: 515 North Union Street](#) (added 1/12)
- New site in [Genesee County: Container Specialties, Inc.](#) (added 1/5)
- New section of the website: [Resources for Residents](#)



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### Featured topics



NEW! Resources for residents



About MPART



Citizen's Advisory Workgroup



Drinking water



Public engagement



Investigations



Sampling guidance



Identified sites

# MPART

## MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM



## Resources for residents

Resources for Residents

We know there's a lot of information out there about PFAS. This page was created to make it easier for residents to find PFAS information.



### PFAS basics

PFAS are human-made chemicals that can persist in the environment for many, many years.

Learn more about what PFAS are, including potential health risks, and how you can protect yourself and your family.

[Learn more about PFAS >](#)

### Take action

PFAS can be in many things -- on the clothes we wear, in the products we use, and even in the water we drink.

Learn more about what actions you can take, starting today, to limit your exposure.

[Find out what you can do >](#)



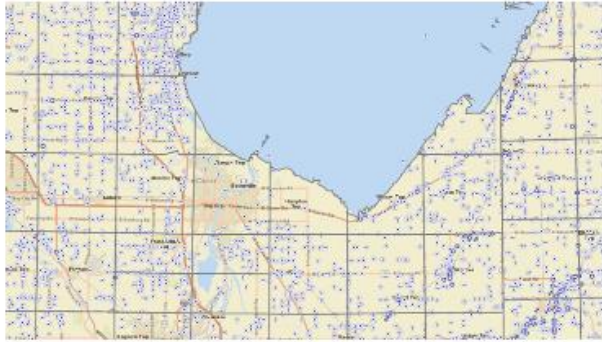
### Still have questions?

Check out our many Frequently Asked Questions - simply use the search bar on the page or choose from one of our categories, including air quality, pets and livestock health, crops and gardening, and more!

[Find your question >](#)







### Research your well

Having a private residential well means you are responsible for your own water system. This includes taking care of and knowing the history of your well. Wellogic is a portal that provides an easy and efficient method to look up your well information.

[How to use Wellogic >](#)



### Sample your private well

For private residential well owners, the first way to protect yourself from PFAS is to sample your well. Follow our detailed home sampling guidance to test your drinking water.

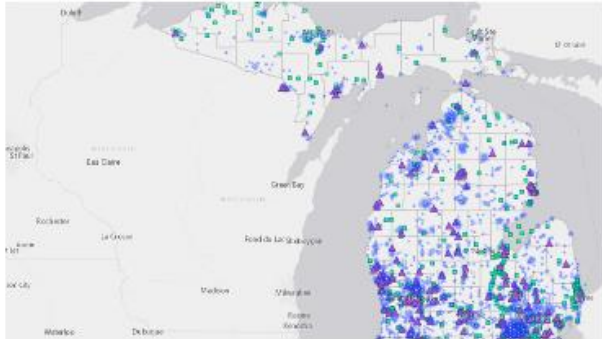
[Options for home sampling >](#)



### Home filters

If you have a private residential well, an in-home filtration system can help filter natural impurities (such as iron) and manmade contaminants (such as PFOS and PFOA).

[Choosing a filter >](#)



### Find PFAS sites in your area

A PFAS site is a location where PFAS has been



### Perform well maintenance

Taking care of your water well is important;



### Don't have a private well?

Approximately 75% of Michigan residents get

# Updated Guidance

## Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART)



### What's new

- [New site in Marquette County: West Marquette County Sanitation Authority Landfill](#) (added 1/23)
- [New site in Gratiot County: 515 North Union Street](#) (added 1/12)
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NEW! Resources for residents



About MPART



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Drinking water



Public engagement



Investigations



Sampling guidance



Identified sites

# EGLE

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

## GENERAL PFAS SAMPLING GUIDANCE

This document contains an introduction to PFAS, biosecurity recommendations, and general recommendations to decrease the possibility of cross-contamination.

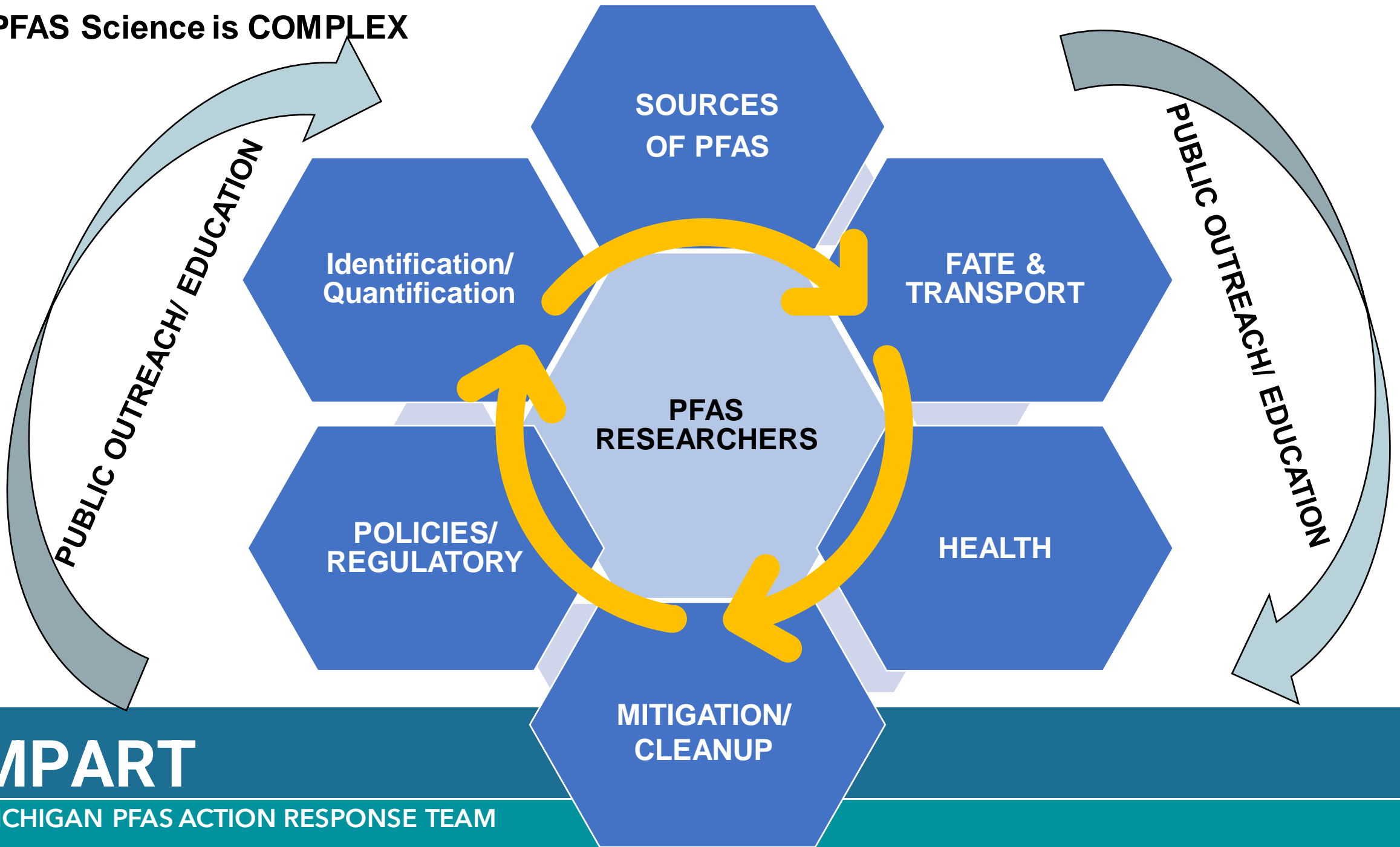
January 2024

Michigan.gov/EGLE  
800-662-9278

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**PFAS Science is COMPLEX**



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# From PFAS AFFF to Fluorine Free Foam updates



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# AFFF Pickup and Collection Program



- 65,000 Gallons of AFFF Collected from Fire Departments & Airports
- \$1.2M spent since 2019

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**USE OF CLASS B AFFF FIREFIGHTING FOAM**

Following the discovery of PFAS in Michigan, the State Fire Marshal and local fire departments have been working together to assess the current use of Class B AFFF Foam and develop new guidelines to best protect Michigan's residents and the environment.

The new guidelines will help limit the amount of PFAS concentration from the use of Class B AFFF Foam, while also ensuring public health and safety and safeguarding our communities and natural resources.

**NO TRAINING with Class B AFFF Foam\***

**ONLY USE Class B AFFF Foam for**

- Hydrocarbon Fires 
- Alcohol-Based Products 
- Aviation Accidents 

**During hydrocarbon & aviation fires use Class B AFFF Foam to SAVE lives and PROTECT critical infrastructure**

**WHEN YOU USE CLASS B AFFF FOAM, YOU MUST REPORT IT!**

CALL THE MICHIGAN POLLUTION EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (PEAS) HOTLINE AT  
**800-292-4706**

**LARA** FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT PFAS, VISIT **EGLE**  
 MICHIGAN.GOV/PFASRESPONSE



- 2019:** Airport eco test carts
- 2020:** Legislation regulating AFFF
  - Prohibits use in training
  - Requires reporting for use
  - Requires firefighter education
  - AFFF collection and disposal

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# Treatment Technologies



- PFAS Destruction technologies
- PFAS Removal – Filtration
- PFAS concentration
  - Mechanochemical Destruction of PFAS Captured from Surface Water
  - Foam Fractionation coupled with Hydrothermal Alkaline Treatment for PFAS Separation and Destruction
  - Reductive Defluorination of PFAS in AFFF Impacted Waters



# EPA Updates:



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[Safe Drinking Water Act](#)

# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Final PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation

- [Summary](#)
- [Supporting Materials](#)
  - [General Information](#)
  - [Communications Toolkit](#)
  - [Technical Information](#) for States, Tribes and Water Systems
  - [Español](#)
- [Regulatory Information and Supporting Documents](#)
- [Webinar Registration](#)
- [Background](#)



## Summary

On April 10, 2024, EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS. To inform the final rule, EPA evaluated over 120,000 comments submitted by the public on the rule proposal, as well as considered input received during multiple public hearings following the proposed rule. EPA expects that over many years the final rule will prevent PFAS exposure in drinking water for approximately 10 million people from serious PFAS-attributable illnesses.

EPA is also making unprecedented funding available to help ensure that all people have clean and safe water. In addition to today's final rule, \$



## EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap: Second Annual Progress Report

December 2023



# MPART

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# EPA Final Primary Drinking Water Regulations

On April 10, 2024, EPA announced the final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS. To inform the final rule, EPA evaluated over 120,000 comments submitted by the public on the rule proposal, as well as considered input received during multiple consultations and stakeholder meetings following the proposed rule. EPA expects that over many years the final rule will prevent PFAS exposure in drinking water for approximately 100 million people, prevent thousands of serious PFAS-attributable illnesses.

EPA is also making unprecedented funding available to help ensure that all people have clean and safe water. In addition to today's final rule, [\\$1 billion in newly available funding](#) will help states and territories implement PFAS testing and treatment at public water systems and to help owners of private wells address PFAS contamination.

EPA finalized a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS using a Hazard Index MCL to account for the cumulative risk of these PFAS in drinking water. EPA also finalized health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these PFAS.

Compound	Final MCLG	Final MCL (enforceable levels)
PFOA	Zero	4.0 parts per trillion (ppt) (also expressed as ng/L)
PFOS	Zero	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

**The final rule requires:**

- Public water systems must monitor for these PFAS and have three years to complete initial monitoring (by 2027), followed by ongoing compliance monitoring. Water systems...

# Interim Guidance on the Destruction and Disposal of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Materials Containing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances— Version 2 (2024)

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*INTERIM GUIDANCE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT  
APRIL 8, 2024*

## EPA Guidance:

- Thermal Destruction
- Landfills
- Underground Injection



# Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act - CERCLA

- **CERCLA Hazardous Substance Designation for PFOA and PFOS:** On December 6, the CERCLA PFOA-PFOS hazardous substance final rule package was sent from EPA to the Office of Management and Budget for interagency review. EPA expects the rule to be published in early 2024.

# Resource, Conservation, Recovery Act - RCRA

- [EPA Announced New Steps to Protect Communities from PFAS and Other Chemicals of Concern.](#)
- EPA intends to develop two rules that will strengthen states' ability to address PFAS under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):
  - EPA is proposing to modify the **definition of hazardous waste** as it applies to cleanups at permitted hazardous waste facilities. This modification would assure that EPA's regulations clearly reflect EPA's and authorized states' authority to require cleanup of the full range of substances that RCRA intended, including emerging chemicals of concern, such as PFAS, that may present substantial hazards, at permitted facilities. Currently, the regulations do not clearly and accurately reflect the full authorities granted to EPA by Congress.
  - EPA is also proposing to amend its RCRA regulations to add **multiple PFAS compounds as hazardous constituents**. These PFAS--PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, HFPO-DA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFDA, PFHxA, and PFBA--would be added to the list of substances identified for consideration in facility assessments and, where necessary, further investigation and cleanup through the corrective action process at hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities.
- A public comment period will follow publication of the proposals in the Federal Register. EPA will offer 30 days for commenting on the modified definition (first bullet above) and 60 days for commenting on listing PFAS as hazardous constituents (second bullet above). EPA said during a webinar yesterday that they hope to have these rules promulgated in a year.

**PFAS Science is  
COMPLEX**



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MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM

# Thank You

## MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM (MPART)

[www.Michigan.gov/PfasResponse](http://www.Michigan.gov/PfasResponse)



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