Virtual Town Hall East Bay Township Area

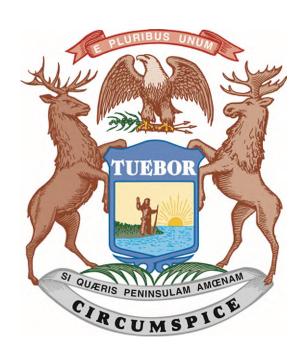
Steve Sliver, MPART Executive Director Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (517) 290-2943

SliverS@Michigan.gov

Introductions, Logistics and Agenda

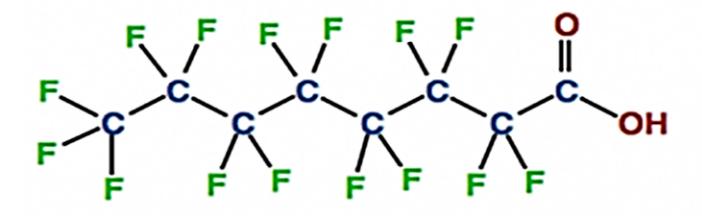
- Introductions Steve Sliver, MPART Executive Director
- Logistics Q&A at the end; how to ask questions Steve
- Agenda:
 - MPART Overview Steve
 - Health Rosa Jaiman, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and Dan Thorell, Environmental Health Director, Grand Traverse Health Department
 - Investigation Area Ann Emington, Michigan Department of Environment,
 Great Lakes, and Energy
 - MPART Website Steve
- Q&A

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

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)



PFOA - perfluorooctanoic acid

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

PFAS Uses











Aerospace

Apparel

Building and Construction

Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

Electronics







Energy



Healthcare and Hospitals



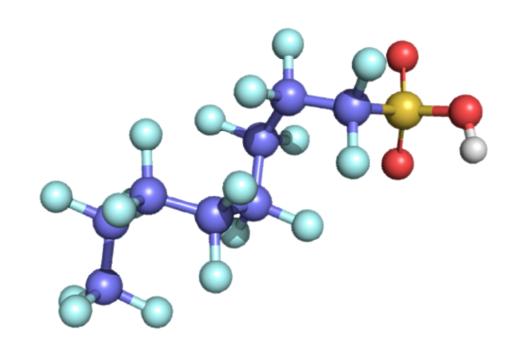
Aqueous Film Forming Foam

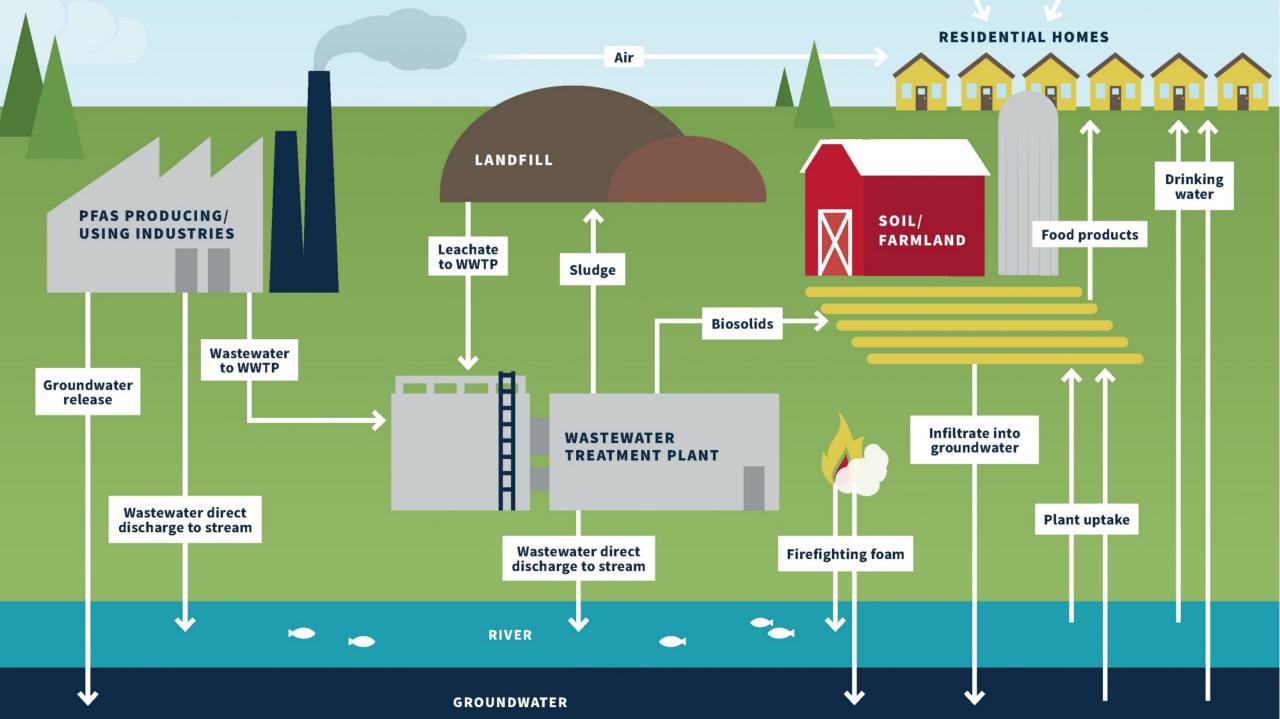


Semiconductors

Why the Concern?

- Widespread
- Don't Break Down Easily -Hard to Get Rid of
- Bioaccumulative Build Up in Our Bodies
- Some PFAS May Affect Health
- Lack of Information
- Lack of Standards













Surface Water Investigations

- Survey of Surface Water and Fish
- Foam
- Wastewater



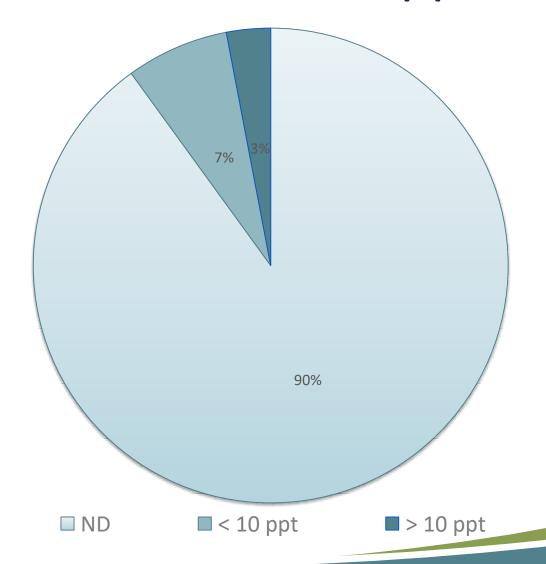
Public Water Supply Testing

- All Community Water Supplies (1,114)
- All Tribal Systems (17)
- Schools and Larger Day Cares (619)
- Additional Select Water Supplies
- Monitoring
 - All 65 Surface Water Systems
 - 61 Systems > 10 ppt Total PFAS

Total PFAS in MI Public Water Supplies

EPA Method 537 Rev 1.1

NEtFOSA	NMeFOSAA	PFBS
PFDA	PFDoA	PFHpA
PFHxS	PFHxA	PFNA
PFOS	PFOA	PFTA
PFTrDA	PFUnA	





Drinking Water Standards

- No Federal Standards to Adopt
- Science Advisory Panel Report, December 2018
 - 70 ppt standard for PFOA/PFAS too high
 - Other PFAS should be considered
- Michigan's Two-Step Approach
 - Science Advisory Workgroup provided health-based values
 - EGLE promulgated standards in rule

Michigan Drinking Water Standards

- Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)
- August 3, 2020
- 2,700 water systems

Compound	MCL	EPA Recommendation	
PFNA	6 ppt	NA	
PFOA	8 ppt	70 nnt combined	
PFOS	16 ppt	70 ppt combined	
PFHxS	51 ppt	NA	
GenX (HFPO-			
DA)	370 ppt	NA	
PFBS	420 ppt	NA	
PFHxA	400,000 ppt	NA	

7 MCLs ≠ 7 Cleanup Criteria

Groundwater cleanup criteria already in rule

Compound	Prior to 8/3/20	After 8/3/20
PFOA	70 ppt combined	8 ppt
PFOS		16 ppt

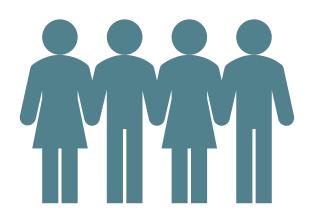
- Rulemaking necessary for other 5 MCLs to become groundwater cleanup criteria
- Important for how we define a PFAS site

Michigan PFAS Sites GOGERIC MARQUETTE SCHOOLCRAFT PRESQUE ISLE Legend 49 sites >8 ppt PFOA or 16 ppt PFOS in Groundwater - Part 201 Criteria effective CALHOUN CALHOUN 8/3/2020 99 sites >70 ppt PFOS/PFOA in Groundwater - Part 201 Criteria prior to 8/3/2020 September 9, 2020

Sites Being Investigated

- Prioritized Investigations Based on Known or Suspected Sources, Potential for Exposure
- Protect Drinking Water Pathway
- Multiple Other Investigations Underway

Citizens Advisory Workgroup



- Residents From Impacted Communities
- Key Charges:
 - Recommend How to Engage and Empower Communities
 - Recommend How to Educate the General Public

Public Health Response Actions to PFAS in Drinking Water

Rosa Jaiman, Toxicologist
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS)
517-331-1049

JaimanR@Michigan.gov

Dan Thorell, Environmental Health Director Grand Traverse County Health Department 231-995-6021

dthorell@gtcountymi.gov

The Role of MDHHS/ Grand Traverse County Health Department (GTHD)

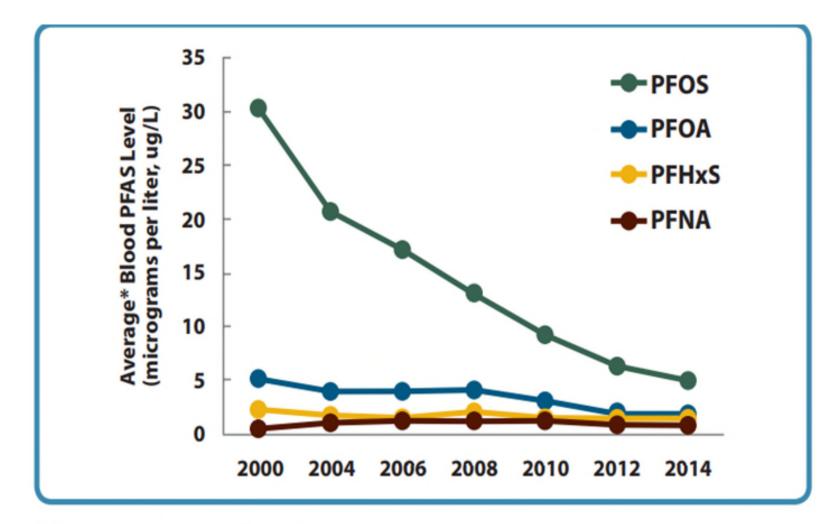
- Understand the health concerns facing your community
- Develop a plan to investigate and address health risks
 - EGLE leads the site investigation
 - MDHHS and the Local Health Department lead the public health planning and response
- Evaluate PFAS exposures to residents in the community
 - Recommend public health actions as needed

Exposure to PFAS Chemicals

- Drinking contaminated water
- Eating fish caught from water contaminated by PFAS
 - "Eat Safe Fish" Guidelines
- Incidental swallowing of contaminated soil or dust
- Eating food packaged in materials containing PFAS
- Using some consumer products
- PFAS absorption through skin is typically not a concern







Blood levels of the most common PFAS in people in the **United States** 2000-2014

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fourth Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, Updated Tables, (January 2017).

^{*} Average = geometric mean

Associated Human Health Outcomes PFOA and/or PFOS

- Lowering a woman's chance of getting pregnant
- Increasing the chance of high blood pressure in pregnant women
- Increasing the chance of thyroid disease*
- Increasing cholesterol levels
- Changing immune response
- Increasing chance of cancer, especially kidney and testicular cancers

 * PFOA only

Multiple Lines of Consideration for Determining Public Health Response Actions

- MDHHS Comparison Values
- Residential Well Results (individually and collectively)
- Site—specific information (e.g., known source, geology, etc.)

MDHHS Comparison Values

- MDHHS Comparison Values are the lowest of:
 - MDHHS Public Health Drinking Water Screening Level
 - MPART Health-Based Value or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
- Both the MDHHS screening levels and the MCL were set to protect everyone
 - including those most at risk of harm to their health: fetuses and breastfed babies

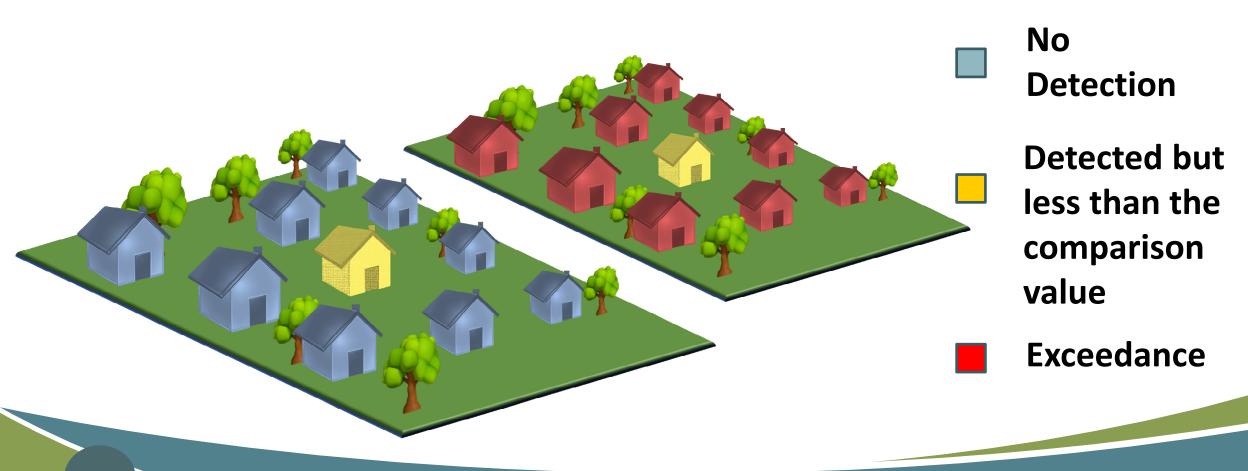
MDHHS Comparison Values

PFAS	Comparison Values
PFOS	8 ppt ^A
PFOA	8 ppt ^B
PFNA	6 ppt ^B
PFHxS	51 ppt ^B
PFBS	420 ppt ^B
PFHxA	400,000 ppt ^B
GenX	370 ppt ^B

A. MDHHS Public Health Drinking Water Screening Level

B. MPART Health-Based Value or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

Residential Well Results (individually and collectively)

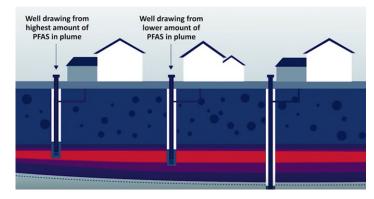


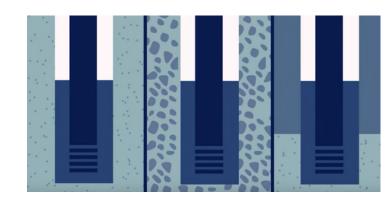
Site-Specific Information

Known Source

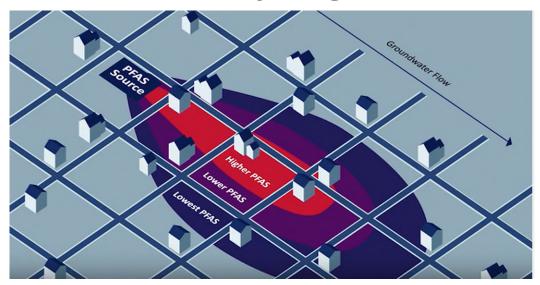


Geology





Plume



MDHHS/GTHD Public Health Response Actions

- No public health actions necessary
- Recommend filter or use of alternate water
 - Need time to conduct investigation
 - Provides residents with protection from potential fluctuations in PFAS levels, if any, while investigation is ongoing
- Education
 - Provide information on PFAS in drinking water

Grand Traverse Health DepartmentRole in PFAS Response

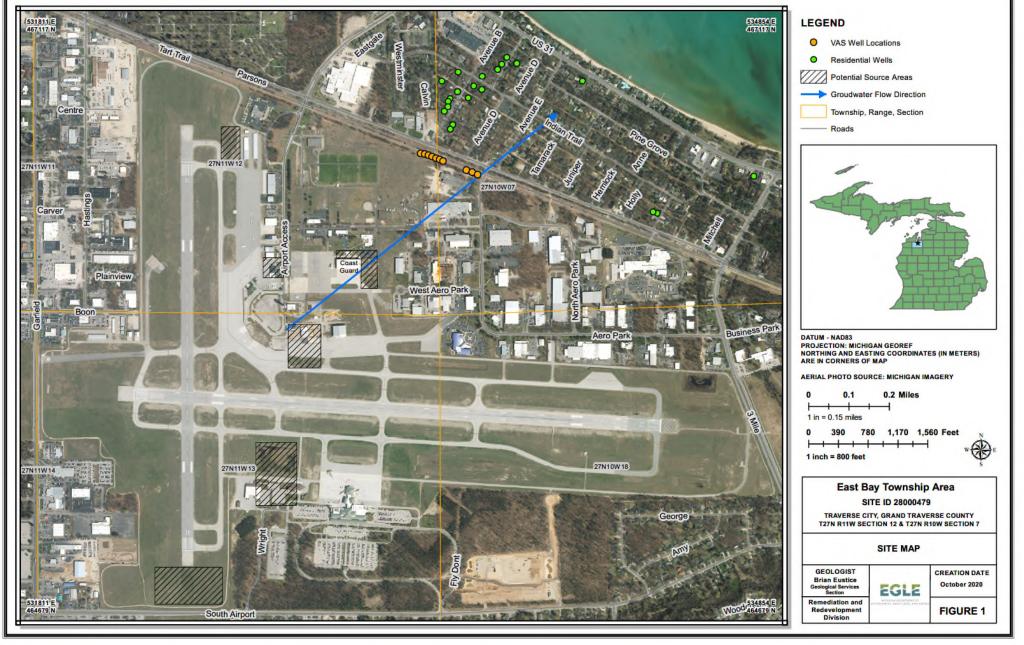
- Acts as a liaison between affected residents and our State partners (EGLE, MDHHS)
- . Establish a system to distribute bottled water if needed
- . Establish long term alternate water sources if needed
- Resource to answer PFAS related questions and help interpret sample results
- . Evaluate long term solutions with local partners.

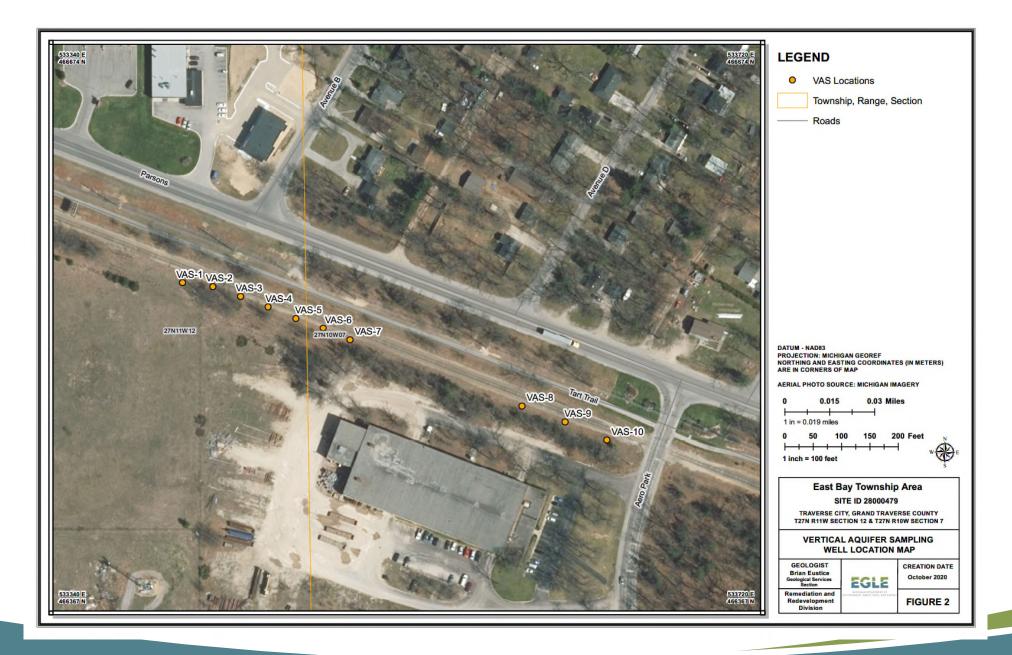
The Investigation Area

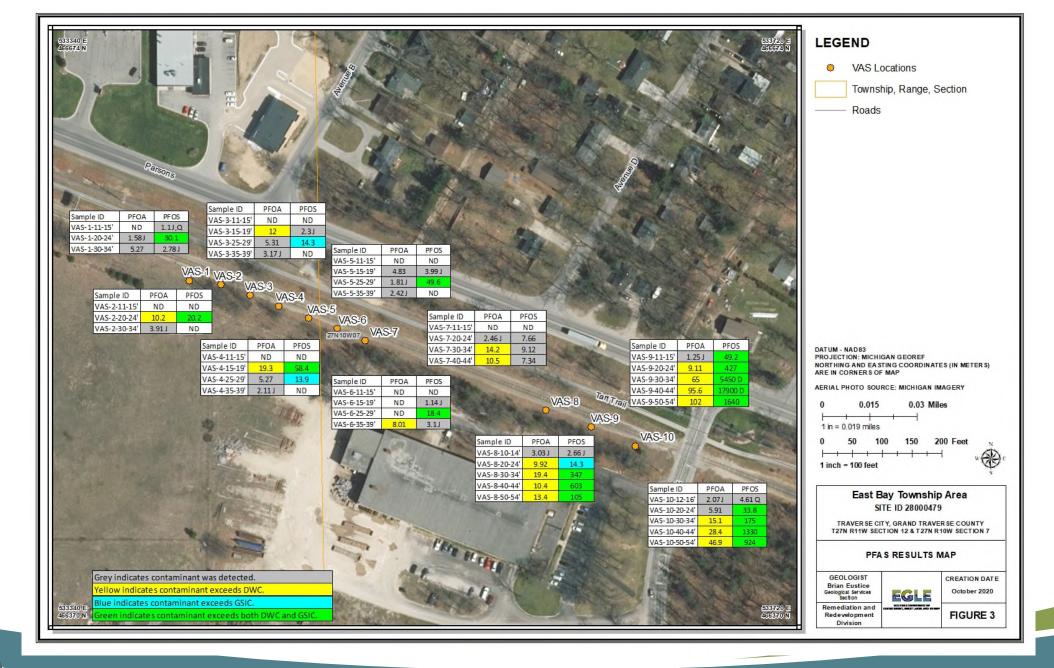
Ann Emington, Geologist

Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy
231-429-1395

EmingtonA@Michigan.gov







Drinking Water in the Area

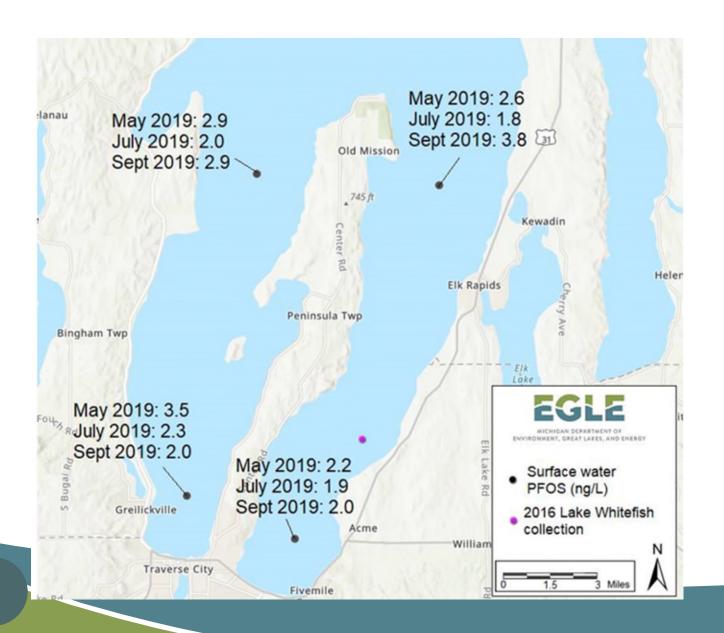
Traverse City

- Uses surface water for its water source
- The intake was sampled 7 times from October 2018 to September 2019
- All samples but one were non-detect
- The one sample, taken July 2019, had 3 ppt PFOA and PFOS combined; total PFAS of 5 ppt

East Bay Township

- Uses groundwater for its water source
- Wells are upgradient and side-gradient of the most likely sources to the groundwater sampled along Parsons Road
- Sampled 10/24/18
- 3 samples were all non-detect

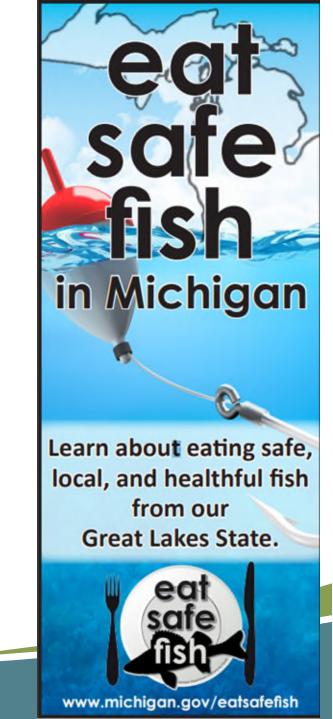
Surface Water



- Samples collected in May, July, and September 2019
- Southern area, results range from 1.9 ppt PFOS to 2.2 ppt PFOS
- Norther area results range from 1.8 ppt PFOS to 3.8 ppt PFOS
- Surface water standard is 11 ppt PFOS

Fish

- In 2016 lake whitefish were collected form the East Arm of the Grand Traverse Bay
- PFOS ranged from 3.0 ppb to 12 ppb
- These concentrations did not warrant a fish consumption advisory due to PFOS, however, there is an advisory for Lake Michigan whitefish due to PCBs and dioxins. Refer to the Michigan Eat Safe Fish website: Michigan.gov/eatsafefish



MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM (MPART)

www.Michigan.gov/PfasResponse











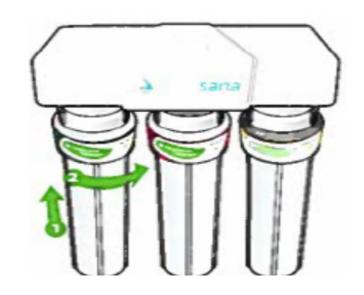




Questions and Answers

Point-of-Use Filters

- NSF P473 Certification, or...
- NSF/ANSI Standards 42, 53, 401
- Certified to remove up to 96% of PFOA and PFOS





Full system certified to NSF/ANSI Standards 42, 53, 401 and conforms to NSF protocol P473.