

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

PFAS Testing in Michigan's Public Drinking Water

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AKING ACTION, PROTECTING MICHIGAN

HEALTH

TESTING AND TREATMENT

MICHIGAN PFAS SITES

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FISH AND WILDLIFE

PFAS FOAM

ABOUT MPART

August 16, 2019

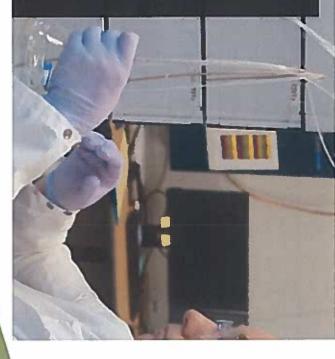
SUPPLIES IN MICHIGAN. VIEW THE REPORT FROM THE 2018 PFAS SAMPLING OF DRINKING WATER

PUBLIC'S WATER TAKING ACTION TO PROTECT THE

effects of high concentrations of PFAS on human health consumer products. These chemicals are persistent in the environment and in the manufacturing, firelighting and thousands of common household and other acid (PFOS). PFAS have been used globally during the past century in chemicals that include perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of man made In recent years, experts have become increasingly concerned by the potential human body - meaning they don't break down and they can accumulate over time.

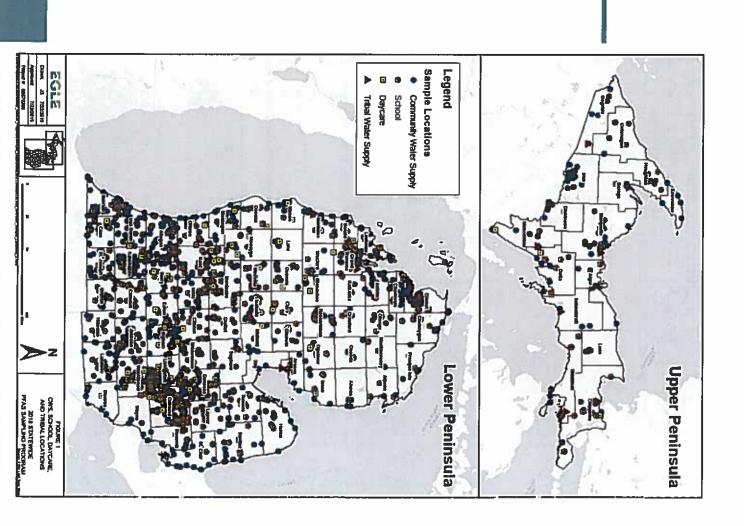
establish a clean-up standard for PFAS in groundwater used for drinking water Michigan takes this issue seriously and is one of the first states in the nation to Although there is still more to learn about PFAS and human health, the State of

The Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART) builds on previous work to research, identify, recommend, and implement PFAS response actions throughout the state. Agencies representing health, environment, natural resources, and other



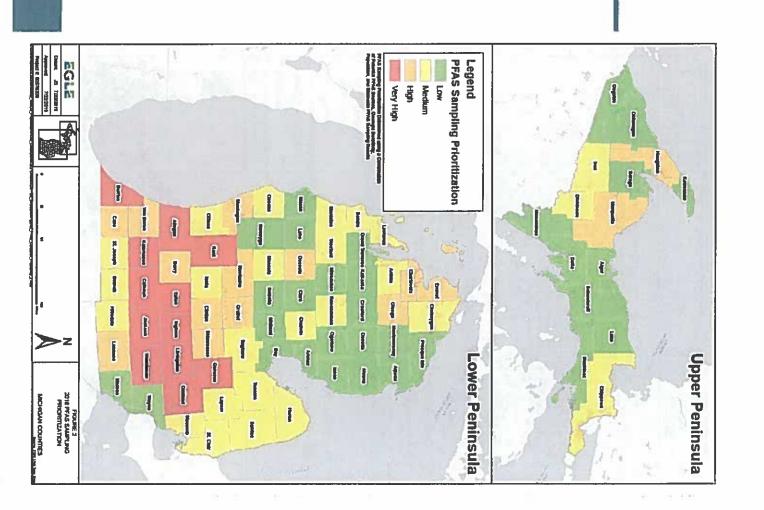
Phase I (2018)

- Supplies selected for the Statewide Survey included:
- Community Water Supplies (CWS) with their own source
- Select Noncommunity
 Water Supplies serving
 Schools/Child Care
- 12 Federally Recognized
 Tribes in Michigan
- Supplies sampled serve approximately 75% of the total population of our state.



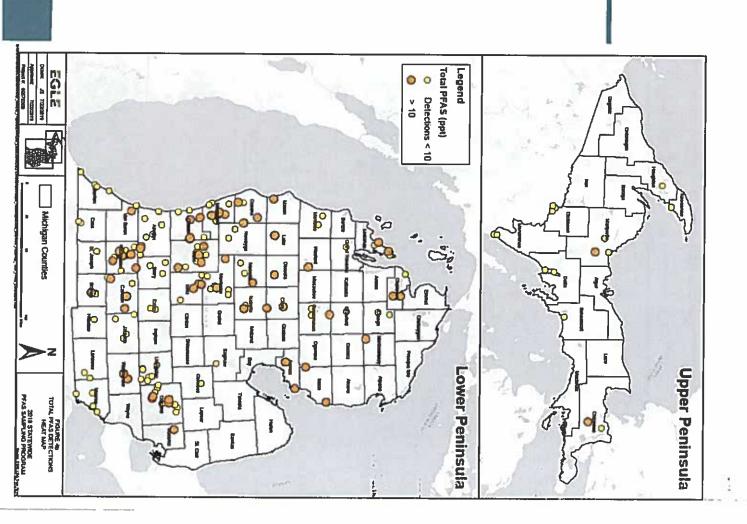
Phase I (2018)

- Sampling schedule priority was assigned using available information, including:
- Wellhead protection areas
- Geological sensitivity
- Potential PFAS sources
- Regional population density
- This prioritization protocol led to the early identification of contamination in the **Parchment, Michigan** CWS.



Phase I Results

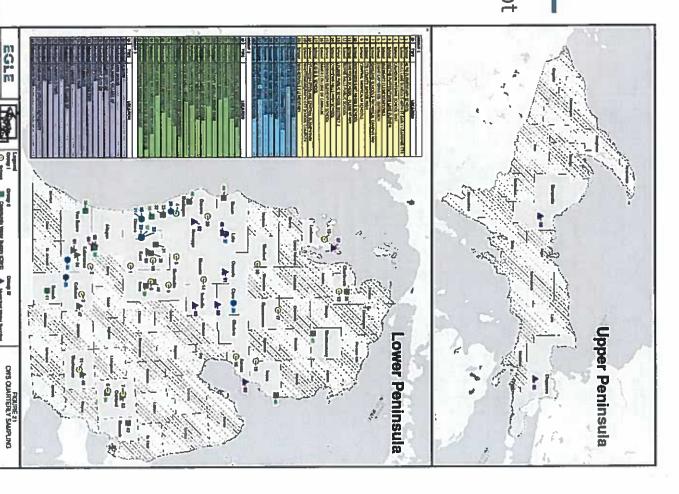
- 1,562 of 1,741 systems tested returned non-detect for all PFAS analytes (approximately 90%)
- 179 systems returned a detection for at least one PFAS analyte
- 115 of these fell into the "low" results tier (< 10 parts per trillion (ppt) Total Tested PFAS)
- 64 systems returned a detection of ≥ 10 ppt for at least one PFAS analyte
- US EPA Lifetime Health Advisory exceedance at Parchment, Michigan and Robinson Elementary (> 70 ppt PFOA + PFOS)



Quarterly Monitoring

Public Water Supplies with results ≥ 10 ppt during Phase I of the Statewide Survey

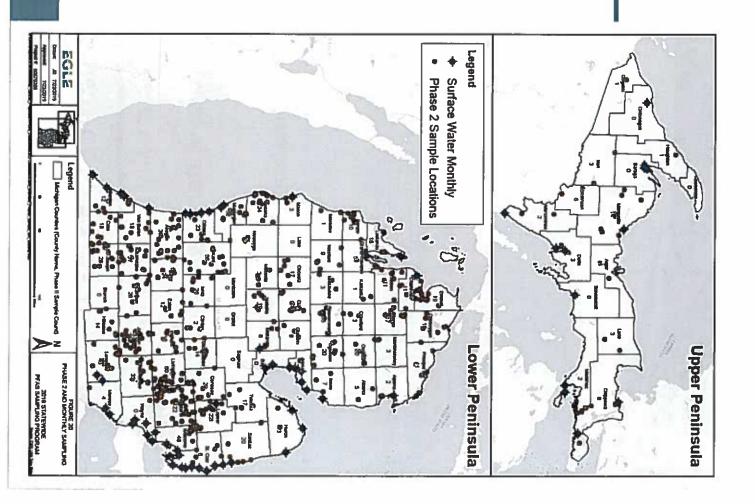
- 63 supplies
- 33 Type I CWS with groundwater source
- 2 Type I CWS with surface water source
- 20 Schools on own well
- 8 Child Care/Michigan Head Starts on own well
- March/June/September/December 2019
- Investigate potential seasonality in PFAS levels
- Consistent with MPART and EGLE recommendations to these supplies in 2018



Monthly Monitoring

Monthly sampling of Community Water Supplies utilizing a surface water source

- 72 supplies
- Addresses potential for variability in surface water samples
- These supplies serve approximately
 5.5 million Michigan residents
- Majority of these supplies use the Great Lakes as a source
- Monthly Monitoring led to detections of PFAS in River Raisin, July 2019

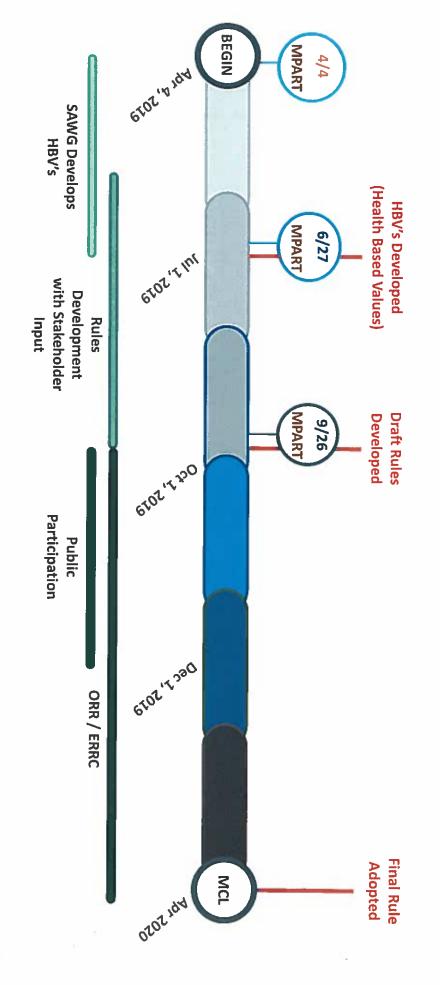


Statewide Survey: Phase II (2019)

Approximately 800 additional Type II noncommunity public water supplies

- Based on recommendations from Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division noncommunity staff
- Includes systems to address sensitive populations
- Adult Foster Care Providers
- Medical Care Providers
- Children's Camps
- Includes systems to address non-transient consumers (employees)
- Industry
- Offices
- Motels/Resorts

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Process Update on the

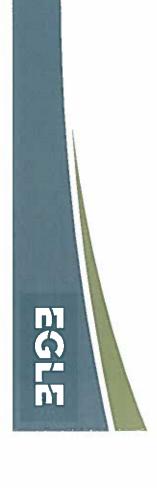


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