

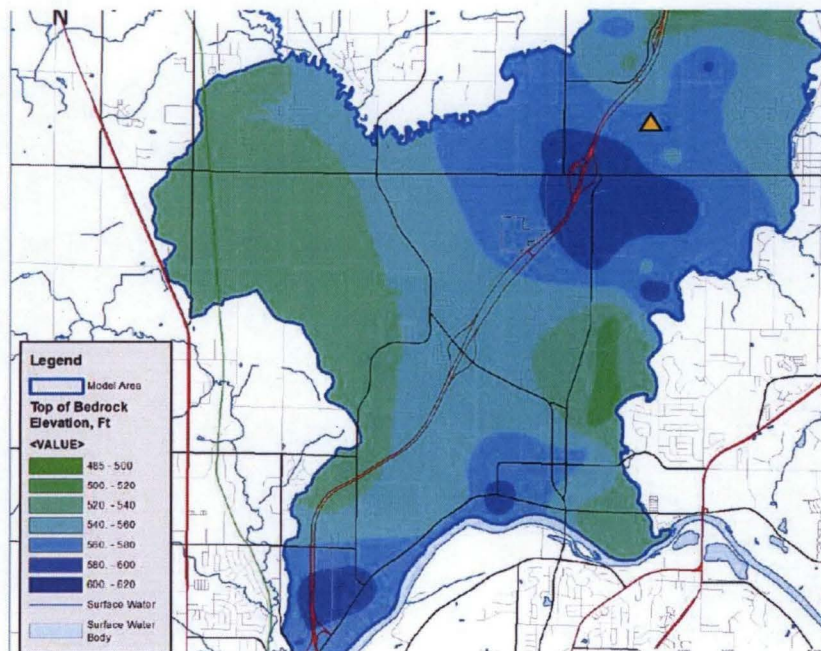
Geologic Review

DEQ-RRD Grand Rapids District

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Plume Evaluation of the Southeast Woven Study Area and the North Childsdales Study Area 11-2018

This evaluation of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) impact encompasses this area southeast of the Wellington Ridge disposal area southeast to the Rogue River. It includes the Bent Tree, Stoneridge, and Windstone neighborhoods and uses residential well data collected by Wolverine World Wide (WWW) and the DEQ-RRD as well as DEQ-RRD monitor wells.

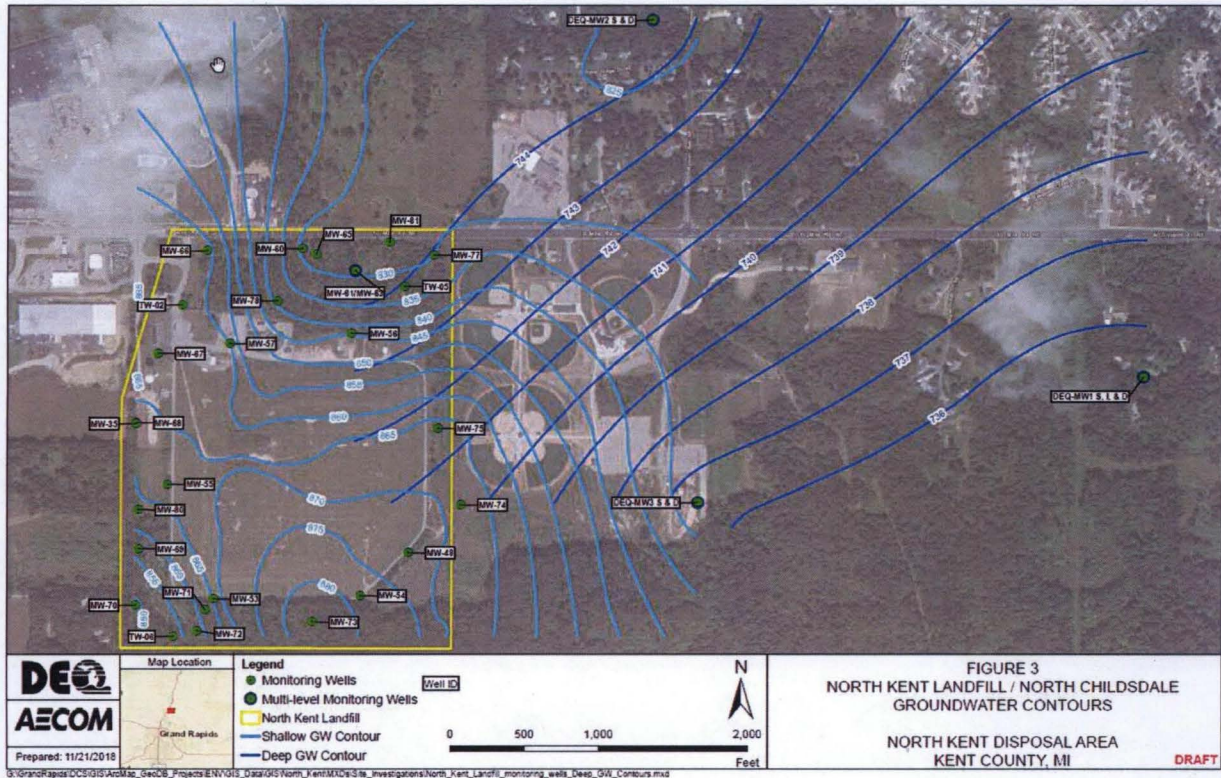
This area is a kettle and kame glacial depositional environment that overlies bedrock of higher elevation with a bedrock high immediately southwest of the modeled area (see GZA figure below).



Bedrock elevations from GZA document dated 2-8-18. Orange triangle marks the disposal site in the Wellington Ridge Neighborhood.

Potentiometric data from the DEQ-RRD monitor wells and monitor wells at the North Kent Landfill indicates a shallow aquifer that flows south to north and this direction is also consistent with contaminant distribution. A deeper aquifer has a northwest to southeast flow direction (based on three monitor wells) that is consistent with expected regional flow; this data was

derived from DEQ-RRD monitor wells and is consistent with contaminant distribution. A draft map generated by AECOM is below. From evaluating screen elevations of wells versus PFAS impact, this area has four distinct elevational zones of impact appear to be present and groundwater flow is in three directions.



First Zone of Impact

A very shallow zone of impact (illustrated in brown on the attached DEQ-RRD Figures 3 and 4) ranging from approximately 875 ft to 850 ft impacts the residential drinking water wells at 8620, 8540 and 8520 Wolven. Due to the elevation of these well screens, PFAS impact is originating to the northeast in elevated topography immediately east of these residences. This distribution of impact would indicate a flow southwest from this highland and this groundwater elevation would daylight just west of the Wolven Avenue – 10 Mile Road intersection. The impacts from this plume do not currently exceed 70ppt combined PFOA/PFOS. Installation of a number of monitor well locations are necessary to fully understand this PFAS plume.

Second Zone of Impact

A zone of shallow impact affects aquifer material from approximately 820 ft to 795 ft and based on the limited data has an orientation of southwest to the northeast. If the shallow potentiometric data collected from the DEQ-RRD monitor wells is correct of a northerly flow the source area for this zone of impact could possibly be the North Kent Landfill facility. This plume is

illustrated in blue on the attached Figures 3 and 5. Drinking water wells that may be impacted by this plume include: 8475 Windstone Dr., 8497 Windstone Dr., 3232 Stoneridge Dr., 3261 Stoneridge Dr., 3256 Stoneridge Dr., 3383 Stoneridge Dr., 8655 Wolven Ave., 8686 Windstone Dr., 8697 Windstone Dr., and 8767 Windstone Dr. Impact from the North Kent Landfill at this depth is supported by data generated by monitoring at that location which shows impact at similar elevations and groundwater flow to the north-northeast. LIDAR of the area illustrates that this flow would be consistent with a low-lying area northeast of the landfill and west of Wolven Avenue as well as a narrow low-lying area that terminates south of the Hopewell Neighborhood. Additional monitor well locations are necessary to understand this plume both between the impacted neighborhood and the North Kent Landfill as well as throughout the modeled plume.



LIDAR of the area around the North Kent Landfill. The blue arrows are the direction of groundwater flow from the area of the landfill.

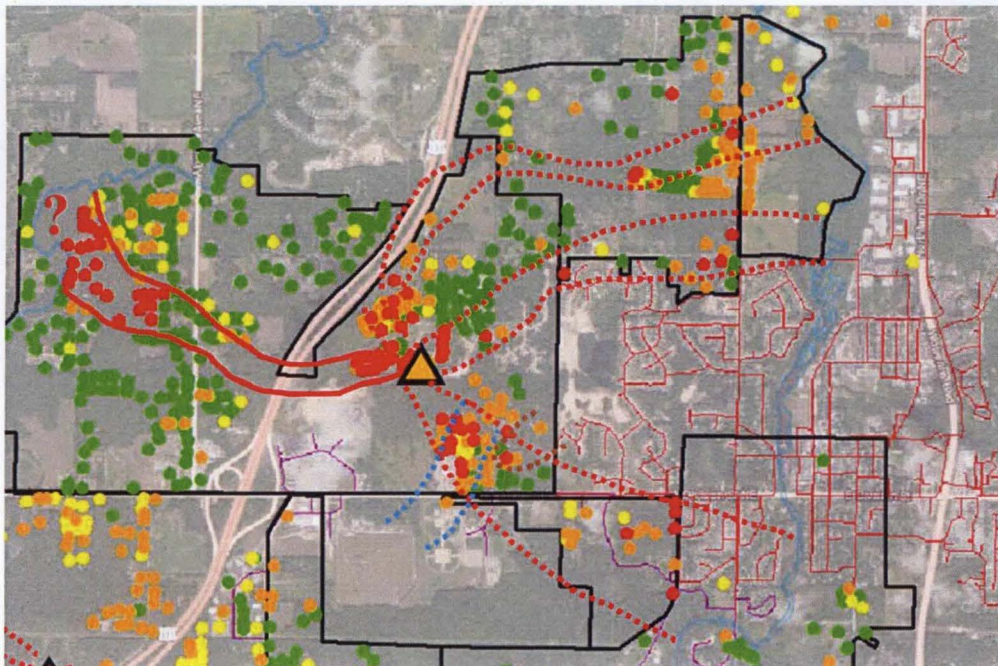
Third Zone of Impact

An area of lower aquifer PFAS impact is present from approximately 740 feet to 705 feet and is orientated from the northwest to the southeast and may be in two narrow channels. This distribution of contamination would be consistent with a groundwater flow to the southeast from the disposal area in Wellington Ridge that is the source for the majority of impact in the Wolven Jewell sampling area and supported by potentiometric data from the DEQ-RRD monitor well network. These plumes are illustrated in black on the attached Figures 3 and 6. The impact from this PFAS plume impacts several drinking water wells in the Bent Tree and Stone Ridge neighborhoods as well as houses on Windstone Dr., Wolven Ave., 10 Mile Rd., and Childsdale

Ave. Additionally, this plume is oriented with stream valleys that run from the highlands/disposal area southeast to the Rogue River (this can be seen on the LIDAR images). This along with the plume described below (Fourth Zone) are secondary plumes from the source area in Wellington Ridge (the other Wolven-Jewell PFAS plumes are illustrated on a figure later in the document). Numerous monitor well locations are necessary throughout the modeled plume area to better understand the risk from this plume and the plume's interaction with the Rogue River.

Fourth Zone of Impact

The deepest impact is approximately located from an elevation from 695 ft to 650 ft. and this PFAS plume is orientated from the northwest to the southeast and potentially be in two narrow channels. This distribution of contamination would be consistent with a groundwater flow to the southeast from the disposal area in Wellington Ridge that is the source for the majority of impact in the Wolven Jewell sampling area and supported by potentiometric data from the DEQ-RRD monitor well network. These plumes are illustrated in red on the attached maps. This portion of the PFAS impacted aquifer affects drinking water wells for residences off Childsdale Avenue. Several monitor well locations are necessary throughout the plume to fully understand the risk from this plume and fully map the plume's extent including vertically and the plume's interaction with the Rogue River.



PFAS groundwater plumes emanating from the Wolven-Jewell source area in Wellington Ridge. The source area is illustrated by the orange triangle; the principle PFAS groundwater plume is illustrated by the solid lines and the secondary PFAS groundwater plumes are illustrated by the dashed lines.

Attachments:

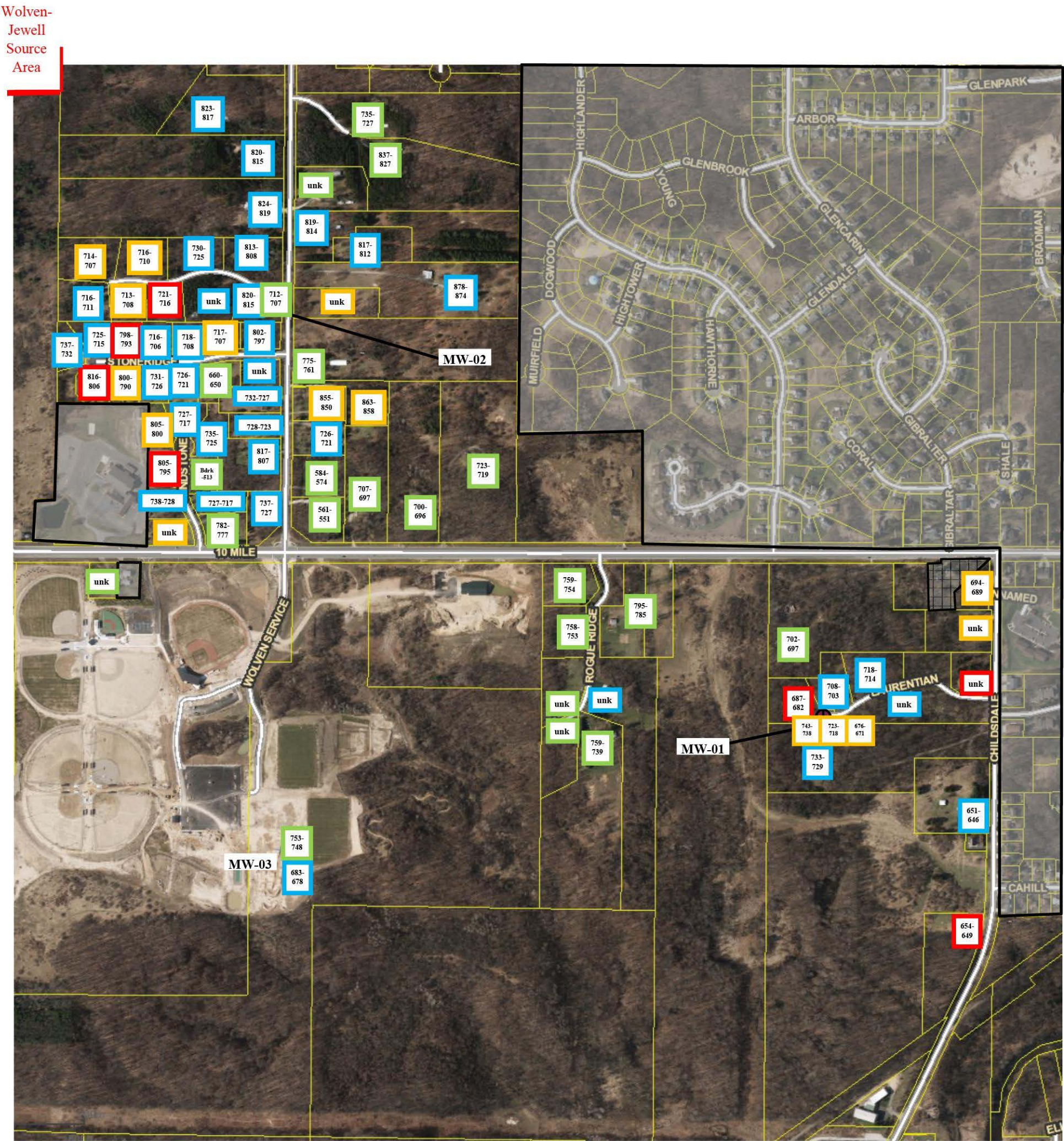
- Figure 1 - PFOS/PFOA for the North Childsdale Area
- Figure 2 – Total PFAS for the North Childsdale Area
- Figure 3 - Total PFAS for the North Childsdale Area Showing all Plumes
- Figure 4 – Total PFAS for the North Childsdale Area Showing Shallowest Plume
- Figure 5 – Total PFAS for the North Childsdale Area Showing Shallow Intermediate Plume
- Figure 6 – Total PFAS for the North Childsdale Area Showing Deep Intermediate Plume
- Figure 7 – Total PFAS for the North Childsdale Area Showing Deepest Plume

Geologist Signature: _____



Date: _____

12-4-10



709-704

Below Method Detection Level

736-731

PFOS/PFOA: <20ppt

703-693

PFOS/PFOA: 20 to 70ppt

704-695

PFOS/PFOA: >70ppt

704-695

PFOS/PFOA: >1,000ppt

663-658

Elevation of Well Screen (Top of Screen-Bottom of Screen)

unk

Well Screen Information Unknown



Monitor Well



Municipal Water

Note - Well depths have been placed over where the residences are.

Note - Results are the initial sample results for the drinking water well

Figure 1—PFOS/PFOA

Analysis of Drinking Water Well Results
in North Childsdales Area

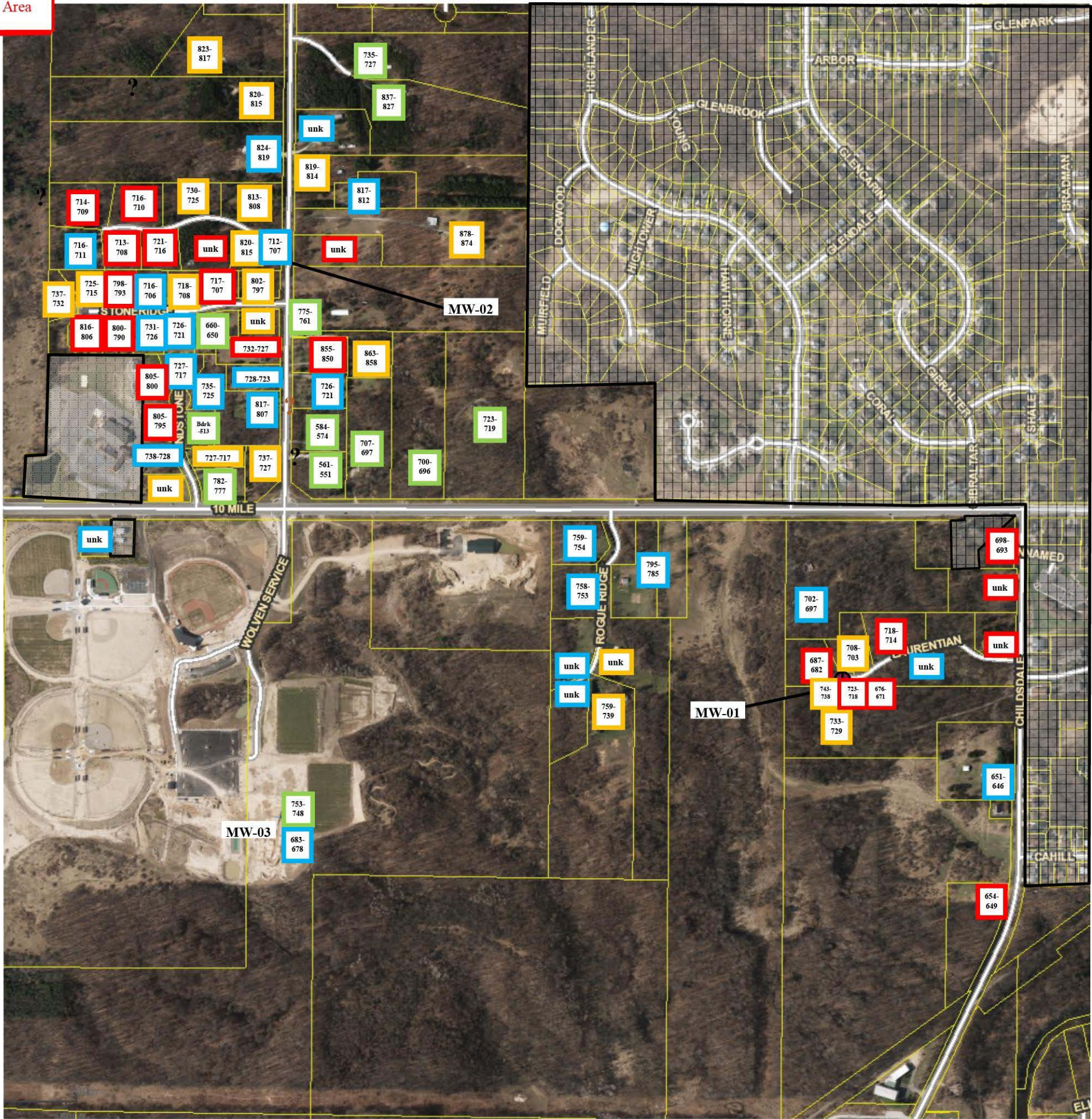
Plainfield— Algoma Township MI



North

Updated by the MDEQ-RRD-GR 10/30/2018

Wolven-
Jewell
Source
Area



709-
704

Below Method Detection Level

736-
731

PFAS: <20ppt

703-
693

PFAS: 20 to 70ppt

704-
695

PFAS: >70ppt

704-
695

PFAS: >1,000ppt

Note - Well depths have been placed
over where the residences are.

Note - Results are the initial sample
results for the drinking water well



Monitor Well



Municipal Water

663-
658

Elevation of Well Screen (Top of Screen-Bottom of Screen)

unk

Well Screen Information Unknown



North

Figure 2—Total PFAS

Analysis of Drinking Water Well Results
in North Childsdales Area

Plainfield– Algoma Township MI

Updated by the MDEQ-RRD-GR 10/30/2018

[illegible]

Updated by the MDEQ-RRD-GR 10/30/2018

Wolven-
Jewell
Source
Area



709-704

Below Method Detection Level

736-731

PFAS: <20ppt

703-693

PFAS: 20 to 70ppt

704-695

PFAS: >70ppt

704-695

PFAS: >1,000ppt

~875-850' plume

~820-795' plume

~740-705' plume

~695-650' plume

Note - Well depths have been placed over where the residences are.

Note - Results are the initial sample results for the drinking water well



Monitor Well



Municipal Water

663-658

Elevation of Well Screen (Top of Screen-Bottom of Screen)

unk

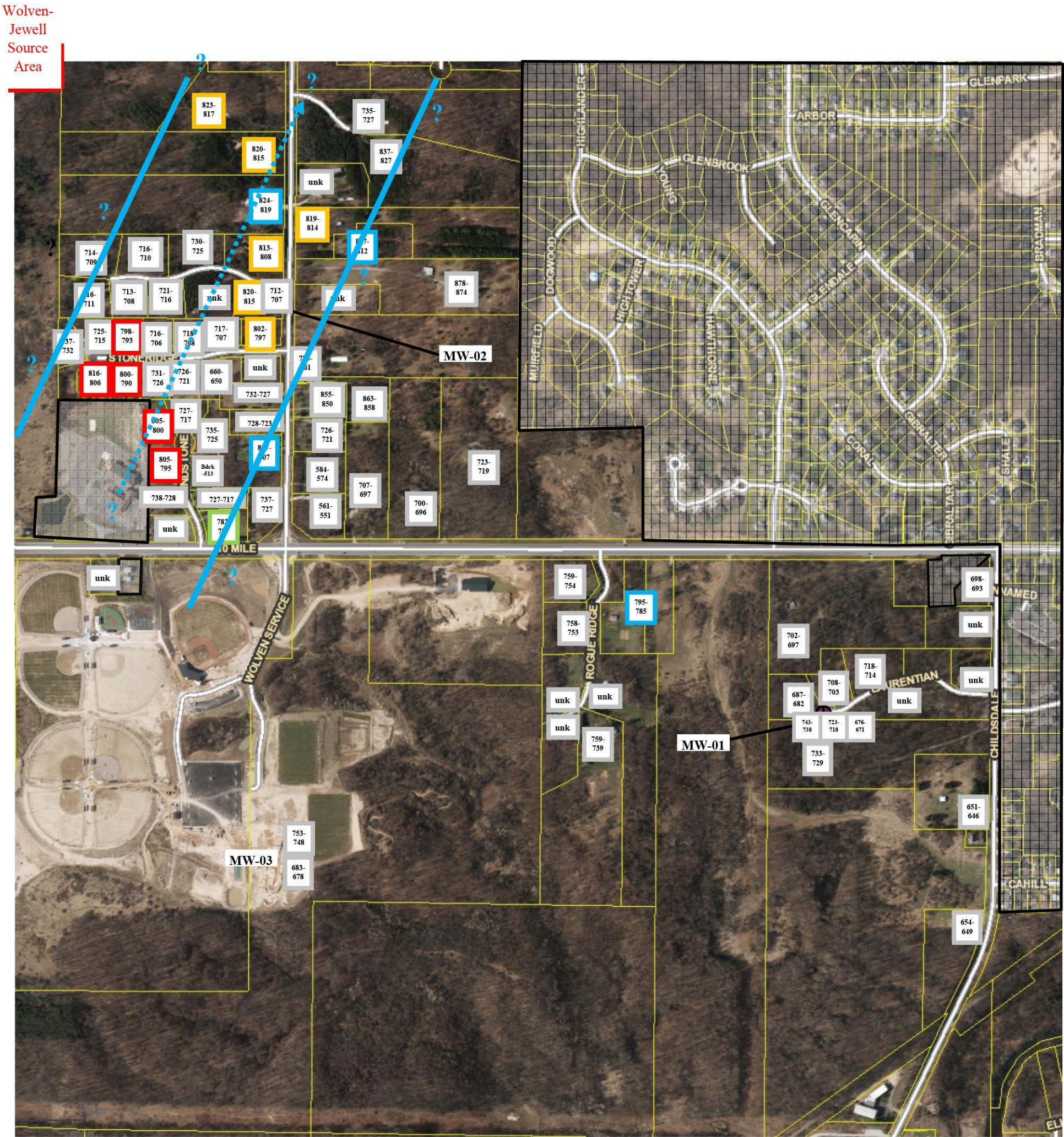
Well Screen Information Unknown



North

Figure 4—Total PFAS - Shallowest Plume
Analysis of Drinking Water Well Results in
North Childsdales Area
Plainfield— Algoma Township MI

Updated by the MDEQ-RRD-GR 10/30/2018



Below Method Detection Level

PFAS: <20ppt

PFAS: 20 to 70ppt

PFAS: >70ppt

PFAS: >1,000ppt

~875-850' plume

~820-795' plume

~740-705' plume

~695-650' plume

Note - Well depths have been placed over where the residences are.

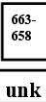
Note - Results are the initial sample results for the drinking water well



Monitor Well



Municipal Water



Elevation of Well Screen (Top of Screen-Bottom of Screen)



Well Screen Information Unknown



North

Figure 5—Total PFAS - Shallow Intermediate Analysis of Drinking Water Well Results in North Childsdales Area

Plainfield— Algoma Township MI

Updated by the MDEQ-RRD-GR 10/30/2018



[illegible]

**Figure 7—Total PFAS - Deepest Plume
Analysis of Drinking Water Well Results
in North Childsdales Area
Plainfield— Algoma Township MI**