

MPART

MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM

FAST FACTS: Fiscal Year 2025 Update

In fiscal year (FY) 2025, 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, from many sources, allowed MPART to continue to be a national leader in addressing PFAS.

Success Stories!

Cadillac Area

Throughout FY 2025, MPART was able to accomplish a variety of work in the Cadillac area by coordinating with the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) and the local health department, District Health Department #10 (DHD#10). After receiving data from an EGLE PFAS drinking water self-test kit showing elevated PFAS levels at a home near the industrial park, MPART began an investigation of drinking water wells in the surrounding area. This investigation was called the **Cadillac Industrial Park Area of Interest (AOI)**; the first of three AOIs that would be created in the greater Cadillac area throughout the fiscal year. MDHHS recommended point-of-use (POU) filters to any homes in the Industrial Park AOI that had PFAS detections, which were then provided by DHD#10.

As sampling continued around the first AOI, elevated PFAS compliance monitoring results at a business in another part of town triggered the creation of the **US 131 and Mackinaw Trail AOI**. Consistent with the first AOI, drinking water wells near the property with elevated levels were sampled.

As community interest increased, MPART held several town halls, both in-person and virtually, to provide residents with updates on the investigations. MPART also sent numerous updates to interested residents via email. Meanwhile, community members, working closely with local governments like the City of Cadillac and Haring Township, began a robust self-sampling effort throughout much of Wexford County using Cyclopure kits, a less expensive testing alternative than kits from laboratories that use EPA-certified methods. Over 400 self-sampling results were shared with MPART for review, and upon noticing several homes with exceedance of Michigan's Drinking Water Criteria, MPART established another AOI: the **Wexford Area of Interest Self-**



Staff from EGLE's contractor, AECOM, collecting a drinking water sample.

Sampling Investigation. This effort examined a handful of properties around each of the exceedances throughout the Cadillac and Boon areas, including re-sampling the properties that had self-test kit exceedances.

After receiving the results from the re-sampling event, MPART noted that several did not align well with the results from some of the original self-test kits. Specifically, four homes had levels of PFOS and PFOA only (no other PFAS) at fairly similar levels, while EGLE's resample at the home was non-detect. This resulted in confusion by residents and concern about the validity of the drinking water samples.

As a result, MPART decided to conduct a [comparability study](#) in the Cadillac area to determine the comparability of using three different PFAS drinking water sampling methods by the same person or team at the same location and as close to the same time as possible. After collecting both indoor and outdoor samples at approximately 20 properties using EGLE, Merit, and Cyclopure test kits, MPART found that the three methods showed good comparability. Results between the three laboratories were typically within a few parts per trillion of one another. MPART also found good comparability between indoor and outdoor samples, with one exception.



A Cyclopure self-test kit from the comparability study draining into a bucket.

Between the investigations in the three AOIs and the comparability study, MPART has collected nearly 200 samples around the Cadillac area and hosted four town halls. The community's consistent involvement resulted in excellent participation in the sampling.

Paw Paw Plating

In FY2025, EGLE completed lining ~2,500 linear feet of storm sewer at the Paw Paw Plating site, which is a former electroplating facility that operated from the 1950s until 2009 and used PFAS as a fume suppressant. Paw Paw Plating contaminated groundwater (at a maximum of 990 ppt PFOS compared to 16 ppt) and the nearby Paw Paw River. Because broken storm sewer pipes can cause groundwater to infiltrate into the pipes and contribute to elevated levels of PFAS in the river, EGLE used ~\$1.4M to televise the entire storm sewer system and replace/repair broken sections, line or replace manholes, and re-televise lines to ensure the work was complete. EGLE plans to **conduct annual monitoring** in the catch basins and outfall for the next three years to ensure project success.



Epoxy liner being installed in a storm sewer.

Infrastructure Successes:

- **3523 Heights Ravenna Road** in Fruitport Township (Muskegon County), the site of a former commercial laundromat. Several homes had PFAS above criteria. EGLE obtained state contaminated site funding for the township to install water mains down Cleveland Avenue and connect 11 homes on Cleveland Avenue and one additional home on a nearby street to the municipal water supply. (One home declined). The total cost of this project was \$798,952.50.
- **Helmer-Dickman Area of Interest** in Calhoun County. Dating back to 2018, several homes had PFAS in their drinking water wells above criteria. Bedford Township installed water mains on River Road and Stringham Road, and 33 hook-ups were made to municipal water. Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) funds paid for the installation of new water mains and the Renew Michigan State contaminated site cleanup Fund money paid for the actual connections. Total cost as of the end of the FY: ~\$3.3M.
- Homes around several other sites around the state were also offered connections to municipal water, such as the **Irene Avenue Area of Interest**, **Muskegon County Airport**, and **Northside Landfill**. Between these three projects, 97 homes have been connected so far, and 48 more will have the opportunity to connect in FY2026.
- **Rothbury Area of Interest** in Oceana County, the investigation for which was started due to a Mobile Home Park having contamination above drinking water criteria. Several homes with shallow drinking water wells were tested and found to be contaminated by PFAS. As of the end of FY2025, 13 homes had received deeper replacement wells (which are tested for PFAS before use). Two additional homes were offered deeper wells late in the fiscal year, and we anticipate installing two more in 2026. Total cost as of the end of FY2025: \$288,272.36.
- **North State Road Area of Interest** in Ionia County, where six homes had PFAS in their drinking water wells above criteria. Six replacement wells were installed, and seven total wells were abandoned because one home had two wells on its property.

Note that for all the municipal water connection projects above, many residents had been provided point-of-use filters by MDHHS/local health while awaiting the municipal water connection project. As a result of being offered connection to municipal water, MDHHS/local health will no longer have to support filters in these communities.

Litigation Successes

In FY25, The Michigan Department of Attorney General worked with MPART to successfully settle 3 cases that will allow EGLE to oversee cleanup at several contaminated sites.

[Domtar Industries, LLC/E.B. Eddy Paper, Inc.](#)

Attorney General Nessel Announces Settlement to Address VOC, PFAS Contamination at Former Keeler Brass Company Sites in Grand Rapids Area

December 23, 2024

[Former Keeler Brass Company](#)

Attorney General Nessel Announces Settlement to Clean Up PFAS-Contaminated Materials in St. Clair County

June 25, 2025

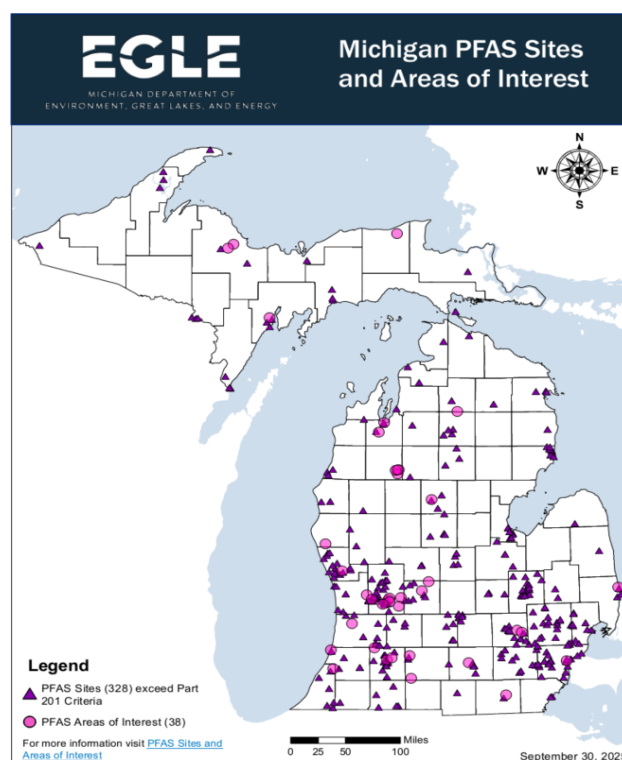
[White Pigeon Paper Mill—Ox Paperboard WP, LLC/White Pigeon Mills, LLC](#)

Attorney General Nessel Secures Settlements with Past and Present Operators of White Pigeon Paper Mill to Address PFAS Contamination

September 19, 2025

New Sites and Areas of Interest

As of the end of FY2025, MPART had identified **328 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 (see map). As of the end of FY2025, MPART had also added **eight Areas of Interest (AOI)** for a total of 38, which are locations where groundwater is over criteria, the source¹ is unknown, and MPART is conducting drinking water sampling. MPART continues to actively conduct investigations at dozens of other areas around the state where the sources of the contamination are still unknown.



69 out of 83 counties across the state have one or more sites or areas of interest.

¹ "Source of contamination" means contamination is found on-site and is contaminating groundwater at the site. It does not necessarily mean that PFAS-containing materials were made or used at the site, such as at wastewater treatment plants and landfills.

MPART's Unique Process

For every new site and AOI, **drinking water exposure** is evaluated.

MPART project teams:

- Determine if there are residential drinking water wells near the site or Area of Interest.
- Review well records to **identify wells** that are potentially at risk of PFAS contamination.
- Send letters to obtain permission to sample and conduct drinking water sampling.
- **Share results** with well owners and agencies and provide education and sometimes PFAS-reducing point-of-use (POU) filters to residents.
- Expand sampling areas if results suggest additional potential impact to other drinking water wells.

For each new site and AOI, MPART project teams conduct **public outreach** to ensure awareness among:

- Local health and local officials
- Legislators
- Tribal Governments
- Local residents as requested by local officials

Monitoring and Addressing Sources of PFAS Around Michigan:

- In FY2025, coordinated the administration of 18 grants that supported PFAS testing and monitoring at airports across the state. At the end of the fiscal year, 16 out of 18 of these grants were closed out. In July 2025, a new request for proposals was issued to support additional testing and monitoring as well as feasibility studies, remediation, firefighting truck cleanout, and turnout gear replacement. 21 airports applied, requesting a total of \$12 million of the roughly \$7 million available. The grant selection process will occur in FY2026.
- Reviewed and responded to **77 foam sightings** on many different Michigan lakes and streams. Reports are used to help guide future lake and stream sampling efforts.
- Collected **1,860 fish samples** from **64 different water bodies** to determine the need for fish consumption advisories
- Collected **702 water samples** from lakes and streams from eight different watersheds.
- Used a **Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) grant** to conduct fish contaminant monitoring in ten water bodies with **youth fishing events** in FY25. Continued partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, other state agencies, and University partners to assess the impact of PFAS on **bald eagle and herring gull populations**. Completed Lake Huron Chemicals of Mutual Concern (CMC) project evaluating persistent chemicals in prey fish and their potential impacts on both bald eagles and colonial waterbirds.



EGLE staff give a demonstration at a youth fishing event.



Juvenile bald eagles from EGLE and partners' study.

- Updated the [Compliance Strategy for Addressing PFAS in Industrial Direct and Industrial Stormwater Discharges](#), including a more detailed description of each step in the investigation and enforcement process taken at sites with PFAS impacts to surface waters of the state.
- Collected over **90** storm sewer and surface water samples as part of **6** investigations to identify sources of elevated PFAS concentrations throughout the state.
- In FY2025, **20** Administrative Consent Orders or General Administrative Consent Orders were entered into with parties associated with industrial sites to address PFAS in their stormwater discharges to surface waters. These orders require ongoing monitoring, source investigations, and corrective action plans with the goal of reducing or eliminating PFAS in their discharge.
- **17** active industrial wastewater facilities with direct discharges to surface waters currently have National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, certificates of coverage, or substantive requirements documents containing PFAS discharge limits. Two additional industrial wastewater facilities have entered consent agreements with schedules to achieve compliance with PFAS discharge standards.
- A total of **176** municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) have monitoring requirements for PFAS.
- The efforts taken under the **Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP) Initiative** has resulted in a **59% reduction** of PFOS in the discharge to surface waters from municipal WWTPs with an IPP. Some IPP WWTPs with significant industrial sources of PFAS have achieved up to a **99% reduction** in PFOS being discharged to surface waters. Some of these reductions can be attributed to the efforts by 20 IPP WWTPs in setting local discharge limits on their industrial sources of PFAS in order to reduce the amount of PFOS discharged.
- As of October 2025, **86** industries that discharge to municipal WWTPs have installed pretreatment and/or have achieved significant reductions through cleaning, equipment replacement, eliminating PFOS-contaminated processes or materials, limiting discharge to specific WWTPs, or isolating contamination. These actions are significant because WWTPs are not designed to treat PFAS.

Protecting Drinking Water

Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Grants

In 2025, EGLE's Water Resources Division (WRD) administered grants to several municipalities to support their work to **reduce PFAS in Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs)** effluent, biosolids, and/or groundwater. These grants are funded through the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

FY2025 Grants

- **The City of South Lyon** was awarded \$134,010.00 to assess potential PFAS sources within the sewershed. A plan will be developed to identify sources within the collection system and plan for potential remedial actions or technologies for the sources to reduce PFAS loading to the wastewater treatment plant.
- **The City of Alpena** was awarded \$205,894.73 to assess potential PFAS source areas in the wastewater collection system and at the treatment plant. A plan will be developed to address sources in the collection system and ultimately minimize impacts to the environment and receiving surface waters.
- **Grand Traverse Department of Public Works** was awarded \$335,717.02 and is planning extensive sampling of potential sources (trucked septic waste and individual septic tanks) and within the plant's treatment processes. The use of advanced PFAS analytical methods such as Total Oxidizable Precursors Analysis and Total Organic Fluorine will be utilized. The work will ultimately assist the facility in reducing PFAS loadings within their biosolids and to find potential correlations between residential septic indicators and potential PFAS concentrations.
- **Genoa Charter Township** was awarded \$164,124.60 to assess the nature and extent of PFAS impacts to groundwater and drinking water. A three-dimensional conceptual site model will be developed to evaluate how site geology may impact the occurrence and migration of PFAS and whether there are deeper aquifers beneath downgradient residential areas that can be used as alternate drinking water sources for residents.

Filters and Residential Well Sampling:

- Sampled **more than 690** drinking water wells that had not been previously sampled
- Re-sampled **more than 1,870** drinking water wells that had been sampled in previous years.
- Provided **more than 270** PFAS-reducing filters to impacted residents.
- Provided **more than 1,250** replacement cartridges for PFAS-reducing filters.

Health: Research and Biomonitoring Update from MDHHS

MDHHS collected over **1,700** blood samples for PFAS testing in FY25 relating to a variety of studies:



The Michigan PFAS Exposure and Health Study (MiPEHS) was designed to understand the effects of PFAS exposure on health. MiPEHS took place in Kent and Kalamazoo Counties and **over 1,600** people enrolled in MiPEHS since the start of the project in 2020. **Three phases** of data collection have been completed, and participants have learned their blood PFAS levels and health test results. The first summary report of findings and peer-reviewed journal article from MiPEHS has been published, and more publications are underway.



MDHHS, in partnership with the CDC and ATSDR as well as 6 other sites across the United States, launched the Multi-site Health Study (MSS) in 2020 and wrapped up in 2025. This national study was 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 is underway. All participants have learned their blood PFAS levels and the results of their health tests. The first journal article has been published, and more publications are underway in partnership with the CDC and partnering agencies.



The PFAS in Firefighters of Michigan Surveillance (PFOMS) project was 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 and all participants have learned about their blood PFAS concentrations. The report with aggregate findings is currently in review and anticipated to be released in 2026.



The Michigan Chemical Exposure Monitoring (MiChEM) project is a statewide biomonitoring surveillance effort with the goal of characterizing the amount of nearly **200 chemicals** – including lead, mercury, and PFAS – in the blood and urine of adult Michiganders. **1,786** Michigan adults participated in Cycle 1, which was completed in July 2024. Initial findings from Cycle 1 will be available in 2026. CDC awarded funds to MDHHS to complete another cycle (Cycle 2) of data collection for MiChEM in 2025 and 2026; the data collection for Cycle 2 started in April 2025. Participants are learning their results.



The Oscoda Area Exposure Assessment is an investigation to understand exposure to environmental chemicals, including PFAS, among residents of the Oscoda area. **Over 900** Oscoda area residents were enrolled in the project. Recruitment and data collection was completed in December of 2024. Participants received their results in 2025, with the last few mailings planned for early 2026. Analysis and aggregate reporting are underway. Initial assessment findings will be available by early 2027.

BALANCE

Behavioral Adaptability: Learning About Novel Contamination in the Environment

The Behavioral Adaptability: Learning About Novel Contamination in the Environment (BALANCE) study launched in 2023 and is designed to understand certain characteristics of health and behavior, and how those may be related to learning about blood test results for PFAS. Data collection has been completed with **over 580** participants enrolled. Data analysis is currently underway.

EMBARC

The Environmental Mediators of Birth-defects and Relation to Contaminants Study

The Environmental Mediators of Birth-defects and Relation to Contaminants (EMBARC) study is funded by the CDC and launched in late 2024. The goal of EMBARC is to learn if PFAS might be linked to certain birth defects. Enrollment ended in 2025 with **over 390** participants, and data analysis will begin in 2026.



Coming soon! The Michigan Investigation of Chemical Exposures during Pregnancy (MICEP) project is a surveillance project that measures lead, mercury, arsenic and poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the blood and urine of adults from select areas of the state that are pregnant. This project aims to determine whether amounts of these chemicals are different during pregnancy compared to the Michigan population. Appointments for this project will start in early 2026.

Information on the current status of all of the above studies can be found at [DEHBio - Biomonitoring and PFAS Health Studies](#).

MDHHS Mobile Lab

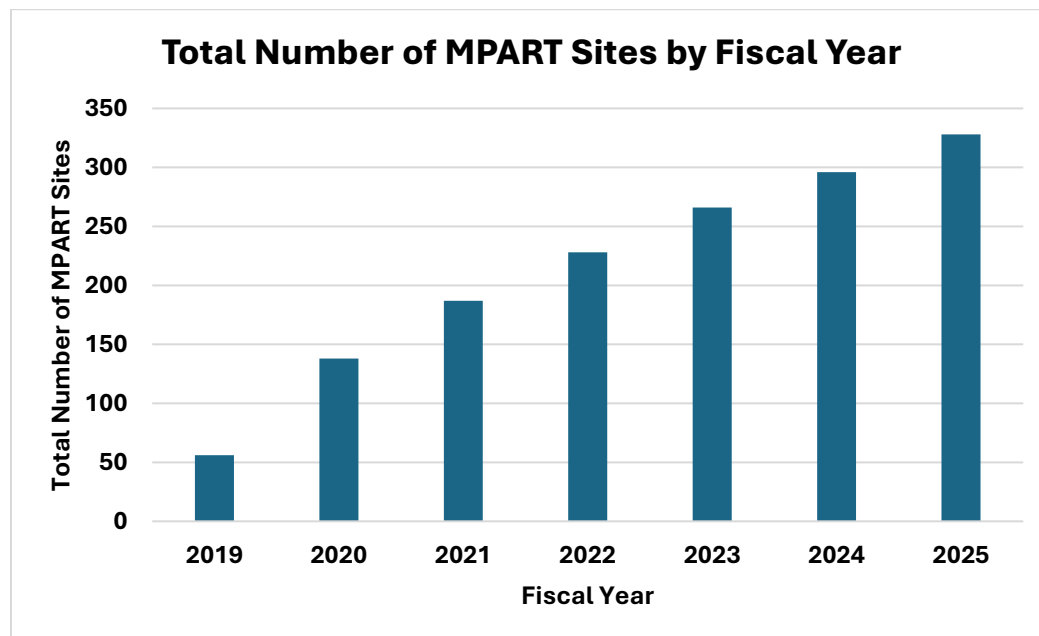
The MDHHS Mobile Lab is designed to support the work of the MDHHS Division of Environmental Health.



The Mobile Lab is a 38-foot-long vehicle that enables efficient and equitable sample collection for biomonitoring, surveillance, and research projects in Michigan. Since being deployed in 2022, the Mobile Lab has spent **89** weeks in the field traveling over **28,700 miles** to **64** unique locations.

In FY2026, MPART will:

- Continue to **sample drinking water wells** near sources of PFAS and continue to keep residents informed.
- Continue to conduct **residential re-sampling** around select contaminated PFAS sites.



- Work with communities to apply for and implement **infrastructure projects**, such as connecting more residents to municipal water supplies.
- Continue to implement proactive sampling of drinking water wells near **fire training** facilities where AFFF was used.
- Enter into new **airport grant** agreements with successful applicants.
- Continue to **identify sources** of PFAS and hold responsible parties accountable for investigation at sites.
- Continue to work with **industrial direct** and **industrial storm water** discharges to identify and characterize regulated discharges that may have PFAS exceedances to comply with water quality criteria through compliance programs established in Administrative Consent Orders or permit requirements.
- Continue to analyze **surface water and fish** for PFAS from unassessed water bodies
- Continue **implementation of health studies**.
- Continue to provide technical support to **public water supplies** that want to proactively address PFAS.
- Work with contractors to better understand **PFAS leachability in Michigan soils**.

- Coordinate across programs to implement **infrastructure projects**, such as: connecting 13 homes to municipal water in the City of Rockford (Kent County); completing the connection of a project involving 33 homes in Haring Township (Wexford County); gaining participation in the estimated \$44M project to create a new public water supply in the Village of Pellston (Emmet County); and connecting homes to the over eight miles of water mains that have been installed thus far in Grayling.
- Continue to share **success stories** with the public.

Needs:

- Funding and resources to focus on **educating the public** about PFAS.
- Funding to support residents who want to self-sample their **private residential well**.
- Funding to help MPART be **more proactive** in **sampling types of sources** in a coordinated approach, such as remaining plating facilities, priority landfills and dumps and other sources, and to evaluate the nearby drinking water wells that could be contaminated. Additional resources are needed to sample the 1 million+ private drinking water wells in the state.
- Funding **to support municipalities** that are responsible for addressing PFAS at their landfills and water and wastewater treatment plants.
- Funding to support continued **source tracking** efforts, including the assessment of PFAS in both surface water and fish tissue throughout the state of Michigan.
- **Toxicological studies** focused on assessing effects on both human health and aquatic life for PFAS without established water quality values.

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