



MPART Citizens Advisory Workgroup

July 8, 2025

Roll Call and local updates/events/sharing from communities



Local Events

MP

MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM

Agenda

- Roll Call – Community Updates
- PFAS Week Discussion
- MDHHS
 - Community Engagement
 - Eat Safe Fish update and notification
- Subcommittees Updates
- MPART Updates



MPART

MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM

PFAS Awareness Week

Rick Rediske



MPART

MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM

PFAS Community Education, Engagement and Outreach



Environmental Health Bureau



Nice to Meet
You!



Harry Castle
Program Community
Engagement Coordinator
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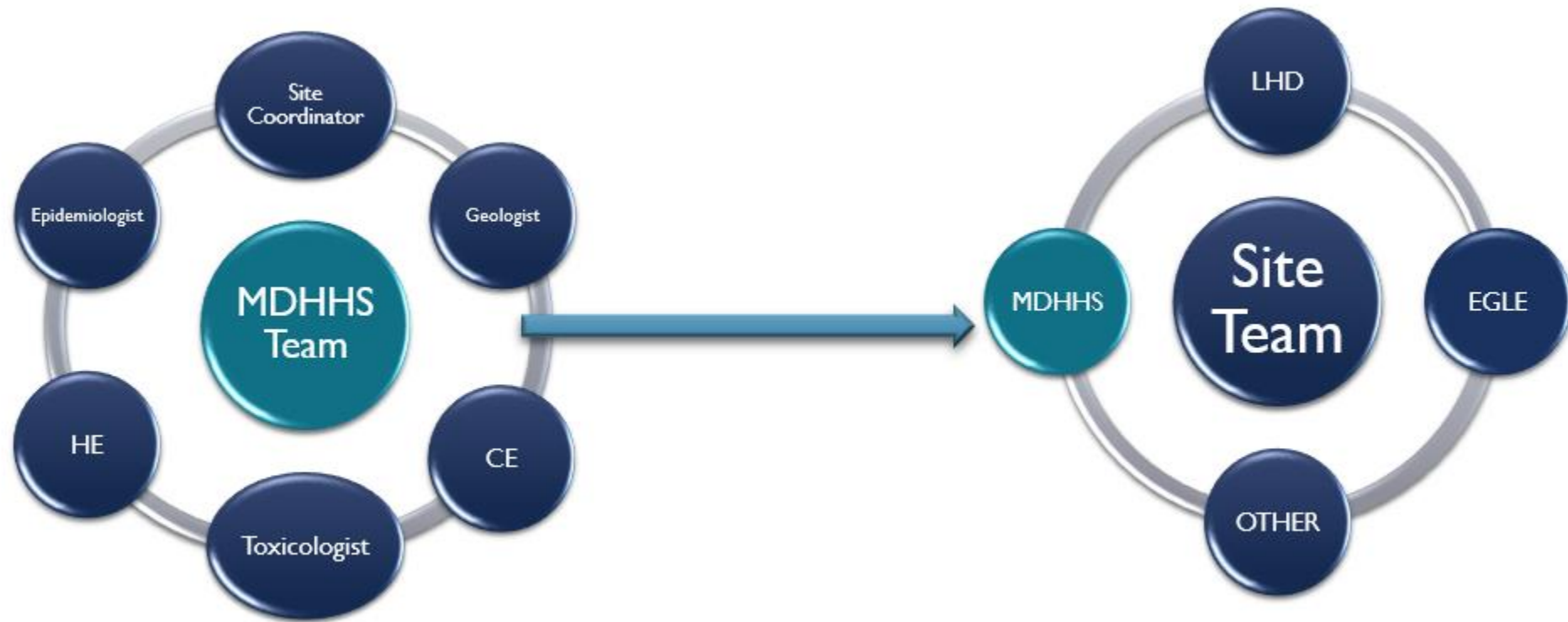
An isometric illustration of a city grid with various buildings, including houses and larger commercial structures, set against a background of green and blue areas representing parks and water.

Agenda

- Community education, engagement and outreach structure and regional community model.
- Community **education** overview.
- Community **engagement** overview.
- Community **outreach** overview.



Response Participation Structure



Environmental Health Bureau Sections

Community Education and Outreach
Chris Finch

Health Education
Maria George

**Community
Engagement**
Kristin Ward

**Community
Outreach**
Lakecia
Powell-Denson

**Regional
Community
Engagement**
Shelly O'Henley

Chemical Planning and Response

- Jerry Tiernan

Toxicology and Assessment

- Marcus Wasilevich

Environmental Health Surveillance

- Tom Largo

Biomonitoring, Epidemiology and Response

- Melissa Millerick-May

Environmental Epidemiology and Analytics

- Anthony Oliveri

Lead Services

- Chad Rhodes - Acting

Lead Certification and Compliance Assurance

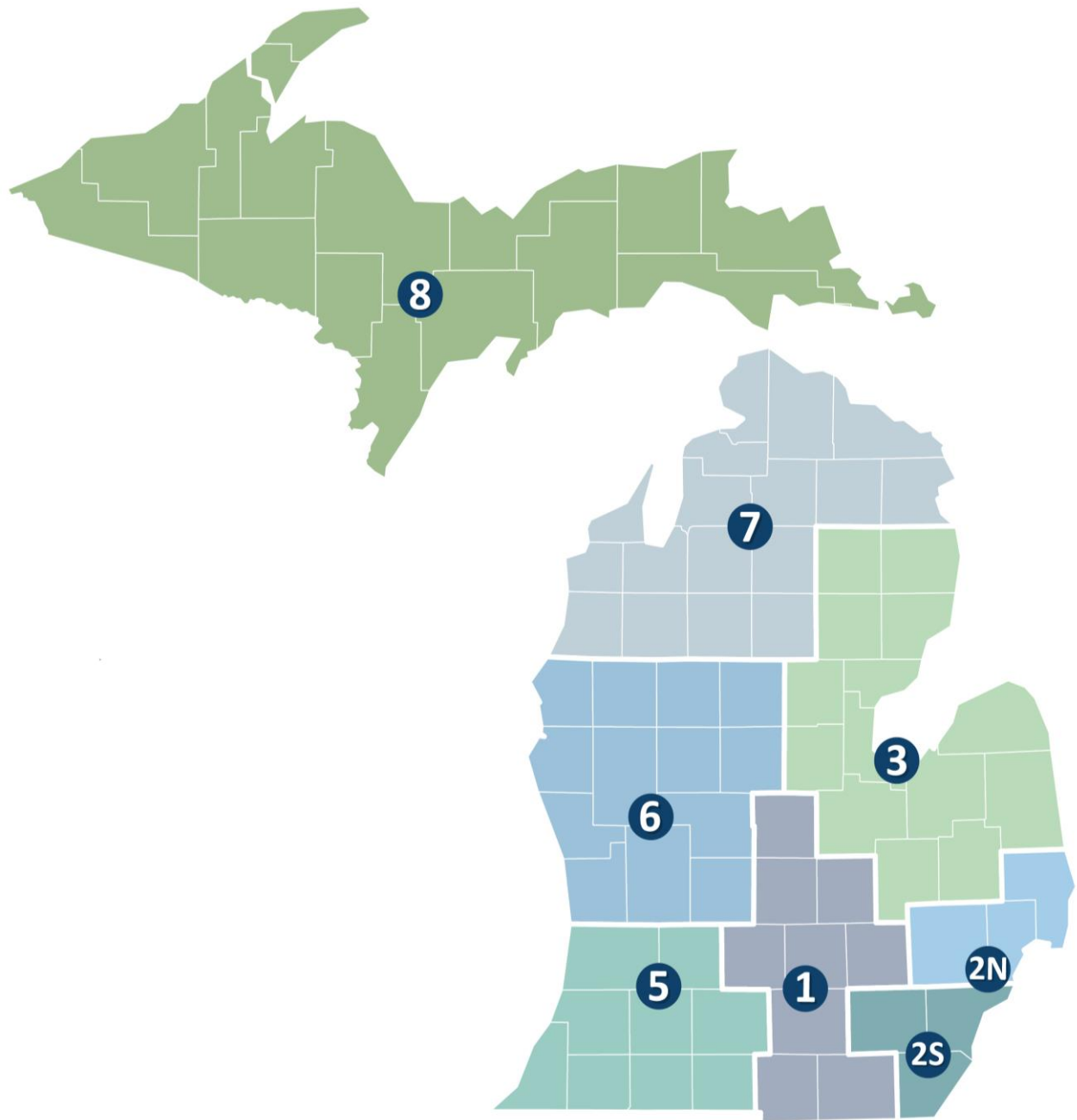
- Jennifer Shutts

Community Education and Outreach

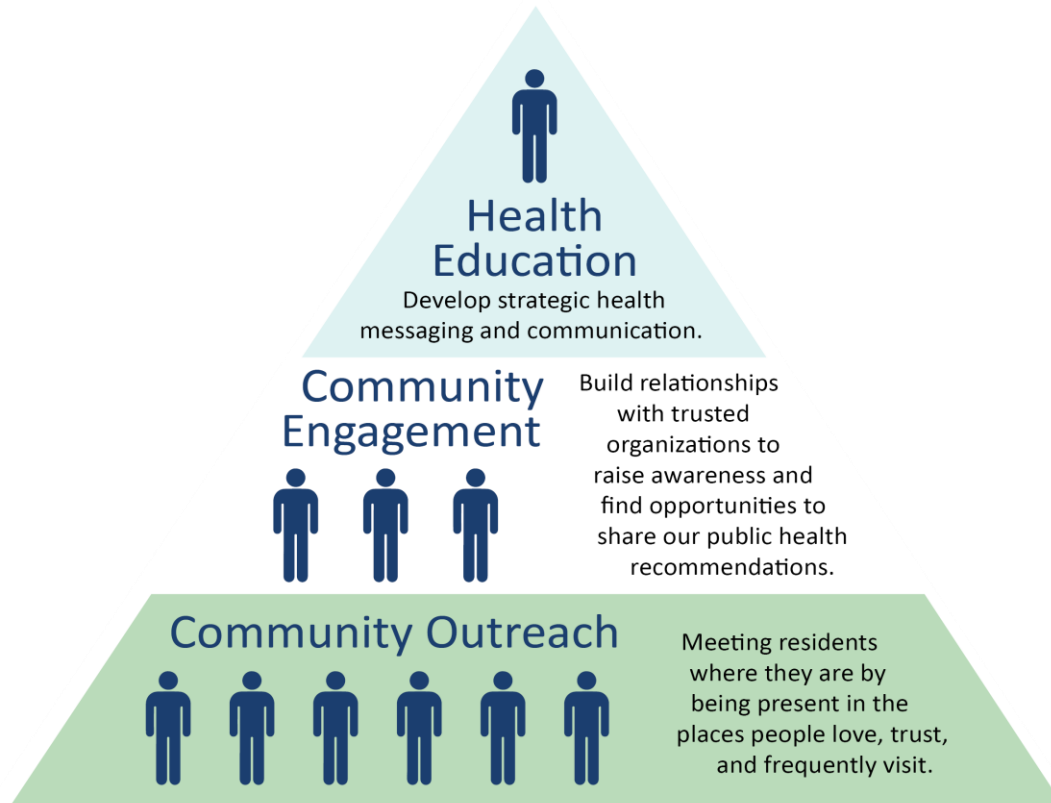
- Chris Finch

Regions

- Geographic regions are based on existing Michigan Emergency Preparedness regions.
- Includes regional community engagement coordinators and regional outreach technicians.
- Team members live in, work in or have a personal connection with the regions they serve.



Regional Community Model



Purpose

- To be proactive in raising awareness and educating Michiganders about potential health hazards in the places where we live, work and play.

Benefits

- EHB is committed to identifying potential health hazards, investigating health effects and intervening with education and action.
- Regional community engagement and outreach teams build networks of relationships to grow trust within communities.
- Earning the trust of community members is key to reducing racial and ethnic health disparities.
- Trust prompts feedback that helps us equitably direct resources toward reducing health disparities.

The Role of Health Education (HE)

- Assist in the development of communication protocols, strategic educational campaigns and project enrollment efforts.
- Experts on health and risk communication best practices.
- Tailor communication.
- Compile and summarize highly complex scientific information.
- Create educational materials for public consumption.



Collaborative Nature of Health Education



Health education work is extremely collaborative.

- Within the EHB, health educators collaborate with:
 - Toxicologists.
 - Epidemiologists.
 - Community engagement.
 - Community outreach.
- Collaboration with other state entities:
 - Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD).
 - Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE).
 - Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR).
 - Local health departments.
- Collaboration with others:
 - Federal agencies.
 - Advertising agencies.
 - Community partners and leaders.
 - Community members.

Community Engagement (CE)



To facilitate communication, involvement and information sharing between the Environmental Health Bureau, communities and organizations to build trust, empower Michiganders and improve public health outcomes.

Community Identification

- Community demographics.
- Identifying key partners and networks.
- Barriers to engagement (language, internet access, etc.).

CE plan

- Residential engagement.
- Community general awareness of PFAS.
- Collaboration with partner organizations on outreach events and materials distribution.

CE Objectives



Objective 1: Ongoing communication to residents about public health concerns

- Community meetings (townhalls, open houses, availability sessions, briefings, informational booths, resource fair, etc.).
- Phone calls.
- Direct mailings.

Objective 2: Increase community awareness of PFAS

- Coordinating outreach events.
- Distributing educational materials.
- Networking with trusted community partners.

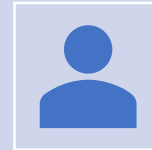
Objective 3: Other site-specific objectives

- Activities are determined based on site-specific needs.

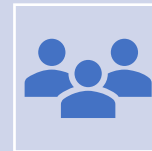
CE Plan Development Process



CE plan is drafted by CE Site Coordinator.



Shared with MDHHS site team.



Shared with MPART site team + local health department.

CE Plan Implementation



- Implemented with collaboration of local partners, local health department and site team, e.g.
 - Toxicologist, CE and Outreach attending a tabling event.
 - Planning an “open house” event for the community.
 - MPART planning townhall event, CE planning publicization to residents.
 - CE creating a network of community organizations to share PFAS educational materials.
- Engagement is planned to be **ongoing**, extending past the end of initial investigation.
- Our goal is to be present for the community long-term.

Tribal Nation Engagement



- Michigan federally recognized Tribal Nations.
- Coordination with MDHHS Tribal Liaison.
- Regular communication with MDHHS Tribal Liaison and Tribal Nations.

Community Outreach

- Present in the community.
- Meet residents where they are.



Questions?

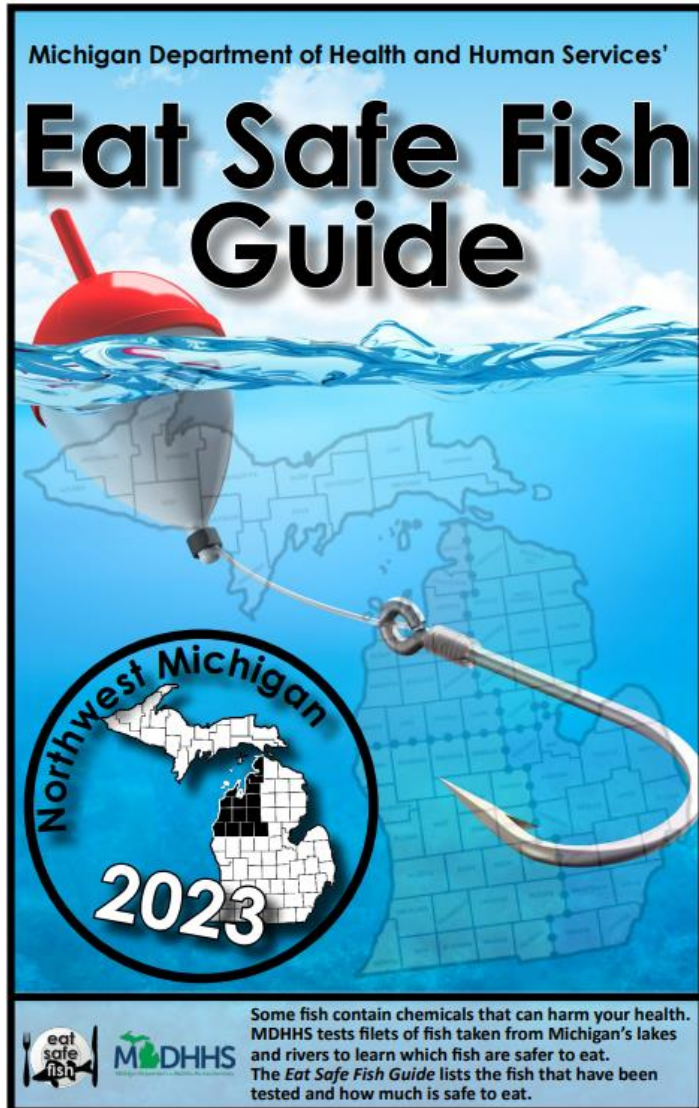


Michigan Fish Consumption Advisory Program Eat Safe Fish Guides 2025 Update

Marcus Wasilevich, PhD
Toxicology and Assessment Section Manager



Our Mission



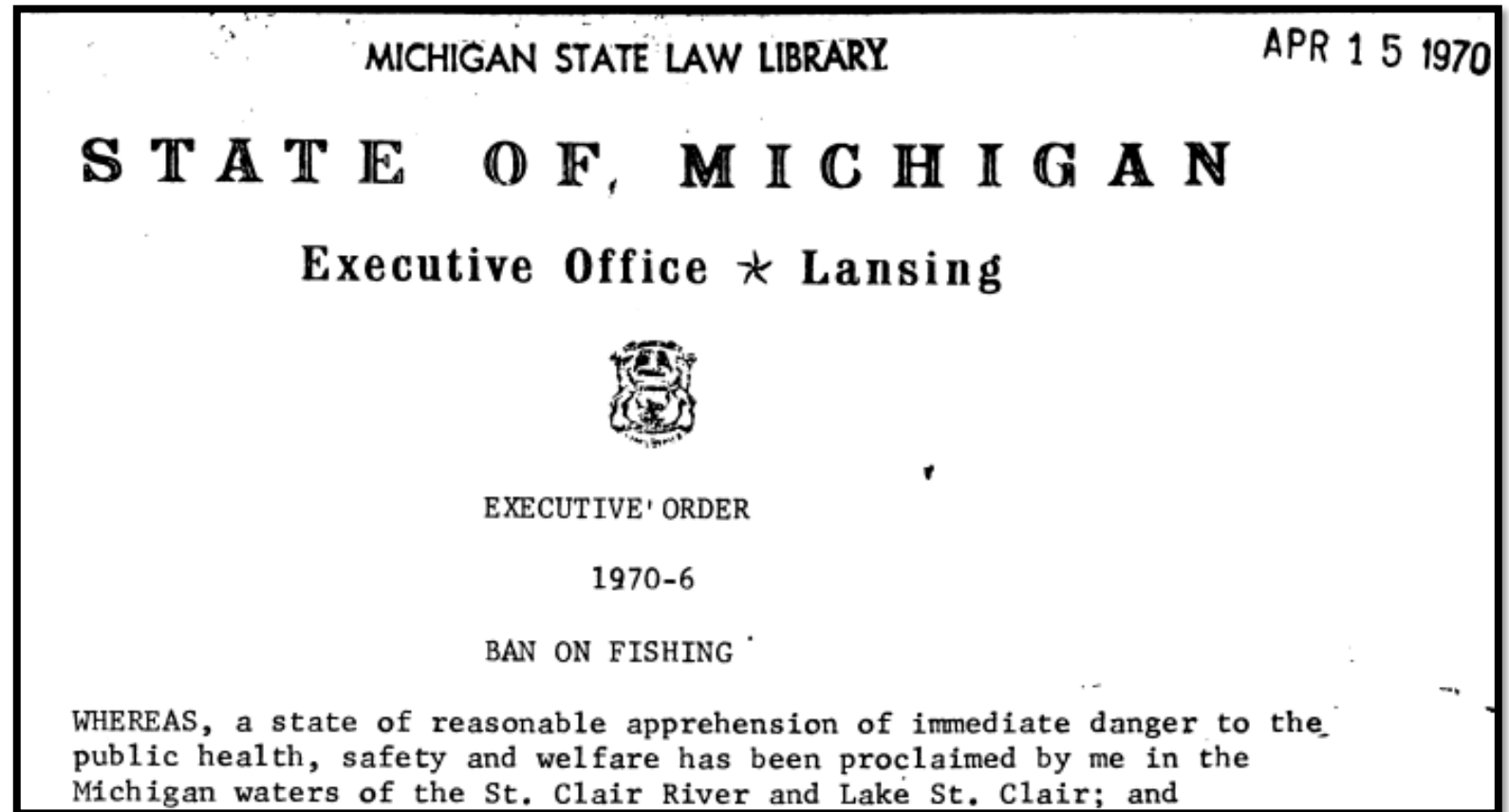
Michigan's Fish Consumption Advisory Program...

uses a science-based approach to educate and inform recreators that choose to catch and eat fish from Michigan waterbodies.



The First

- April 15, 1970, first fish consumption advisory in Michigan
- Driven by Mercury



Fish Eating Advisory

Fishing For The Best?



Win a handsome arm patch by entering your catch!
For details and official entry forms, write to:
DNR, Fisheries Division, Box 30028, S. T. Mason
Bldg., Lansing 48909, Phone 517-373-1280.

FISH EATING ADVISORY

Certain fish of the Great Lakes and connecting waters have accumulated environmental contaminants. Such fish from the waters listed below may contain levels of PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl), DDT or mercury exceeding U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidelines for safe eating.

To minimize the potential adverse health impact, the Michigan Department of Public Health recommends:

- (1) YOU EAT NO MORE THAN ONE MEAL (½ LB.) PER WEEK OF FISH LISTED BELOW.
- (2) FEMALE PERSONS OF CHILD BEARING AGE SHOULD NOT EAT FISH CONTAINING ELEVATED LEVELS OF PCB.

Smaller fish of the species listed generally do not contain contaminants exceeding FDA guidelines.

Levels of DDT and PCB can be reduced by removing the skin and all fatty portions of the fish along the back, side and belly. Barbecuing, broiling or any other cooking method which removes additional oils and fats should be utilized.

Species	Great Lakes and Connecting Waters	Contaminants
Salmon	Michigan, Huron (and tribs.)	PCB
Salmon	Michigan (and tribs.)	Mercury
Lake Trout	Michigan, Superior	PCB, DDT
Lake Trout	Superior	Mercury
Steelhead	Michigan (and tribs.)	PCB
Carp, Catfish (over 17")	Saginaw Bay, St. Clair R., Lk. St. Clair, Detroit R. and Lk. Erie	PCB
Sheepshead, White Bass (over 10"), Walleye, Muskellunge	St. Clair R., Lk. St. Clair, Detroit R. and Lk. Erie	Mercury
Large- and Small-mouth Bass	Lk. St. Clair	Mercury

1977 MICHIGAN FISHING GUIDE



DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

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- Great Lakes fish advisories in Michigan

Statewide Advisory

- Statewide fish consumption advisory driven by mercury
- Began in 1989

Statewide Safe Fish Guidelines

Type of Fish	Chemical of Concern	Size of Fish (length in inches)	MI Servings per Month*
Black Crappie	Mercury	Any Size	4
Bluegill	Mercury	Any Size	8
Brown Trout	Mercury	Any Size	4
Bullhead	Mercury	Any Size	4
Carp	PCBs	Any Size	2
Catfish	PCBs & Mercury	Any Size	4
Largemouth Bass	Mercury	Under 18"	2
		Over 18"	1
Muskellunge	Mercury	Any Size	1
Northern Pike	Mercury	Under 30"	2
		Over 30"	1
Rock Bass	Mercury	Any Size	4
Smallmouth Bass	Mercury	Under 18"	2
		Over 18"	1
Suckers	Mercury	Any Size	8
Sunfish	Mercury	Any Size	8
Walleye	Mercury	Under 20"	2
		Over 20"	1
White Crappie	Mercury	Any Size	4
Yellow Perch	Mercury	Any Size	4

How We Get the Data

- Partnership with Michigan's Fish Contaminant Monitoring Program, run by Michigan's Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE)
- Fish may be evaluated for
 - DDT
 - Mercury
 - Dioxin-like Chemicals
 - PCBs
 - Selenium
 - Toxaphene
 - PFAS (including PFOS)

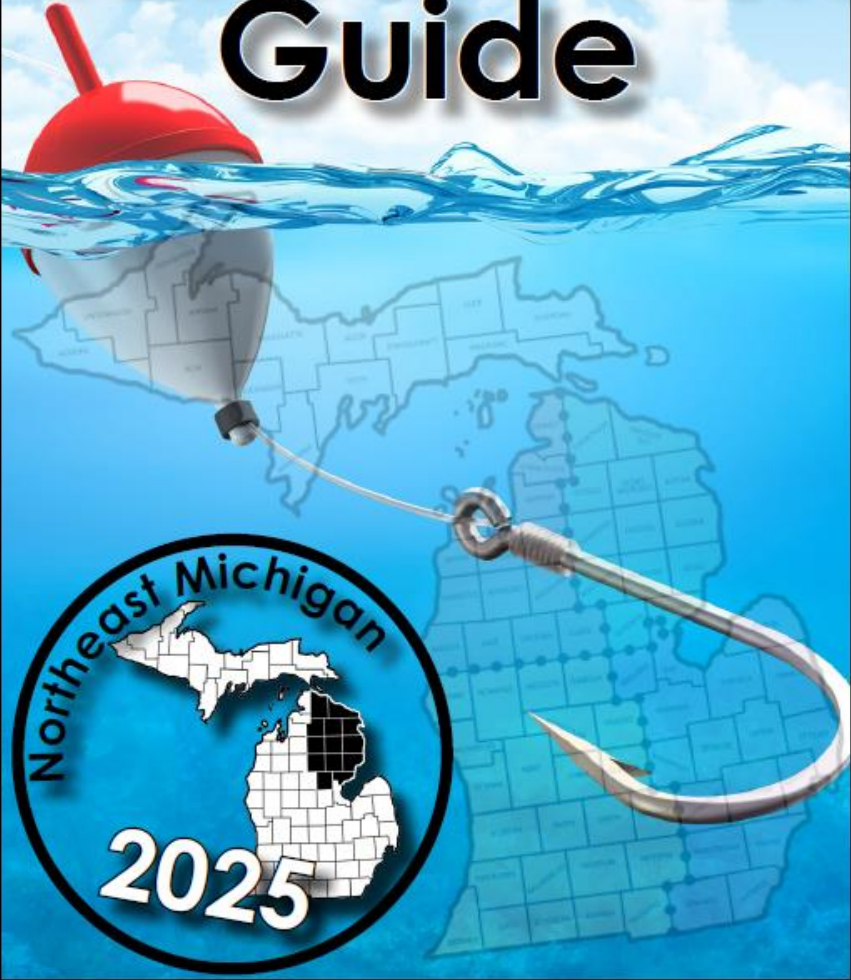
Fish Contaminant
Monitoring Program



EGLE

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services'

Eat Safe Fish Guide



Some fish contain chemicals that can harm your health. MDHHS tests filets of fish taken from Michigan's lakes and rivers to learn which fish are safer to eat. The *Eat Safe Fish Guide* lists the fish that have been tested and how much is safe to eat.

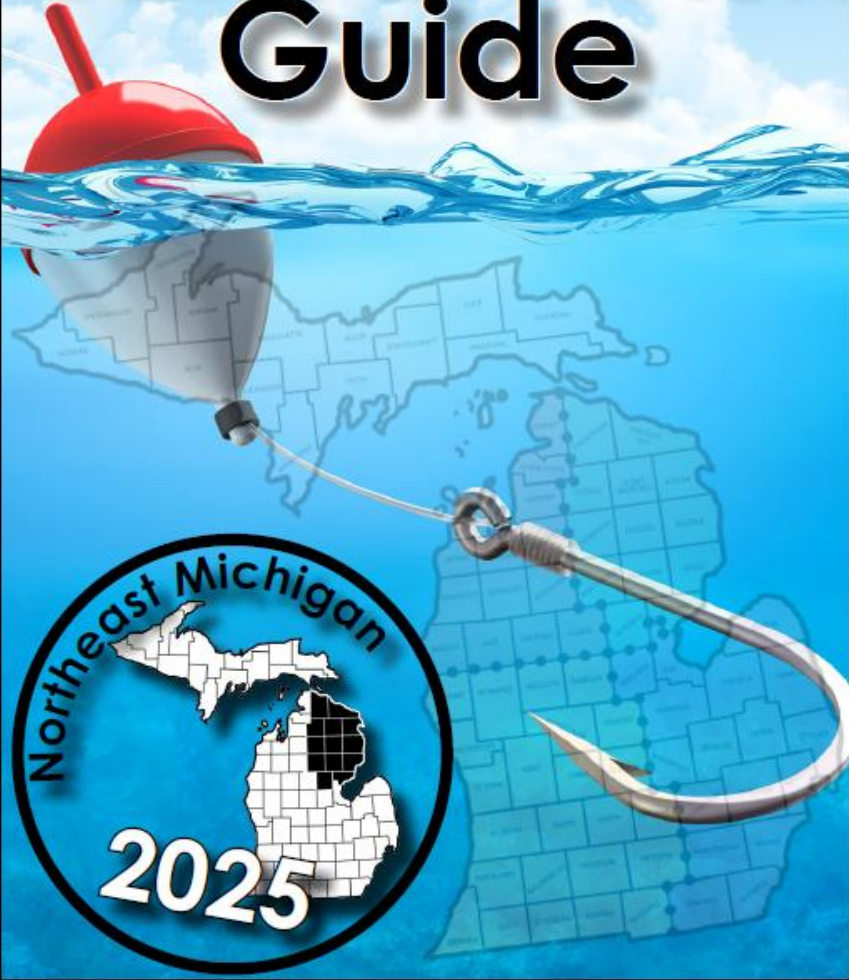
2025 Update



- Eat Safe Fish Guides are updated regularly.
- Updates incorporate new data from fish analyses.
- Updates include changes made due to emerging science.

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services'

Eat Safe Fish Guide



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2025 Update



- New or updated guidelines – 988.
- New fish tissue datasets – 330.
- Waterbodies that had fish sampled for the first time – 68.
 - Guides now include more than 600 waterbodies.
- Waterbodies that have a Do-Not-Eat for at least one type of fish due to Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) – 98 (65 new this year).

Emerging Science

- 2025 fish consumption guidelines being updated due to:
 - Continued increase in understanding of PFOS toxicity.
 - Continued increase in understanding of PFOS blood levels in general human population.
- Guidelines will continue to be updated in future years as needed.



Update #1: Toxicity Value

- Michigan Fish Consumption Advisory Program (MFCAP) has updated its Fish Consumption Screening Values using an updated PFOS toxicity value.
- Previous value = 14 ng/kg-day.
 - Adopted in 2014.
- New value = 2.89 ng/kg-day.
 - Adopted by the Michigan Science Advisory Workgroup in 2019.

Update #1: Toxicity Value

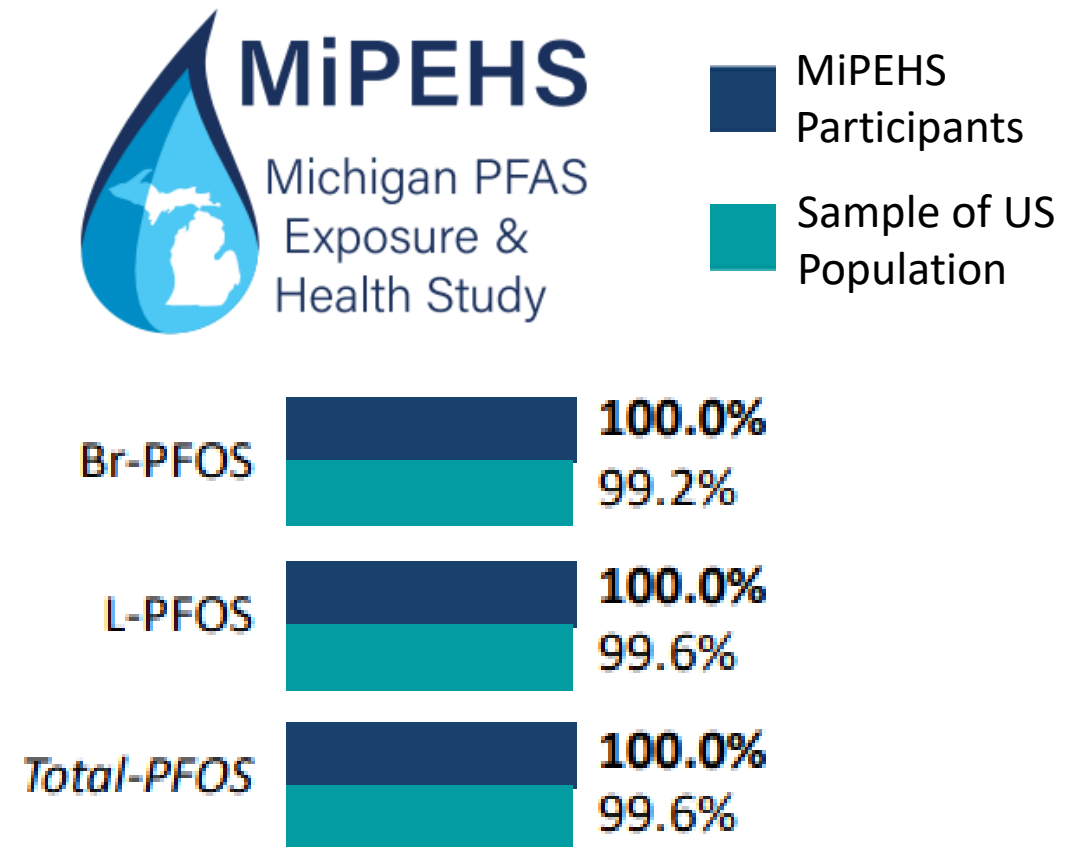
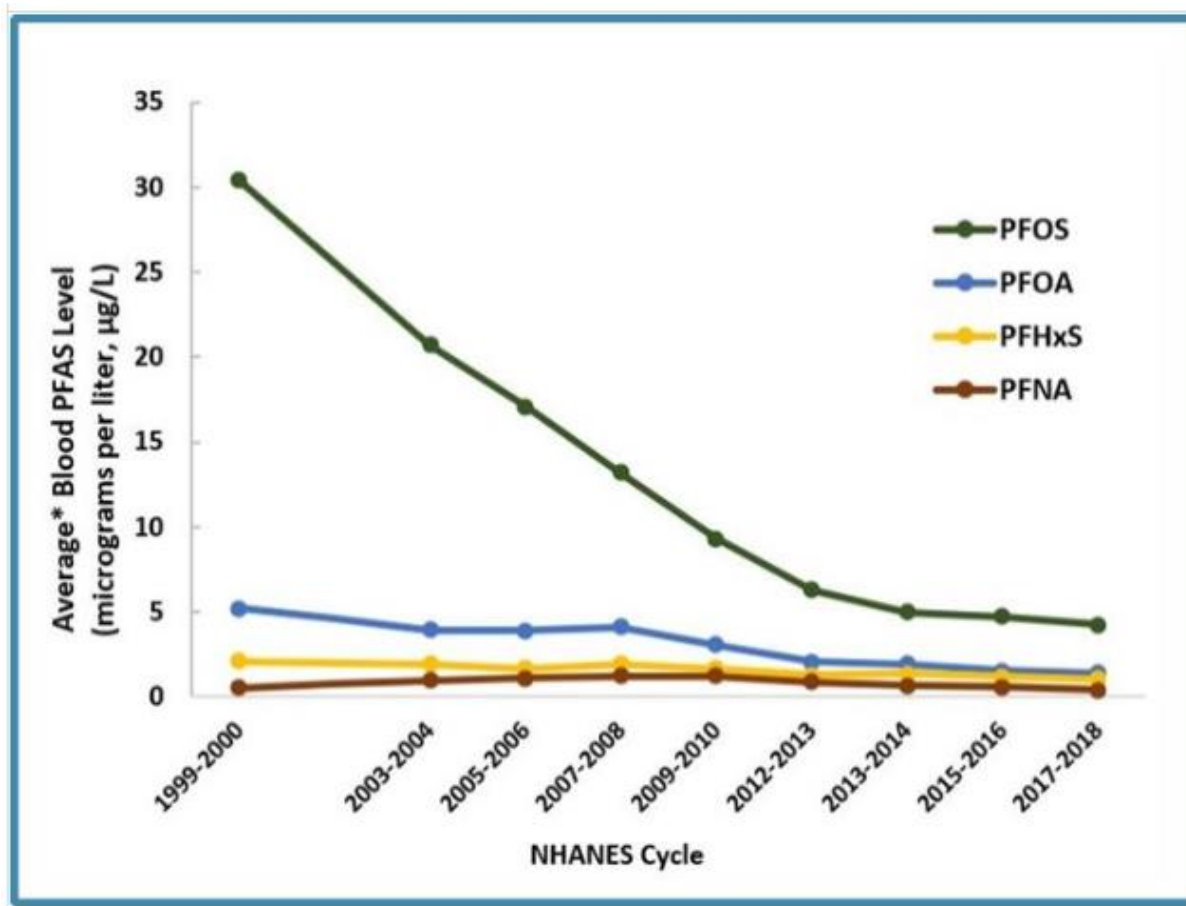
- In 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identified **hepatic, immune, cardiovascular and developmental effects** as the most strongly supported noncancer health outcomes associated with PFOS exposure.
- MFCAP has chosen a toxicity value based on an **immune health endpoint** as immune endpoints have been identified as one of the most sensitive indicators and this value will be protective for other health endpoints.

Update #1: Toxicity Value

- The study from which the toxicity value was derived employs a highly controlled **animal model**, which permits conclusions about causality and uses precisely measured exposures.
- The toxicity value is **consistent** (approximately within an order of magnitude) with those selected for use by other relevant agencies and in other media.

Update #2: Relative Source Contribution

- Exposure to PFOS may come from sources other than fish consumption.



Update #2: Relative Source Contribution

- Previously, MFCAP used a relative source contribution of 100%, which does not account for other possible sources of PFOS exposure.
- MFCAP is now applying a relative source contribution of 80% for PFOS.
 - Calculated from NHANES 2017-2018 (ages 12 and older) geometric mean of 4.25 ng/mL PFOS in human serum concentration.
 - This allows for 20% of a person's PFOS exposure from other sources.

Updated Fish Consumption Screening Values

MEAL CATEGORY	2023 PFOS FCSV RANGE (NG/G OR PPB)	2025 PFOS FCSV RANGE (NG/G OR PPB)
16 meals/month	≤9	≤1.5
12 meals/month	>9-13	>1.5-2.1
8 meals/month	>13-19	>2.1-3.1
4 meals/month	>19-38	>3.1-6.2
2 meals/month	>38-75	>6.2-12.4
1 meal/month	>75-150	>12.4-24.8
6 meals/year	>150-300	>24.8-49.6
Do Not Eat	>300	>49.6

Other States/Provinces

State/Province	One Meal per Month Guideline (ng/g) All (general/sensitive) Populations	Do Not Eat Guideline (ng/g) All (general/sensitive) Populations
2025 Michigan	12 (previously 75)	50 (previously 300)
Alabama	NA	800
Connecticut	8	31
Illinois	50	200
Indiana	50	200
Maine	15	60
Massachusetts	NA	(183/81)
Maryland	136	408
Minnesota	(50/20)	(200/50)
New Jersey	17	(204/17)
New York	(50)	(200/50)
Ontario, Canada	(100)	(200/50)
Washington	9.5	28.2
Wisconsin	50	200

Guidelines By Contaminant

Contaminant	Approximant Number of Guidelines
Mercury	1,923 (57%)
PFOS	782 (23%)
PCBs	526 (16%)
Dioxins	82
DDT	33
Toxaphene	7
Selenium	6

Thank you!

Marcus Wasilevich
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Karly Brown (Eat Safe Fish Program Coordinator)
BrownK80@Michigan.gov

Environmental Health Toxicology Hotline
800-648-6942

Michigan.gov/eatsafefish



Great Lakes Smelt Updates



Waterbody	Previous Smelt Guideline	Current Smelt Guideline	Notes
Lake Huron	6 servings per year	2 servings per month	2023 based on four composites which showed bile acid interference. 2025 guides based on three composite samples (two of which were re-run from previous tissue used in 2023) and 11 individual smelt that were run with the new method.
Lake Michigan	1 serving per month	1 serving per month	2023 guides based on one composite sample, which had bile acid interference. 2025 guides based on five new composite samples run with updated method.
Lake Superior	1 serving per month	8 servings per month	2023, six composites and 10 individual smelt all had bile acid interference and were excluded from 2025 guides. Five composites and 10 individual smelt were run with the new method and used in the 2025 guides.

Inland Lakes Smelt Updates



Waterbody	Previous Smelt Guideline	Current Smelt Guideline	Notes
Gull Lake	2 servings per month	2 servings per month (PFOS)	2023 guides used 3 composite samples affected by bile acid interference. 6 individual smelt were analyzed using the new method for the 2025 guide recs.
Higgins Lake	4 servings per month	4 servings per month (PFOS)	2023 guides used 3 composites that were likely impacted by bile acid interference. It was not possible to re-run fish tissue under the new method. 2025 guides are holding the same consumption guidelines while we await analysis of new fish collected this past season.
Portage Lake (including Keweenaw Waterway and Portage River)	1 serving per month	8 servings per month (PFOS)	2023 guides used 1 composite sample that was likely impacted by bile acid interference. In 2025, this data was excluded, continued to match Lake Superior value of 8/mo. It was not possible to re-run fish tissue under the new method.
Big Twin Lake	none	2 servings per month (PFOS)	This data was not affected by the bile acid interference as the fish tissues were analyzed using the updated method only.
Cedar Lake (Leelanau County)	none	8 servings per month (Mercury, PFOS)	This data was not affected by the bile acid interference as the fish tissues were analyzed using the updated method only.
Green Lake	none	8 servings per month (Mercury)	This data was not affected by the bile acid interference as the fish tissues were analyzed using the updated method only.

How PFOS Guidelines are Set

Non-Cancer FCSVs are calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{FCSV} = \frac{\text{RfD} \times \text{RSC} \times \text{BW} \times \text{AT}}{\text{IR} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED}}$$

Paw Paw Lake

Type of Fish	Chemicals of Concern	Size of Fish (length in inches)	MI Servings per Month*
Bluegill	PFOS	Any	4
Largemouth Bass	Mercury	Under 17"	2
	Mercury	Over 17"	1
Smallmouth Bass	Mercury	Under 17"	2
	Mercury	Over 17"	1
Sunfish	PFOS	Any	4

FCSV = Fish Consumption
Screening Value.

CAWG Subcommittee's



WEBSITE REVIEW
SUBCOMMITTEE



PREVENTATIVE MEASURES
SUBCOMMITTEE



ENGAGING THE PUBLIC
SUBCOMMITTEE



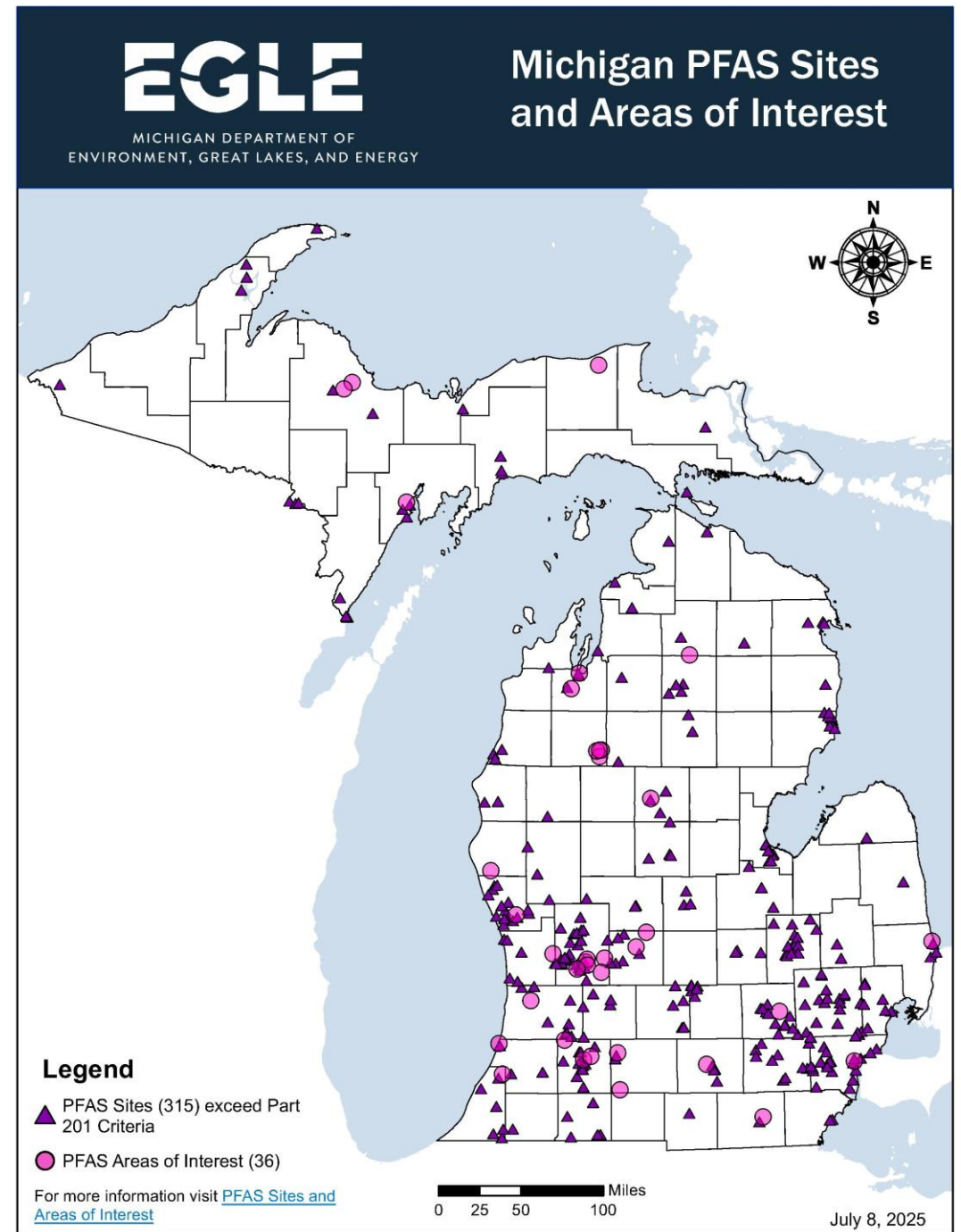
MEMBERSHIP
SUBCOMMITTEE

New MPART Sites / Areas of Interest

- 34136 Myrtle Street and 3850 Howe Road
Wayne, Wayne County
- 4724 West River Drive
Comstock Park, Kent County
- Romulus Distribution Center
Romulus, Wayne County
- Consolidated Packaging
Monroe, Monroe County

MPART

MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM



MPART Updates

- Cadillac comparability study
- EPA Emerging Contaminants Small or Disadvantaged Community Grant
 - Completed proactive drinking water sampling in Blair Township and in the city of Jackson
 - Will seek approval from EPA to use remaining funds for proactive sampling around plating facilities

Next Meeting
September 9, 2025

MPART

MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM



MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM (MPART)

www.Michigan.gov/PfasResponse



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY



MPART

MICHIGAN PFAS ACTION RESPONSE TEAM