



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE**  
AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER CENTER  
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO LACKLAND TEXAS

18 March 2016

AFCEC/CIB  
2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155  
JBSA Lackland, TX 78236-9853

Mr. Robert Wagner  
Chief, Remediation and Redevelopment Division  
State of Michigan  
Department of Environmental Quality  
525 West Allegan Street  
PO Box 30425  
Lansing, MI 48909-7926

RE: Your letter dated 29 Feb 16, Residential Well Protection Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals, Former Wurtsmith United States Air Force Base, Iosco County, Michigan

Dear Mr. Wagner:

Thank you for your letter received on 4 March 2016. The Air Force will continue to exercise due diligence to protect human health and the environment with regard to perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) contamination from use of firefighting foam at Wurtsmith. The Air Force is committed to the safety and well-being of the general public both on and off its former installations. Where the Air Force releases PFOA/PFOS into the environment and has a reasonable basis to believe there is the potential for unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, we will take action under applicable Federal or state law, in cooperation with the appropriate regulatory agencies, to protect the public from such risk. At the former Wurtsmith AFB, we are identifying all locations on the installation where the Air Force has reason to suspect there may have been a release of PFOA/PFOS attributable to Air Force actions and where those releases create a potential unacceptable risk to human health or the environment under applicable Federal or state law.

Some PFC sampling was conducted prior to the May 2012 discovery of unacceptable PFC levels in fish tissue from waters adjacent to Wurtsmith, but this event initiated considerable Air Force effort to address PFC releases. Over the next few months, the AF investigated the former fire training area suspected as the source of contamination. In 2013, the Air Force conducted a treatment feasibility analyses leading to an interim remedial action (pump and treat system) under CERCLA. Since April 2015, the Air Force has operated the pump and treat system which intercepts the PFC contaminated groundwater before it discharges to surface water. In 2012, we also screened all active restoration sites at the base for PFCs. Results of sampling over time and discussion with DEQ showed PFC contamination was contained on the former installation. The

Air Force completed a records search to identify additional firefighting foam releases across the installation in 2015.

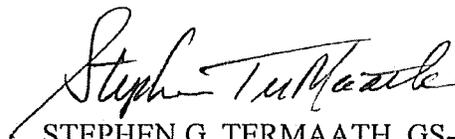
In late 2015, we identified sites with releases of PFC contamination and the potential risk to nearby drinking water wells. The Air Force sampled private water wells that might be impacted by PFCs in groundwater. We detected PFOA or PFOS in 10 of 28 wells sampled. PFOA detections ranged 0.017 to 0.051  $\mu\text{g/l}$ , PFOS ranged from 0.006 to 0.028  $\mu\text{g/l}$  roughly an order of magnitude below the EPA Provisional Health Advisory (PHA). The Air Force notified all the well owners of the sampling results, and no further action is planned based upon levels being well below the PHA.

Many Oscoda residents are seasonal and there were 24 wells in our target area where residents were not available for sampling in December 2015. We will contact the homeowners for permission to sample these wells in the spring of 2016. Should PFOA or PFOS exceed the EPA's PHA levels in a well utilized for drinking water, the Air Force will take action to supply affected residents with alternate sources of drinking water.

We will follow the CERCLA process for addressing PFC contamination, and our efforts continue to focus on protection of public health. With completion of the ongoing investigations to confirm PFC release sites, the Air Force will delineate the extent of contamination in the groundwater. This includes monitoring of appropriate wells to understand PFC movement. The delineation and understanding of the PFC movement and direction are important to determining whether mitigation actions are needed to prevent contamination above the PHA level in drinking water supplies – municipal or private wells. The Air Force will take the actions in cooperation with the appropriate regulatory agencies in the CERCLA response to releases from its past activities.

Thank you for your ongoing cooperation with the cleanup program at Wurtsmith. We agree that addressing emerging contaminants in an evolving scientific and regulatory environment is difficult. I have directed our BRAC Environmental Coordinator, Mr. David Strainge, AFCEC/CIBE, (207) 328-7109, [david.strainge@us.af.mil](mailto:david.strainge@us.af.mil), to continue to work closely with Mr. Delaney and the DEQ to execute a PFC management program that is protective of the citizens of Oscoda.

Sincerely,



STEPHEN G. TERMAATH, GS-15, DAF  
Chief, BRAC Program Management Division  
Installations Directorate