



EPA & DEQ
Town Hall Meeting
Wolverine Update
North Kent County

March 26, 2019

Rockford High School Auditorium



Meeting Agenda

Introductions and Update

Presentations

- DEQ – PFAS Results
- EPA – Investigation Results
- DEQ & EPA – Next Steps
- EPA – Public Outreach

Questions & Answers

North Kent County PFAS Exposure Assessment

Purpose:

Measure amounts of PFAS in the blood of a group of people from North Kent County who have PFAS in their private drinking water wells

MDHHS is recruiting participants through spring 2019

Over 300 people have participated; the goal is 800

If you receive a letter or call from MDHHS inviting your household to participate, please call MDHHS to respond.

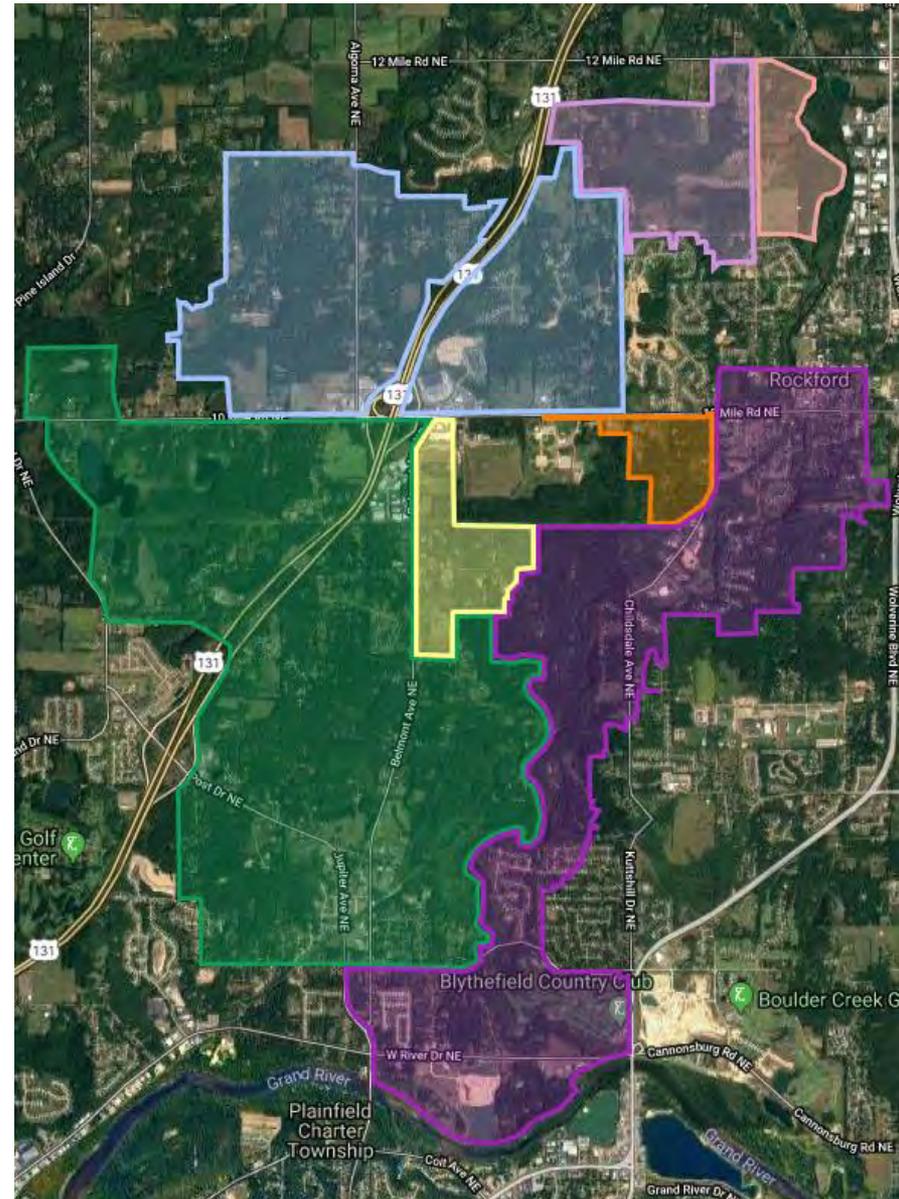
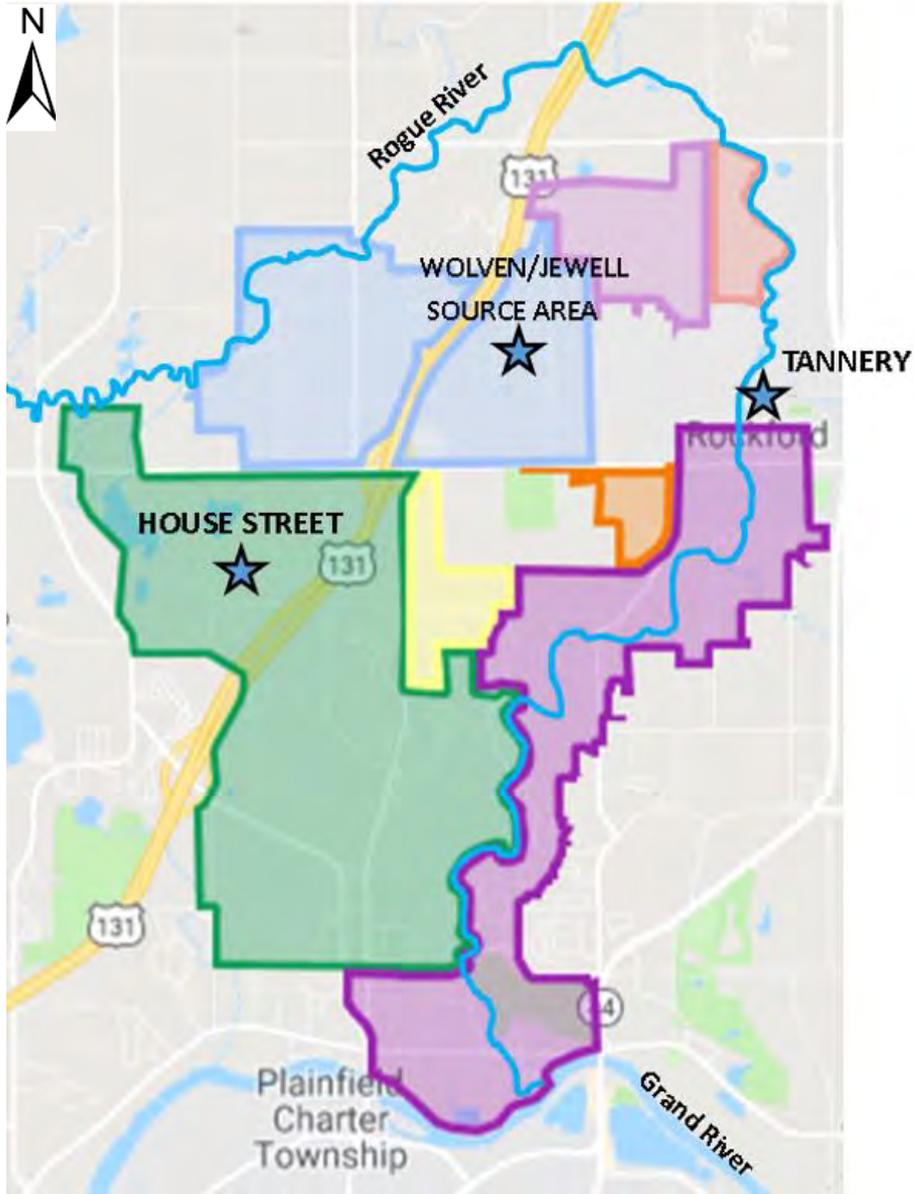
What has the DEQ done since the November 2017 Town Hall?

- DEQ and health agencies attended approximately 27 small neighborhood meetings
- Overseen the sampling of over 1700 private water wells, filter performance oversight, and continued coordination with local and state health agencies
- Responded to thousands of phone calls and emails from the community
- Investigation of over 110 alleged dumping sites from the community (24 of those sites referred to Wolverine for follow-up)
- Reviewing and overseeing Wolverine's response actions and report submittals (field and technical data reviews)
- Directing and implementing a DEQ hydrogeologic investigation

DEQ Agenda

- Site Map Overview of Investigation Areas
- Basic Geology Concepts
- Residential Well PFAS Results
- Tannery PFAS Results
- House Street History & PFAS Results
- Wolven/Jewell History & PFAS Results
- DEQ Hydrogeologic Investigation
- Continued Work

Site Investigation Overview



Basic Geology Concepts

Lithology:

- Clay
- Silt
- Sand
- Till
- Gravel & Sand
- Bedrock

PFAS:



Surface Water



Groundwater



Water Table

Water:

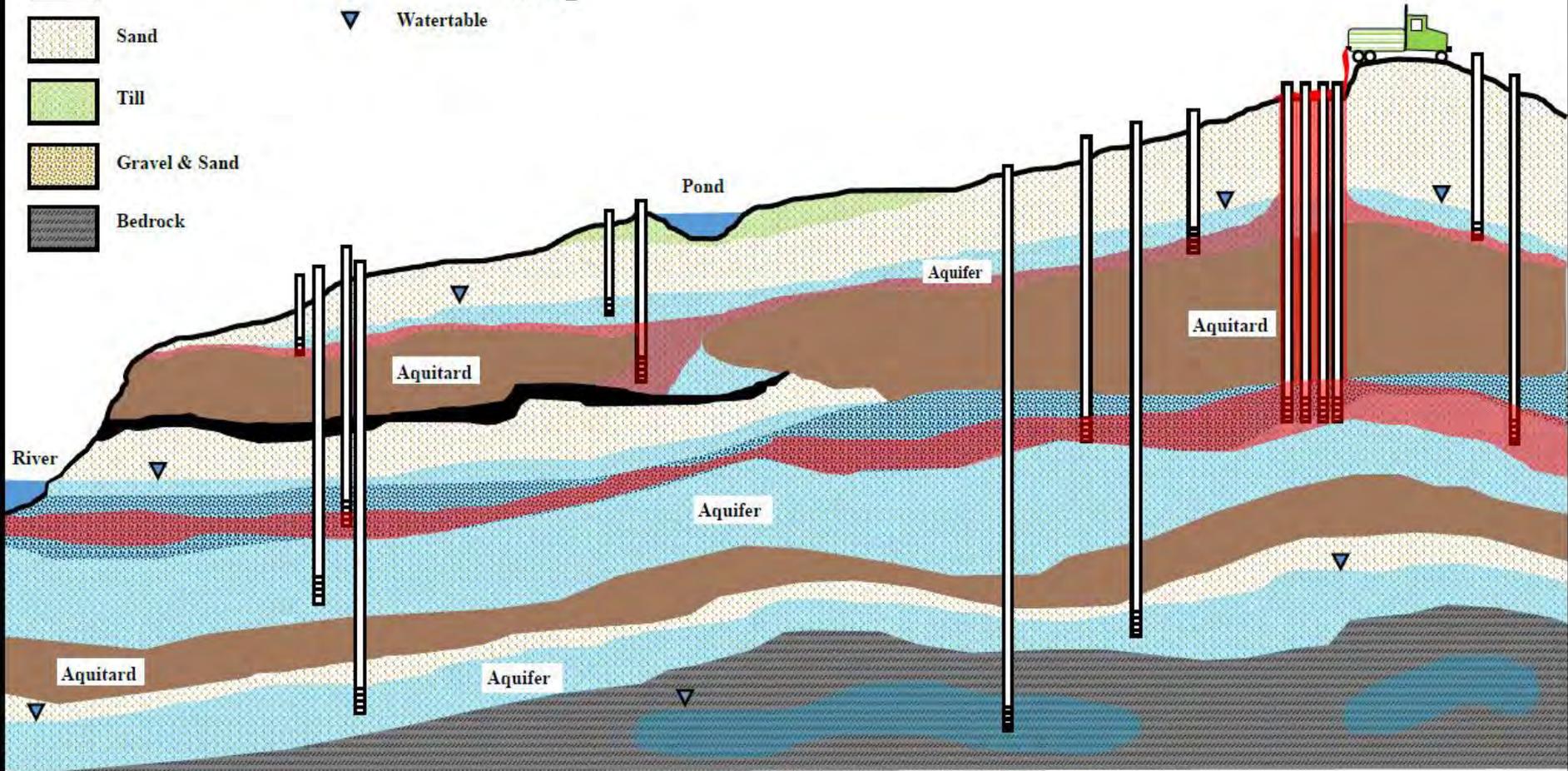


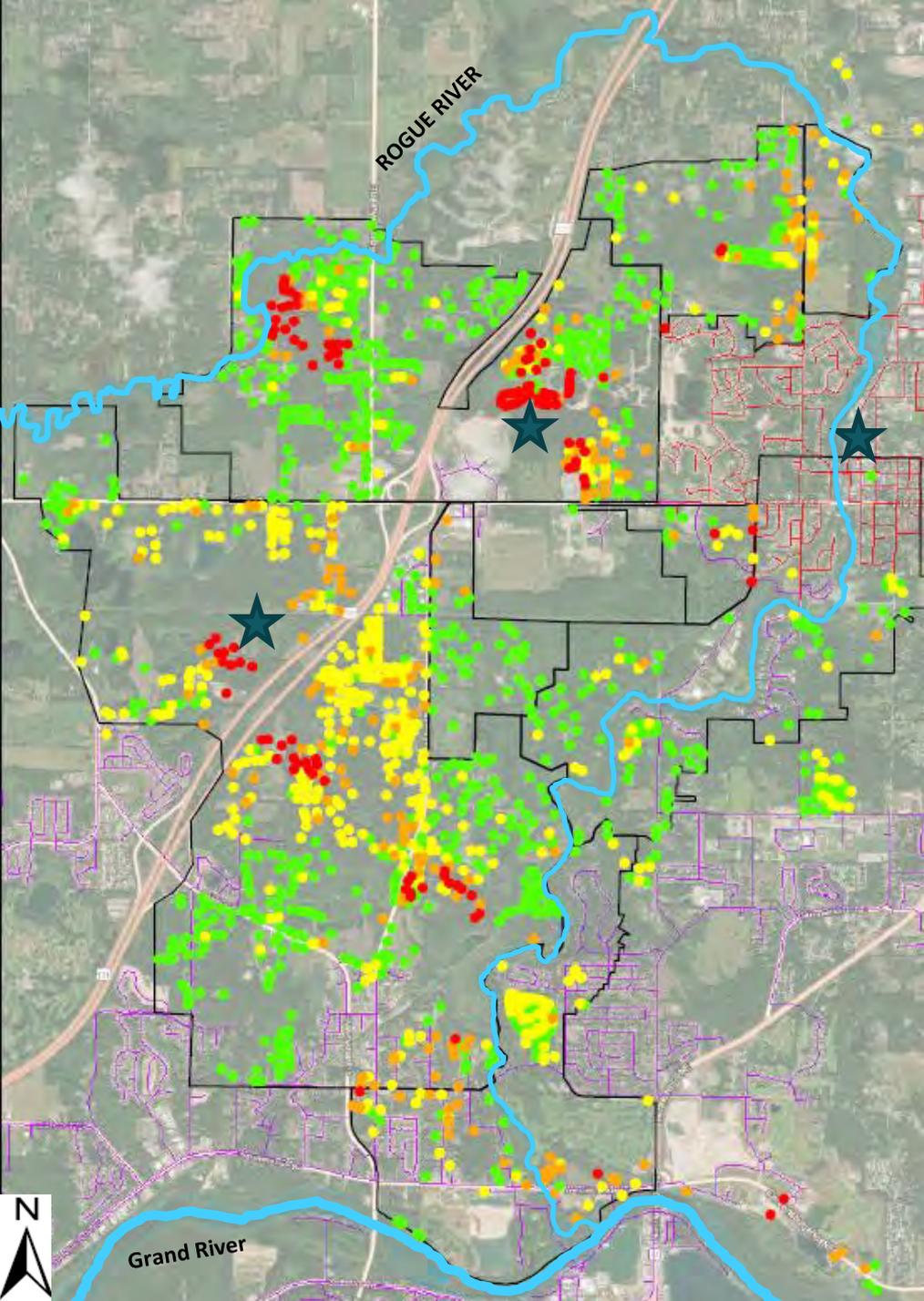
Drinking Water Well



Screen

Source Area from Historical Surficial Dumping





Water Well Results

1708 wells sampled

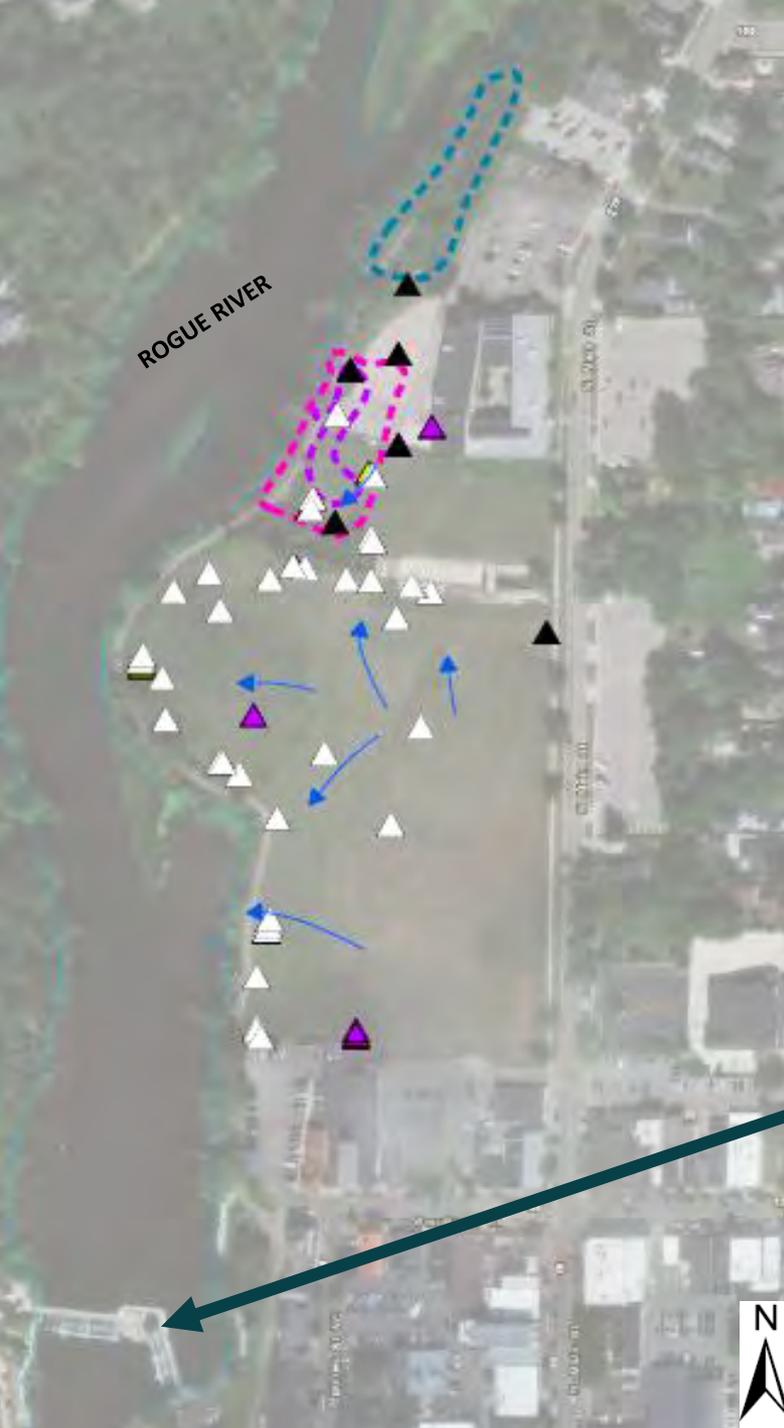
PFOS + PFOA, ppt

- Non-Detect (923)**
- >0 to 10 (457)**
- >10 to 70 (204)**
- > 70 (124)**

FILTERS (maintained by Wolverine)

- 537 Whole-House Filters**
- 234 Point-of-Use Filters**

Wolverine Tannery – Groundwater PFAS Results



Rockford Dam near former Tannery

Wolverine Tannery – Soil PFAS Results



House Street Area History



Drums and leather scraps on House Street



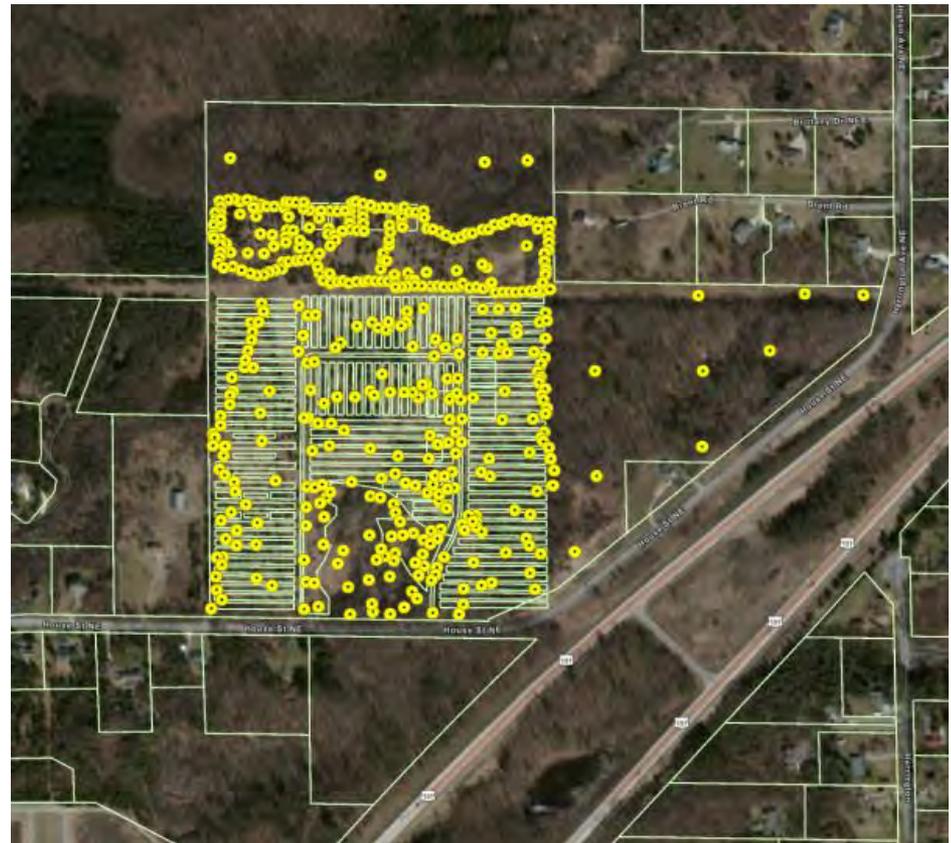
- 1930s/1940 – First reference to Wolverine disposal activities on House Street.
- 1964 – Wolverine purchases site
- 1966 – Licensed disposal facility
- 1970 – Disposal activities stop
- 2017 – Citizen group meets with DEQ



House Street Disposal Site Aerial: 1965 USGS

House Street – Waste & Soil Sampling

- 676 Soil Borings Installed
- 284 Soil Borings Contained Waste (PFAS concentrations as high as 220,000 ppb in the waste)
- 874 soil samples collected (PFAS concentrations as high as 81,000 ppb in the soil)

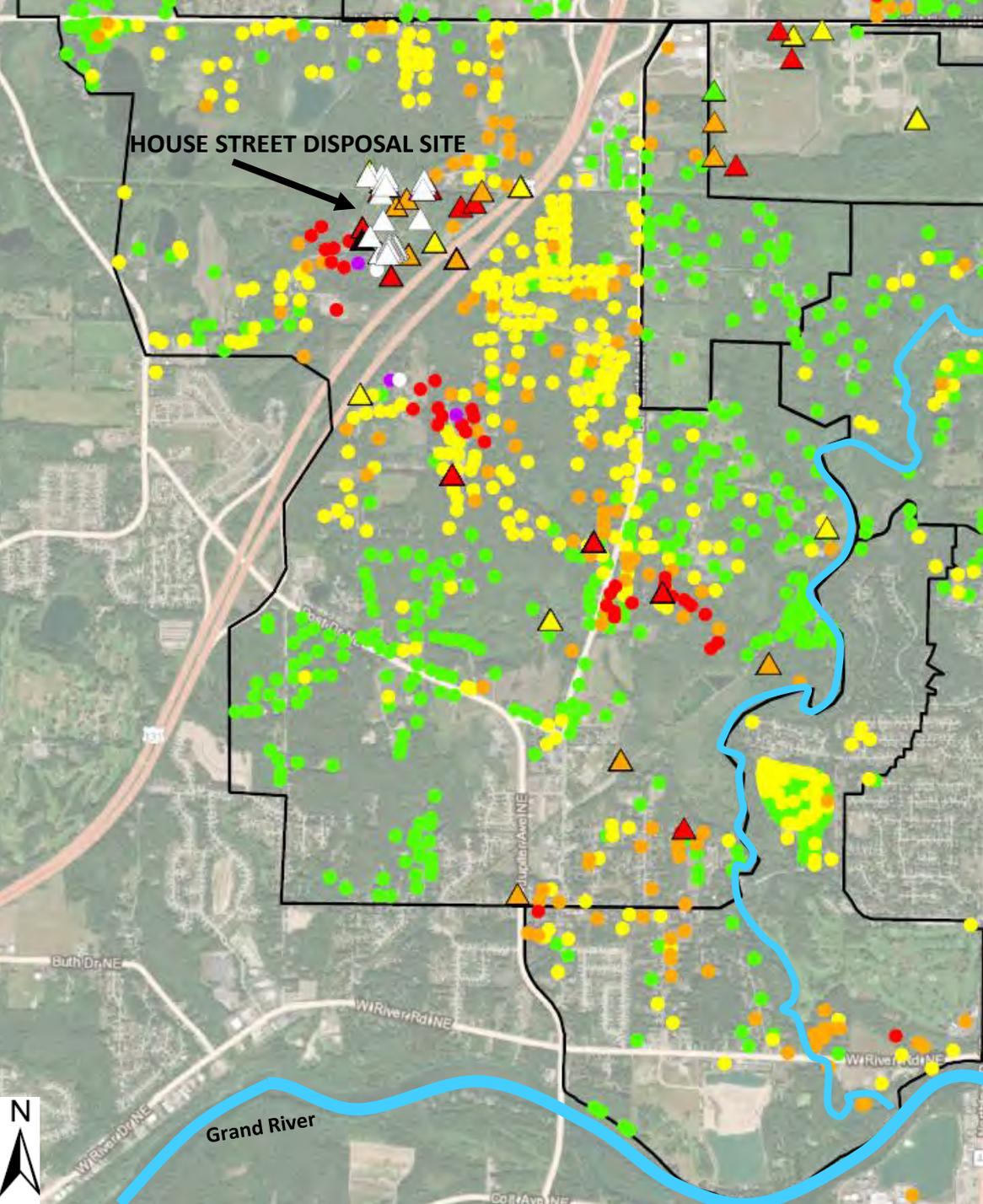


Soil Sample Locations on House Street Site – Figure from USEPA

House Street- PFAS Groundwater Results

Permanent Groundwater Monitoring Wells

- On-site: **14** wells in **7** locations
- Off-site: **34** wells at **13** locations
- **12** proposed locations



Residential Well Sampling Location

- Non-Detect
- >0 to 10
- >10 to 70
- >70 to 1,000

MAXIMUM DETECTED
PFOS + PFOA (PPT)

- >1,000 to 5,000
- >5,000 to 10,000
- >10,000 to 76,000

Groundwater Sampling Location

- ▲ Non-Detect
- ▲ >0 to 10
- ▲ >10 to 70
- ▲ >70 to 1,000

MAXIMUM DETECTED
PFOS + PFOA (PPT)

- ▲ >1,000 to 5,000
- ▲ >5,000 to 10,000
- ▲ >10,000 to 550,000

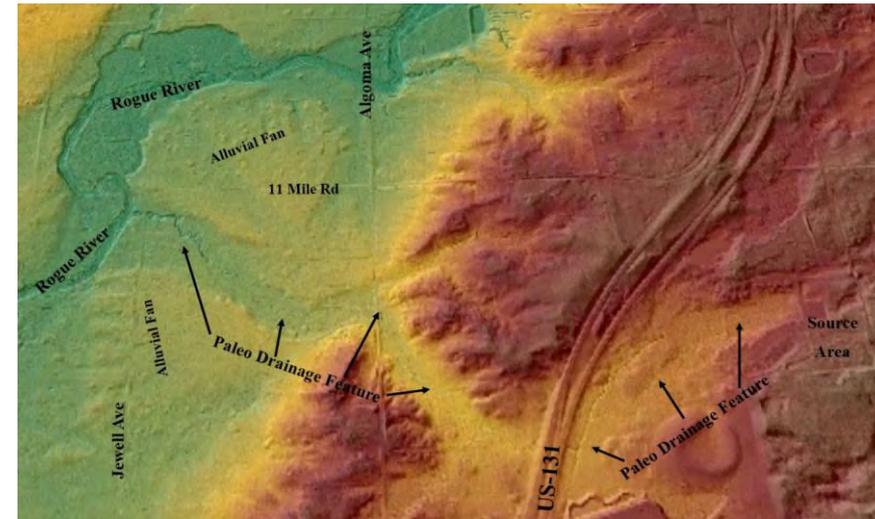
Wolven/Jewell History

Kent County LIDAR

- Gravel pit where disposal occurred is active in the 1950s but inactive by 1965
- Different waste stream than House Street
- Wolverine began well sampling Fall 2017
- DEQ and EPA conducted soil sampling Summer 2018

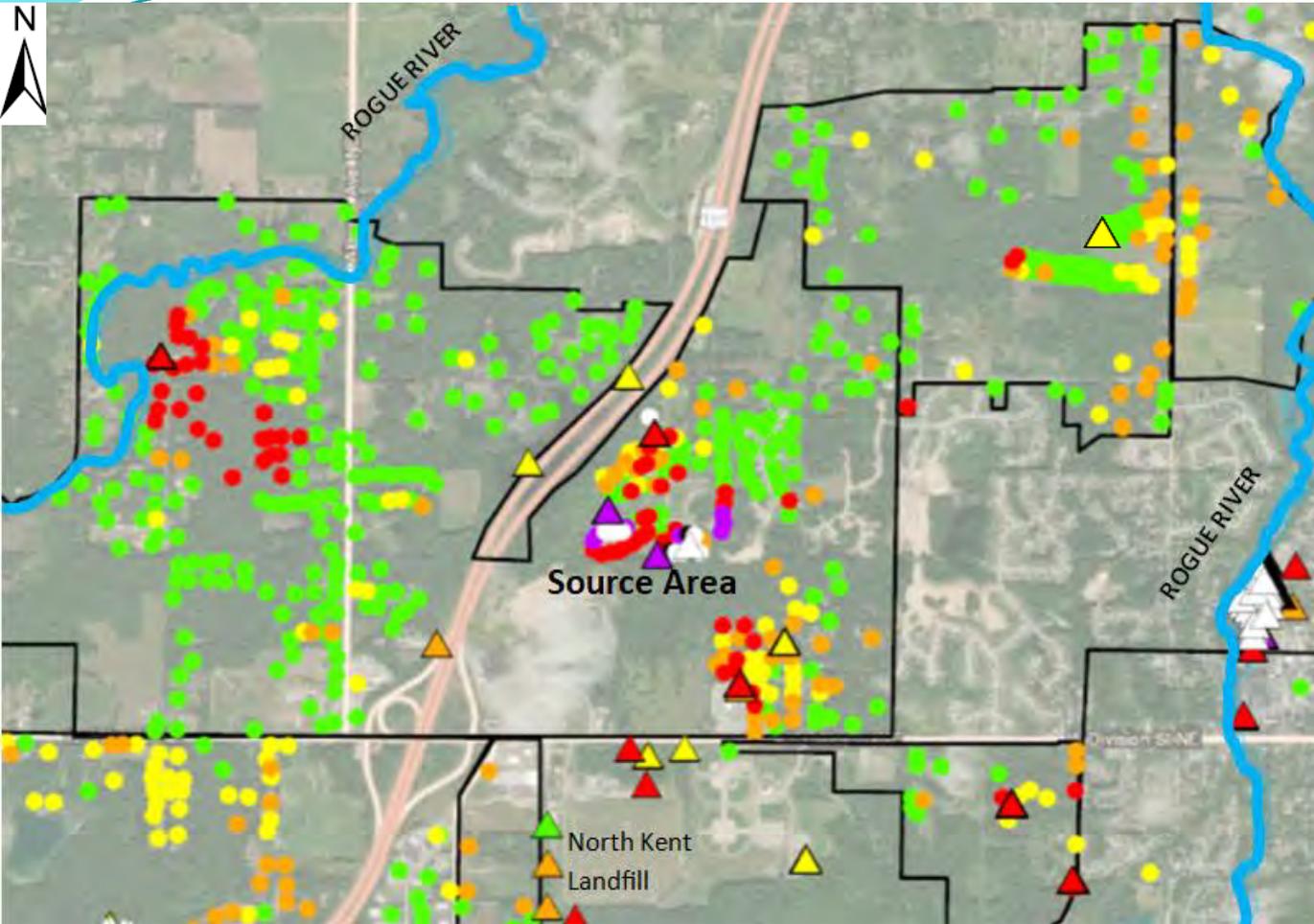


1953 USGS



EPA & DEQ Soil Sampling

Wolgen/Jewell PFAS Results



Wolverine Monitoring Wells

- 28 wells at 14 locations
- 3 proposed locations

DEQ Monitoring Wells

- 14 wells at 4 locations
- 5 proposed locations

North Kent Landfill

- Existing wells being sampled and monitored
- Lower PFAS levels detected at landfill in comparison to levels found in Wolgen/Jewell study area.

Residential Well Sampling Location

- Non-Detect
- >0 to 10
- >10 to 70
- >70 to 1,000

MAXIMUM DETECTED PFOS + PFOA (PPT)

- >1,000 to 5,000
- >5,000 to 10,000
- >10,000 to 76,000

Groundwater Sampling Location

- ▲ Non-Detect
- ▲ >0 to 10
- ▲ >10 to 70
- ▲ >70 to 1,000

MAXIMUM DETECTED PFOS + PFOA (PPT)

- ▲ >1,000 to 5,000
- ▲ >5,000 to 10,000
- ▲ >10,000 to 670,000

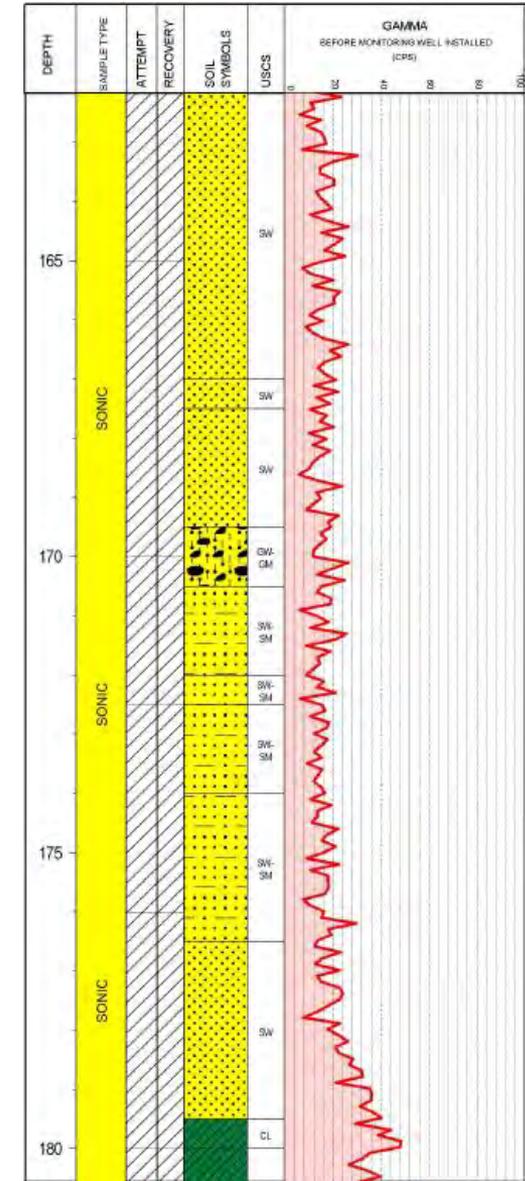
DEQ Hydrogeologic Investigation

- During 2018, DEQ installed and sampled 24 permanent monitoring wells to aid in understanding the overall PFAS impact in northern Kent County.
- Additional DEQ investigation activities will continue in 2019.



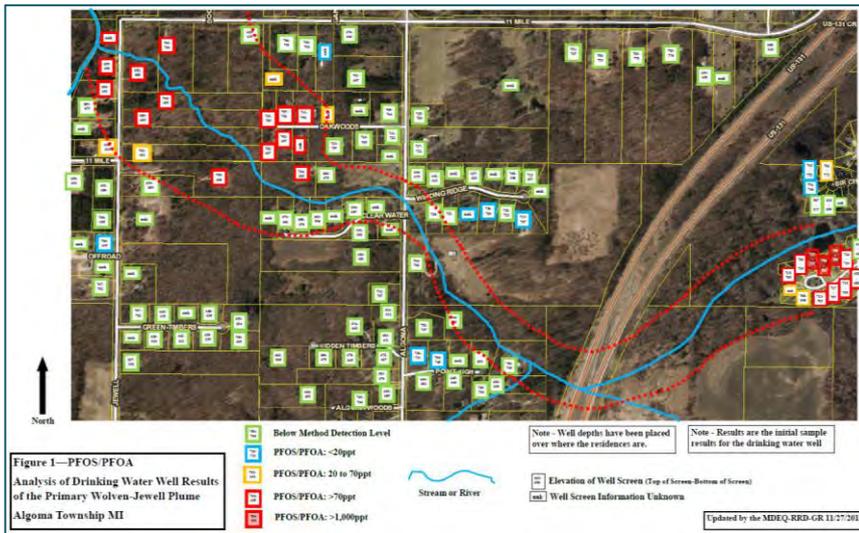
October 2018: DEQ subcontractor drilling crew installing permanent groundwater monitoring wells

Example Soil Boring Log



DEQ Will Continue:

- Community Engagement
- Scrutiny and Review of Wolverine Data
- Oversight of Wolverine Activities under Part 201
- DEQ Hydrogeological Investigation & Conceptual Site Models
- Litigation Activities



DEQ Conceptual Site Model Figure Example



DEQ Field Documentation of Soil Lithology

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

800-662-9278

www.michigan.gov/belmont





Wolverine World Wide Site Public Meeting

March 26, 2019

Jeff Kimble, EPA Region 5 OSC



Summary of Activities

- 2011 – EPA was asked to allow local/State entities to have jurisdiction over future activities at the tannery property
- December 2017 EPA became reengaged
 - Focus on CERCLA contamination, MDEQ PFAS focus
- EPA and MI took action in January 2018:
 - Federal CERCLA Section 106 UAO to address hazardous substances contamination at the Tannery and House Street Disposal location
 - State complaint against WWWW filed in federal court under RCRA Section 7002, MI Part 201 and MI Part 31 that addresses PFAS contamination and provision of alternate drinking water



EPA/MDEQ team approach

- EPA and MDEQ work together to advance investigation at both properties
- EPA agreed to support MDEQ in the investigation into other sites
- EPA is the lead for CERCLA hazardous substances, MDEQ is the lead for PFAS
- Work plans for both sites were developed to satisfy the EPA order, and Wolverine agreed to co-locate samples for PFAS to satisfy the state complaint
- Goal is a comprehensive approach



EPA Order

- Tasked Wolverine World Wide, Inc.
 - Conduct investigation at Tannery and Former House Street Dump
 - Soil
 - Groundwater
 - Surface water
 - Soil Gas
 - EPA/MDEQ collected split samples
 - Based on the results determine next steps
 - In progress



Results

- Compare to generic action levels – in this process now
 - Assistance from ATSDR/MDHHS/Local Health for emergency decisions
 - EPA Removal Management Levels (RMLs)
 - MDEQ/State of Michigan Criteria
 - Direct Contact (residential)
 - Groundwater-surface water interface (GSI)
 - Drinking Water criteria (Part 201)



House street location

- Soil sampling
 - 676 soil boring locations
 - 999 soil samples
 - Majority of samples from “clean” soils
 - 254 boring locations with visual waste
 - 79 samples collected
- Soil gas sampling
 - 13 soil gas locations
 - 2 rounds
 - 93 total samples collected

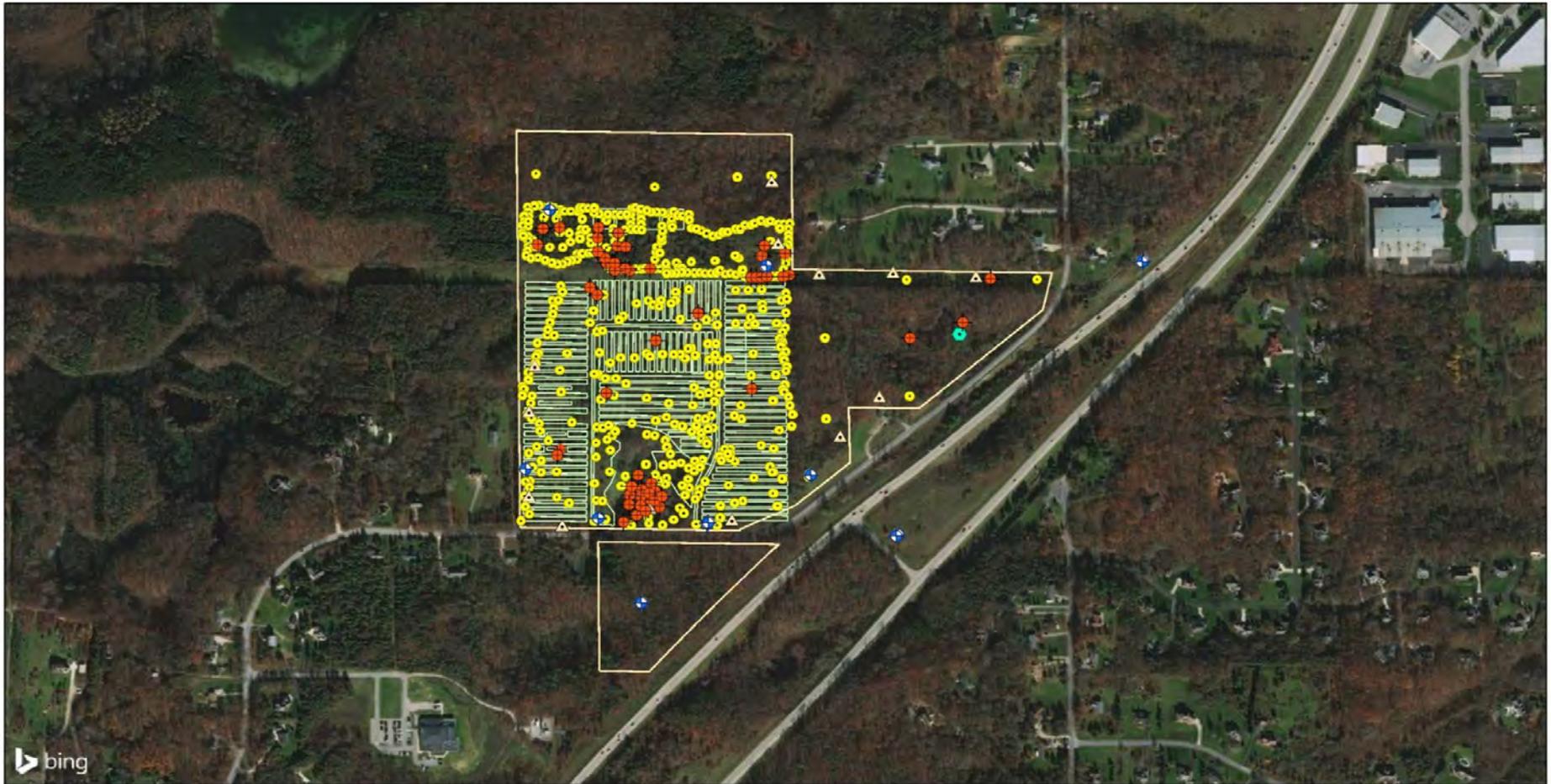


House street location

Groundwater sampling

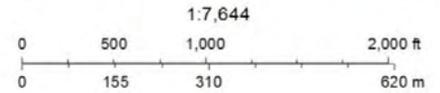
- 11 permanent groundwater monitoring well locations (deep) with 22 discrete intervals
 - 43 samples
- 54 temp wells (shallow) installed – “perched”
 - 81 perched GW samples collected

House Street Sampling Location Summary



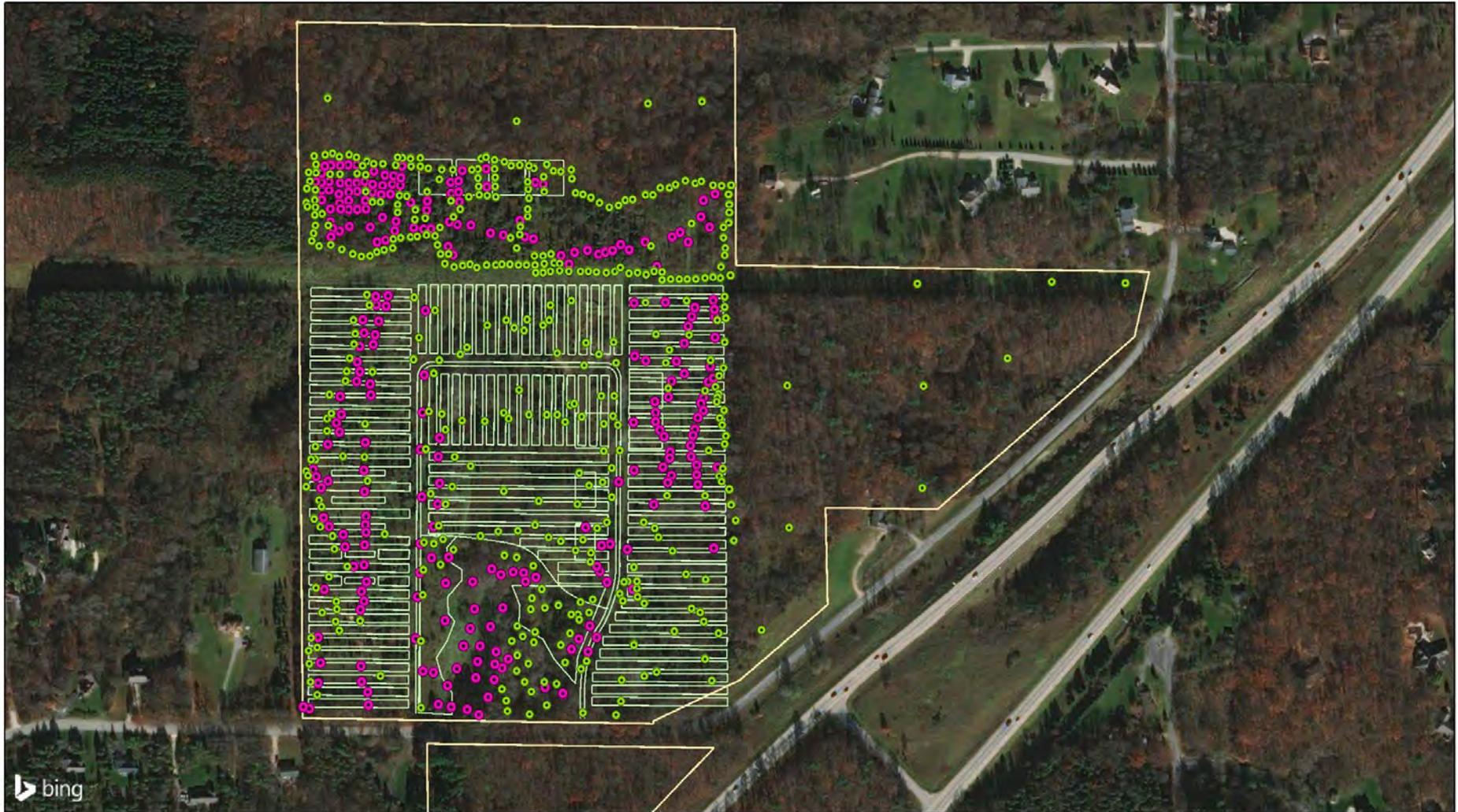
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-  House Street - Groundwater Samples (Deep)
-  House Street - Groundwater Samples (Perched)
-  Surface Water Samples
-  Soil Gas Samples
-  House Street - Soil Samples
-  House St 1966 Proposed Site Plan
-  House Street Parcels



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House Street Waste Observation Summary



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Waste Observations



Y

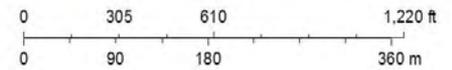


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House St 1966 Proposed Site Plan

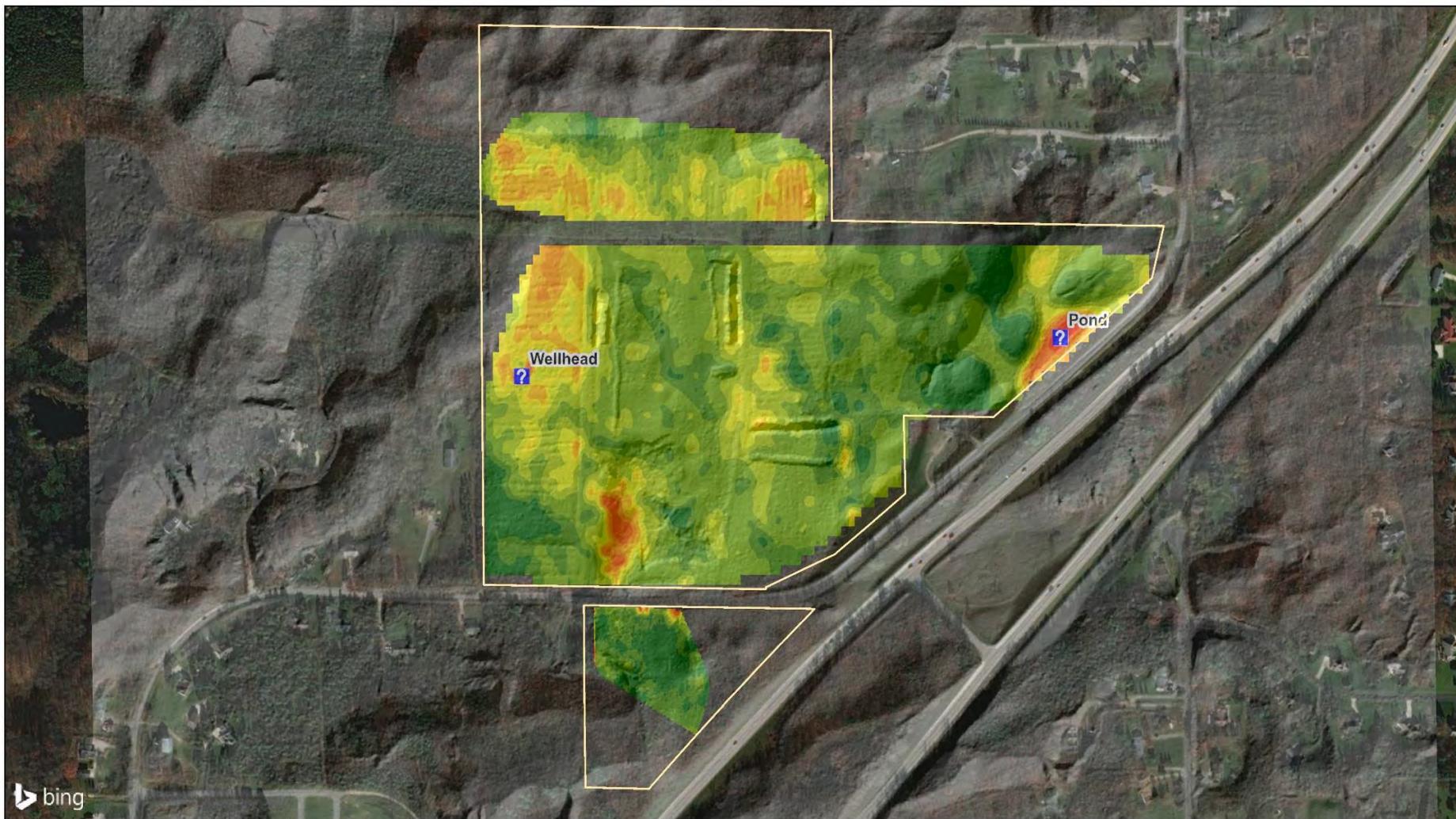
House Street Parcels

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House Street GEM-2 Terrain Conductivity Survey Summary

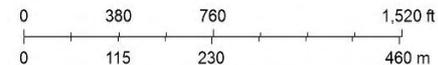


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	House Street Parcels		5 - 8		30 - 35		13 - 18		45 - >60		22 - 25
	High : 254		8 - 13		35 - 45		18 - 22		0 - 5		25 - 30
	Low : 0		13 - 18		45 - >60		22 - 25		5 - 8		30 - 35
	GEM Notes		18 - 22		0 - 5		25 - 30		8 - 13		35 - 45
	0 - 5		22 - 25		5 - 8		30 - 35		13 - 18		45 - >60
	25 - 30		8 - 13		35 - 45		18 - 22		High : 85541		

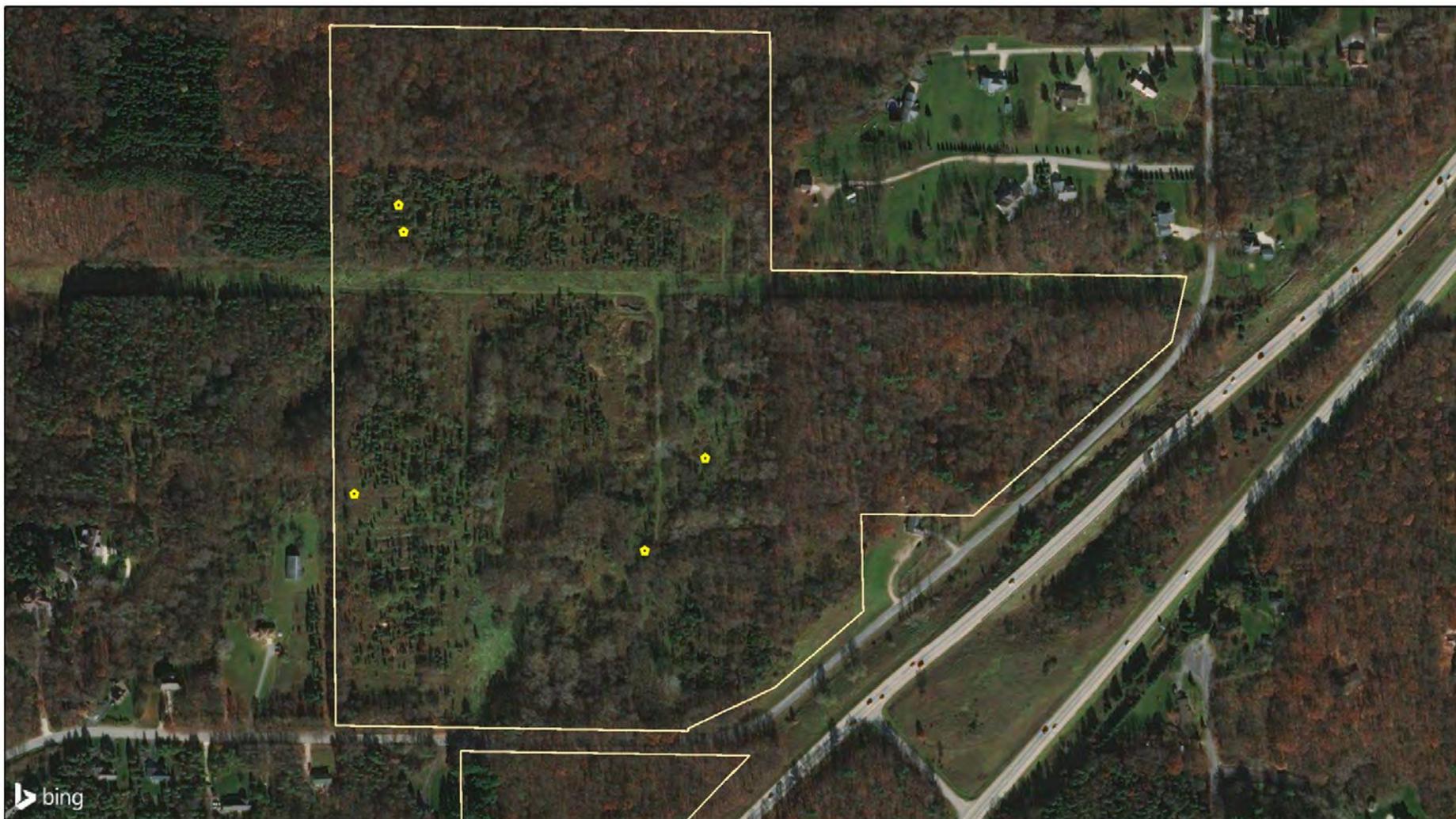
Low : 67750

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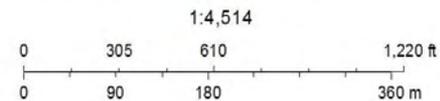
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House St Soil TCLP Hazardous Waste Exceedances - Metals



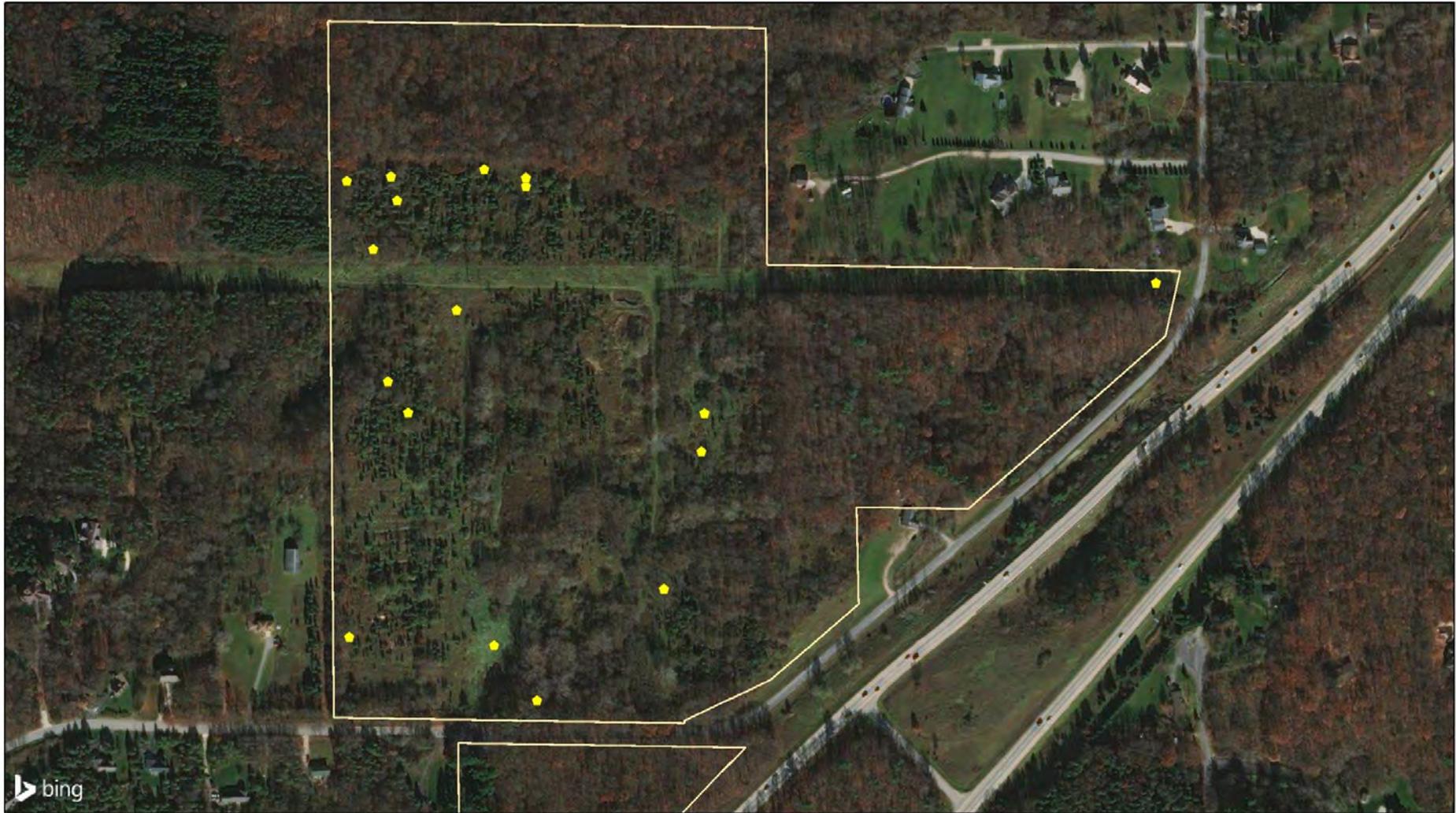
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- TCLP Chromium \geq 5 (EPA Haz)
- House Street Parcels



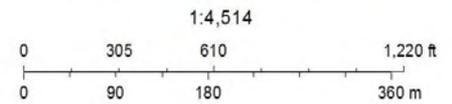
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House St Soil Residential RML Exceedances - Metals



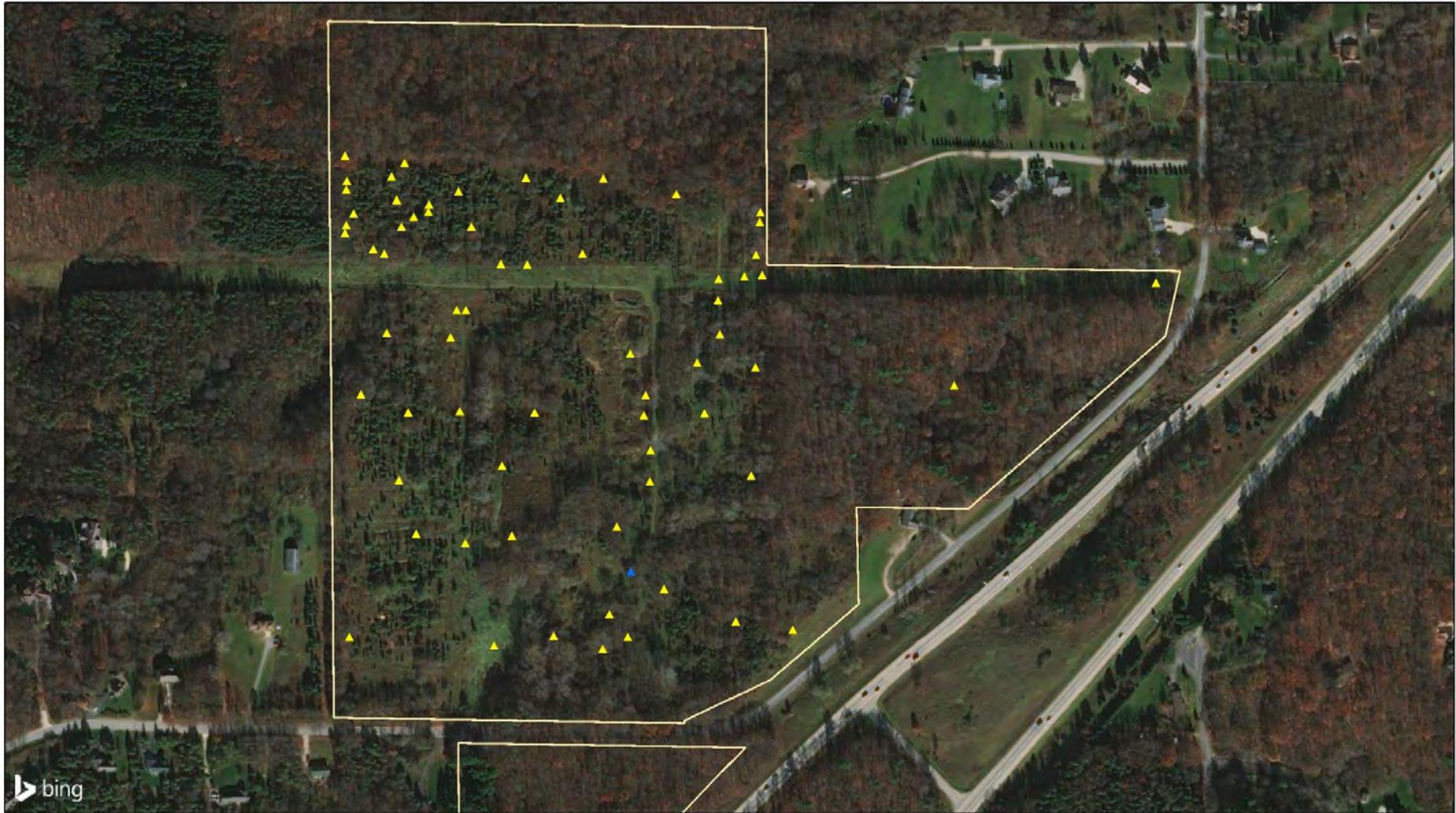
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- ⬠ Hex Chromium ≥ 30 (RMLs Res)
- ⬠ Antimony ≥ 94 (RMLs Res)
- ⬠ Arsenic ≥ 68 (RMLs Res)
- ⬠ Iron ≥ 55000 (RMLs Res)
- ⬠ Lead ≥ 400 (RMLs Res)
- ⬠ Thallium ≥ 2.3 (RMLs Res)
- ⬠ Mercury ≥ 33 (RMLs Res)
- House Street Parcels



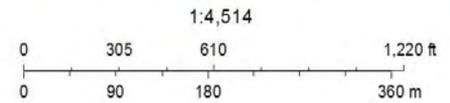
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House St Soil Residential Direct Contact Exceedances - Metals, SVOCs



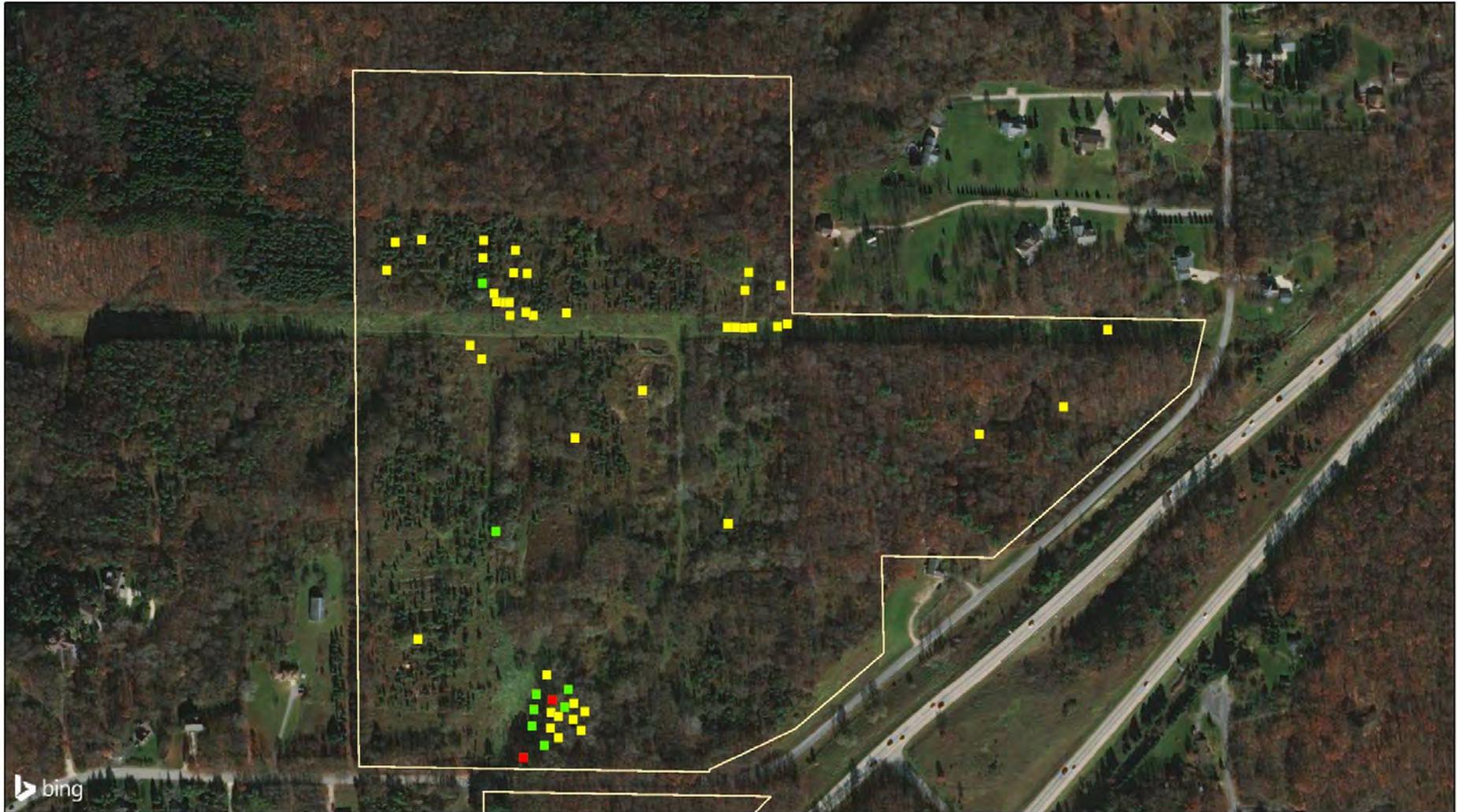
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- ▲ Benzo(a)pyrene ≥ 2 (Res Direct)
 - ▲ Antimony ≥ 180 (Res Direct)
 - ▲ Arsenic ≥ 7.6 (Res Direct)
 - ▲ Lead ≥ 400 (Res Direct)
 - ▲ Soil Mercury ≥ 160 (Res Direct)
 - ▲ Soil Vanadium ≥ 750 (Res Direct)
- House Street Parcels



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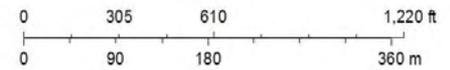
House St Perched GW Residential Drinking Water Exceedances - Metals, VOCs, General Chemistry



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- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ■ Groundwater Nitrate-Nitrite + Ammonia $\geq 10,000$ (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Beryllium ≥ 4.0 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Magnesium $\geq 400,000$ (Res Drink) |
| ■ Groundwater Sulfate $\geq 250,000$ (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Cadmium ≥ 5.0 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Molybdenum ≥ 73 (Res Drink) |
| ■ Groundwater Benzene ≥ 5.0 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Cobalt ≥ 40 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Nickel ≥ 100 (Res Drink) |
| ■ Groundwater Chlorobenzene ≥ 100 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Copper ≥ 1000 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Thallium ≥ 2.0 (Res Drink) |
| ■ Groundwater Aluminum ≥ 50 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Trivalent Chromium ≥ 100 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Vanadium ≥ 4.5 (Res Drink) |
| ■ Groundwater Arsenic ≥ 10 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Iron ≥ 300 (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Zinc $\geq 2,400$ (Res Drink) |
| ■ Groundwater Barium $\geq 2,000$ (Res Drink) | ■ Groundwater Lead ≥ 4.0 (Res Drink) | — House Street Parcels |

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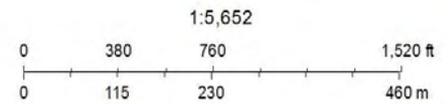
House St Deep GW Residential Drinking Water Exceedances - Metals, General Chemistry



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- Groundwater Acetic Acid ≥ 4200 (Res Drink)
- Groundwater Chloride $\geq 250,000$ (Res Drink)
- Groundwater Nitrate-Nitrite + Ammonia $\geq 10,000$ (Res Drink)
- Groundwater Sulfate $\geq 250,000$ (Res Drink)
- Groundwater Aluminum ≥ 50 (Res Drink)
- Groundwater Iron ≥ 300 (Res Drink)

— House Street Parcels



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Tannery location

- Soil sampling
 - 113 boring locations
 - 244 soil samples
 - Screening showed:
 - 12 Locations with observed leather scraps
- Sediment Sampling
 - 10 Transects
 - 33 Sediment Cores
 - 91 sediment samples



Tannery location

- Groundwater sampling
 - 2 rounds of sampling
 - 56 Sampling Locations
 - 118 groundwater samples collected
- Surface Water Sampling
 - 2 rounds of sampling
 - 7 locations in Rogue River and Rum Creek
 - 16 surface water samples
- Soil Gas Sampling
 - 2 rounds of sampling
 - 10 soil gas well locations
 - 22 soil gas samples collected

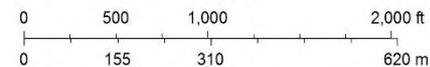
Tannery Sampling Location Summary



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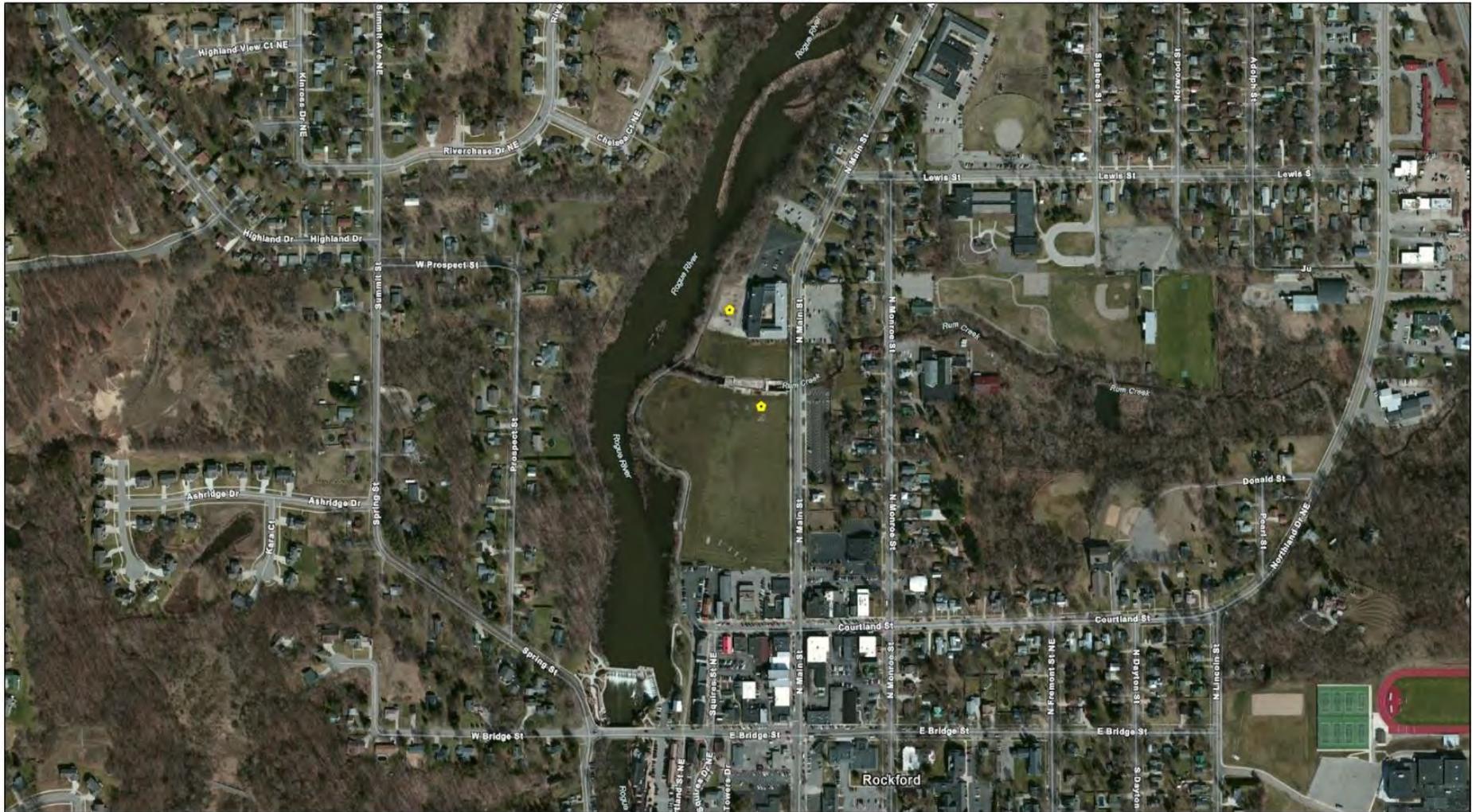
-  Tannery - Groundwater Samples
-  Tannery - Sediment Samples
-  Surface Water Samples
-  Soil Gas Samples
-  Tannery - Soil Samples

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

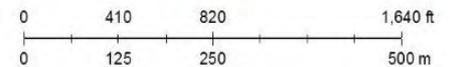
Tannery Soil TCLP Hazardous Waste Exceedances - Metals



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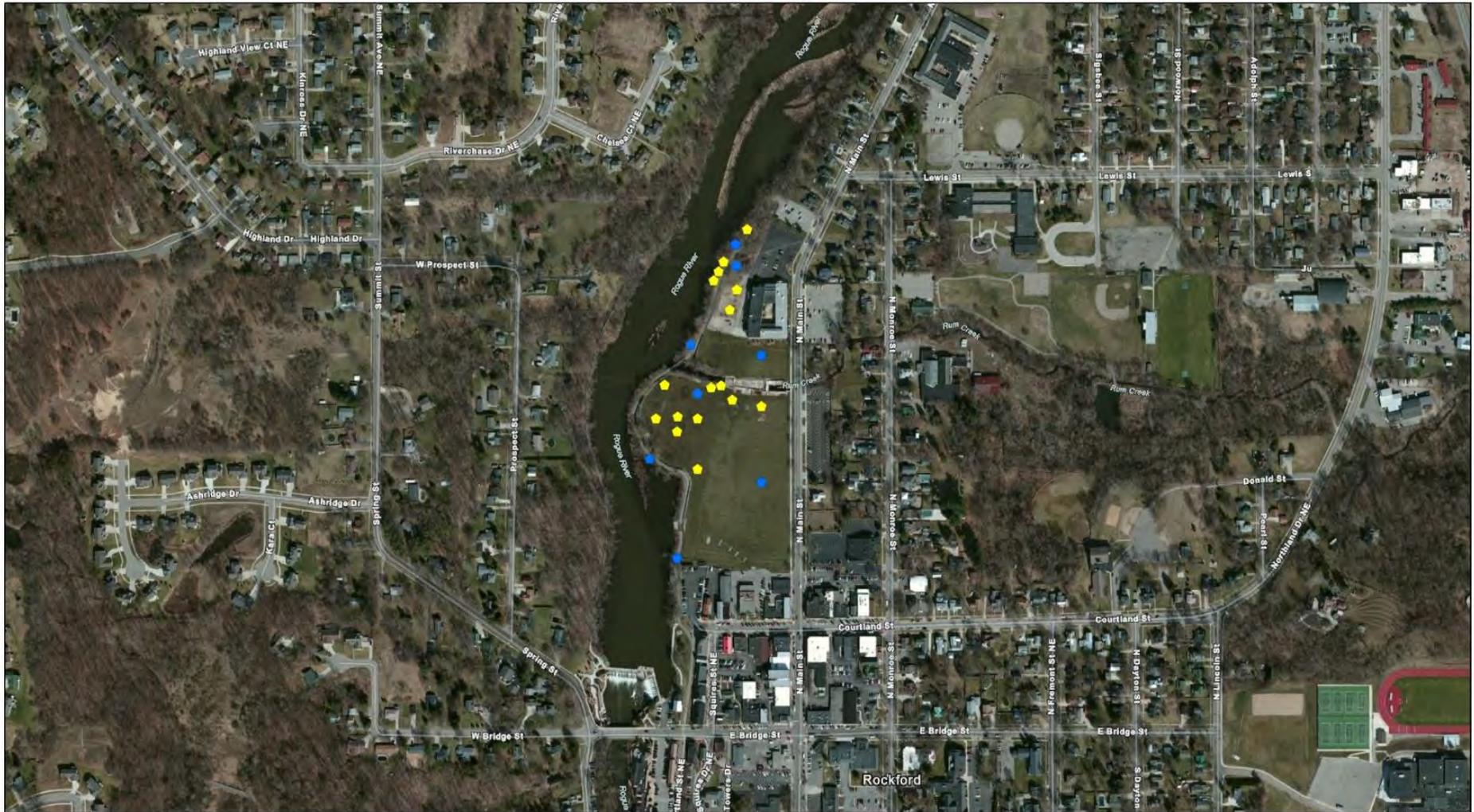
- ◆ TCLP Chromium ≥ 5 (EPA Haz)
- ◆ TCLP Lead ≥ 5 (EPA Haz)

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

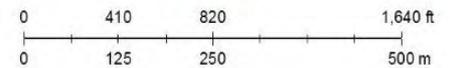
Tannery Soil RML Exceedances - Metals, SVOCs



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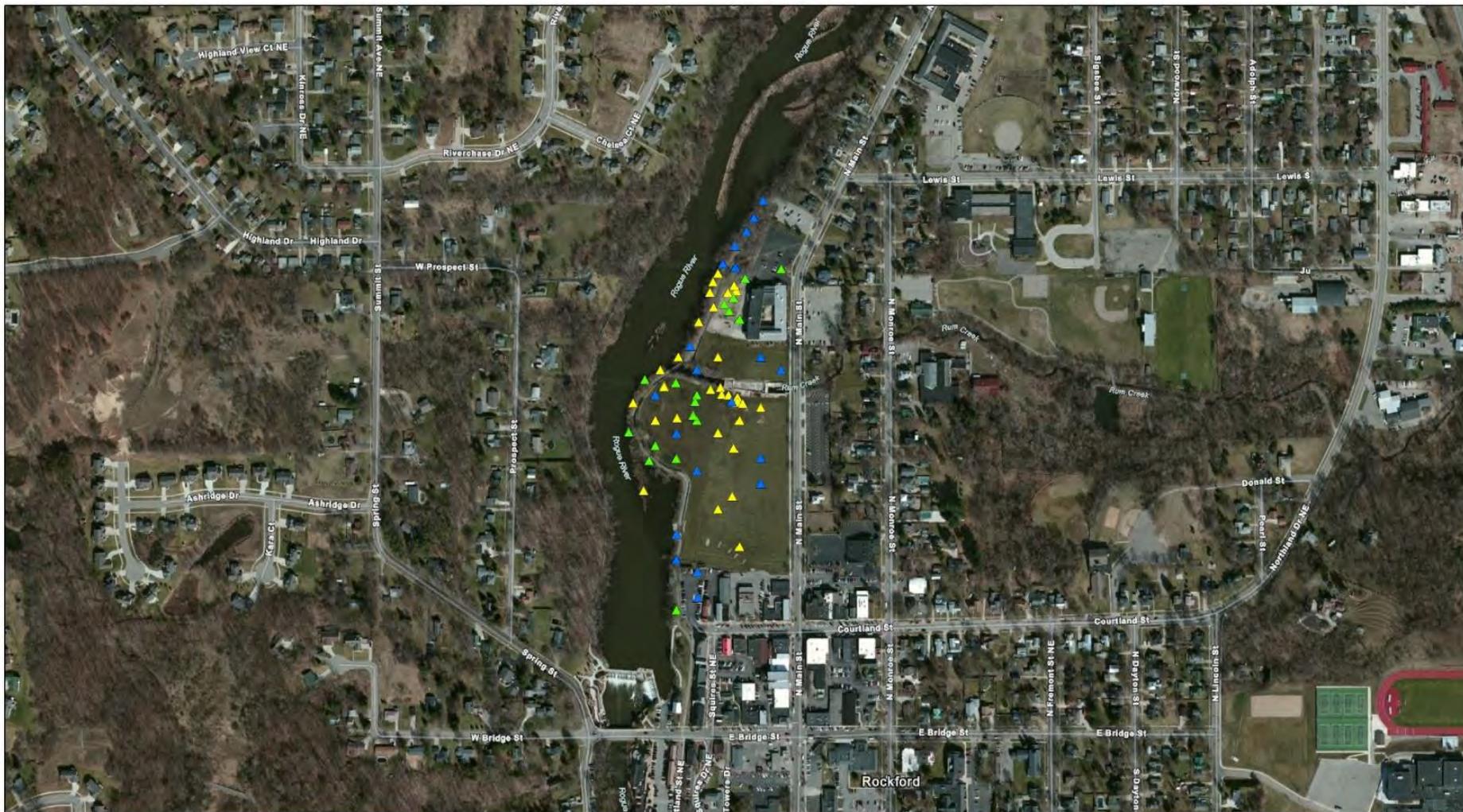
- Benzo(a)pyrene ≥ 11 (RMLs Res)
- Hex Chromium ≥ 30 (RMLs Res)
- Iron ≥ 55000 (RMLs Res)
- Lead ≥ 400 (RMLs Res)
- Thallium ≥ 2.3 (RMLs Res)
- Mercury ≥ 33 (RMLs Res)

1:6,104



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

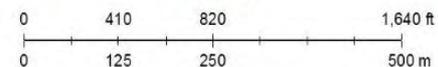
Tannery Soil Residential Direct Contact Exceedances - Metals, SVOCs, General Chemistry



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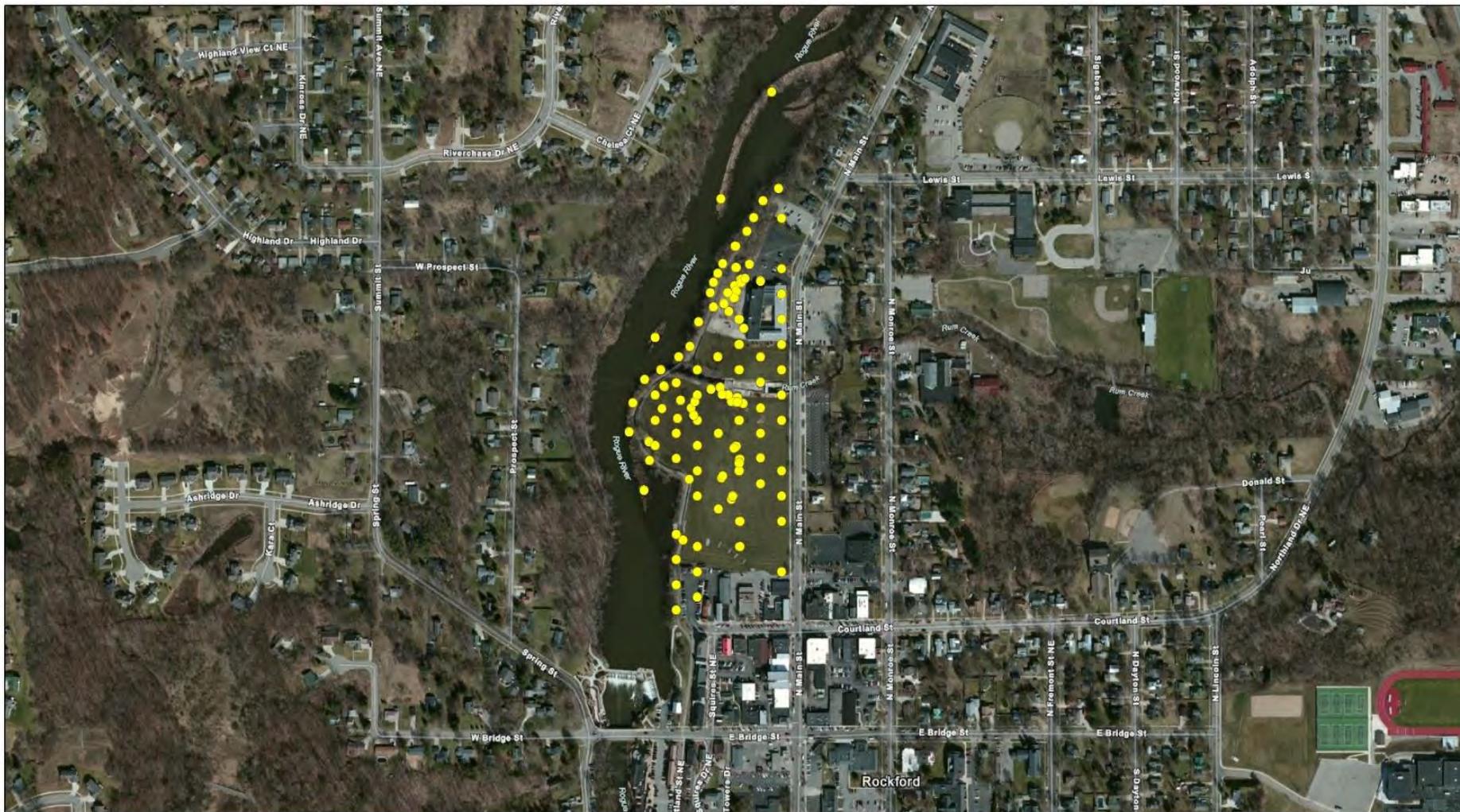
- ▲ Chloride (Soluble) ≥ 500 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Benzo(a)anthracene ≥ 20 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Benzo(a)pyrene ≥ 2 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Benzo(b)fluoranthene ≥ 20 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene ≥ 20 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Arsenic ≥ 7.6 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Lead ≥ 400 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Soil Mercury ≥ 160 (Res Direct)

1:6,104



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

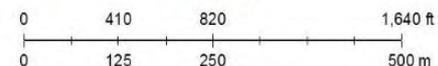
Tannery Soil GSI Exceedances - Metals



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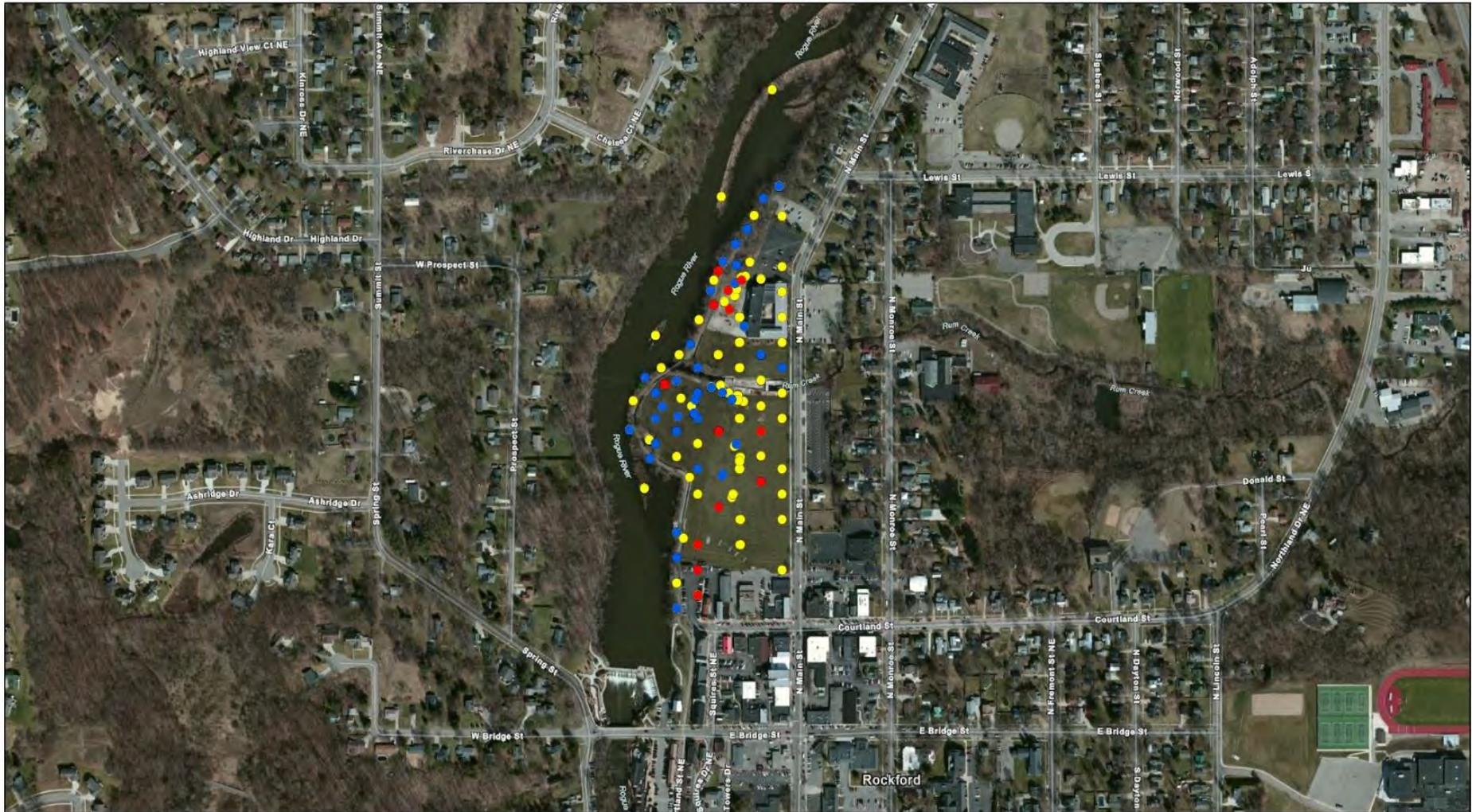
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ● Antimony ≥ 1.2 (GSI) | ● Cobalt ≥ 2 (GSI) | ● Silver ≥ 1 (GSI) |
| ● Arsenic ≥ 4.6 (GSI) | ● Copper ≥ 100 (GSI) | ● Thallium ≥ 1.4 (GSI) |
| ● Barium ≥ 660 (GSI) | ● Lead ≥ 2500 (GSI) | ● Zinc ≥ 230 (GSI) |
| ● Boron ≥ 80 (GSI) | ● Mercury ≥ 0.13 (GSI) | |
| ● Cadmium ≥ 3 (GSI) | ● Molybdenum ≥ 2.4 (GSI) | |
| ● Hex Chromium ≥ 3.3 (GSI) | ● Selenium ≥ 0.41 (GSI) | |

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

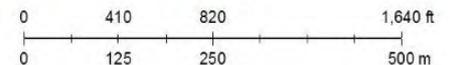
Tannery Soil GSI Exceedances - Metals, VOCs, SVOCs



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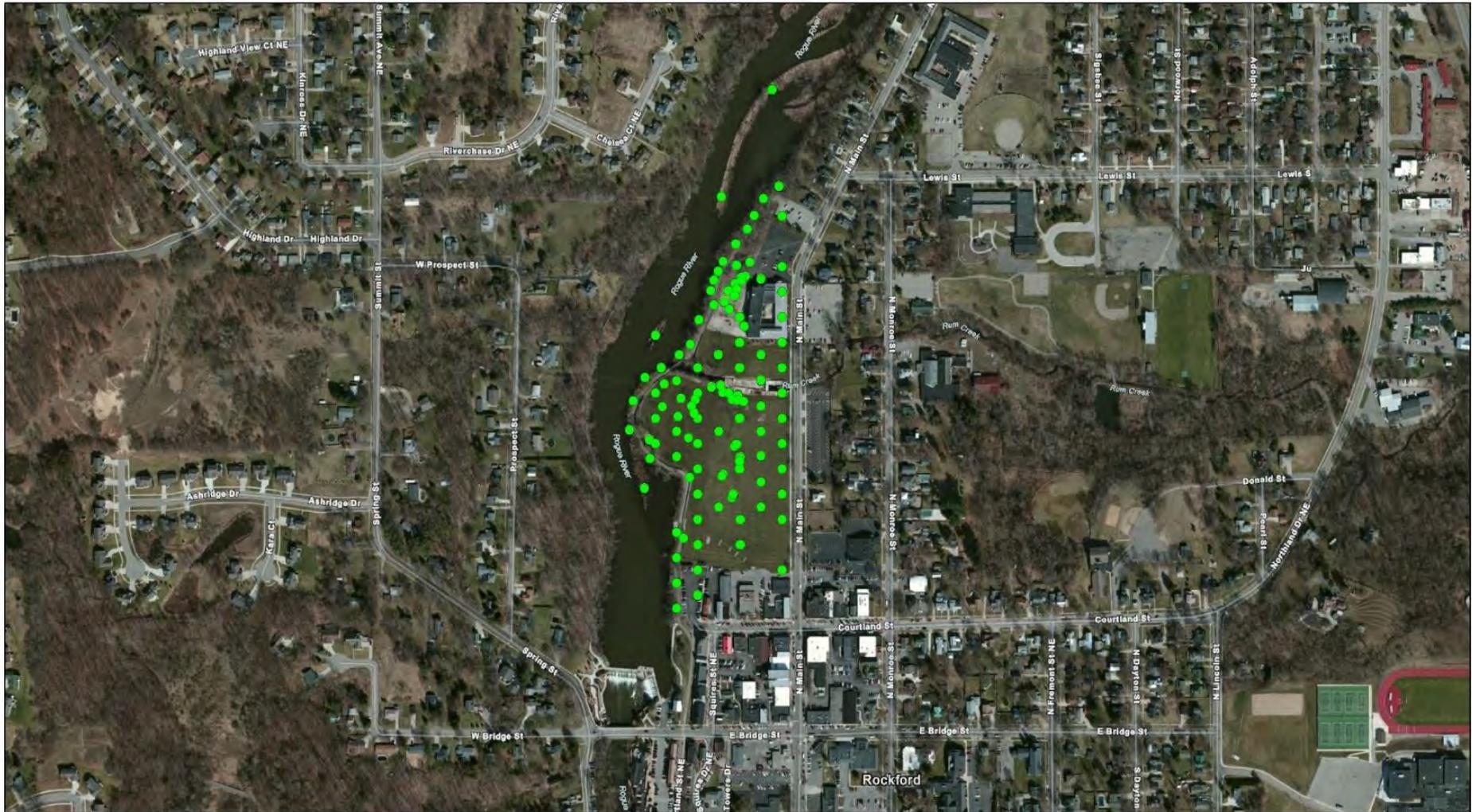
- | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ● 1,1,1 Trichloroethane ≥ 1.8 (GSI) | ● Tetrachloroethylene ≥ 0.22 (GSI) | ● Dibenzofuran ≥ 1.7 (GSI) | ● Barium ≥ 660 (GSI) | ● Mercury ≥ 0.13 (GSI) |
| ● 1,1,1,2 Tetrachloroethane ≥ 0.064 (GSI) | ● Trichloroethylene ≥ 0.58 (GSI) | ● Fluoranthene ≥ 5.5 (GSI) | ● Boron ≥ 80 (GSI) | ● Molybdenum ≥ 2.4 (GSI) |
| ● 1,1,2 Trichloroethane ≥ 0.24 (GSI) | ● Xylenes (total) ≥ 0.98 (GSI) | ● Fluorene ≥ 5.3 (GSI) | ● Cadmium ≥ 3 (GSI) | ● Selenium ≥ 0.41 (GSI) |
| ● 1,2 Dichloroethane ≥ 0.12 (GSI) | ● 2-Methylnaphthalene ≥ 4.2 (GSI) | ● Naphthalene ≥ 0.73 (GSI) | ● Hex Chromium ≥ 3.3 (GSI) | ● Silver ≥ 1 (GSI) |
| ● Benzene ≥ 0.24 (GSI) | ● Acenaphthene ≥ 8.7 (GSI) | ● Phenanthrene ≥ 2.1 (GSI) | ● Cobalt ≥ 2 (GSI) | ● Thallium ≥ 1.4 (GSI) |
| ● Bromomethane ≥ 0.1 (GSI) | ● bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether ≥ 0.1 (GSI) | ● Antimony ≥ 1.2 (GSI) | ● Copper ≥ 100 (GSI) | ● Zinc ≥ 230 (GSI) |
| ● Ethylbenzene ≥ 0.36 (GSI) | ● Carbazole ≥ 1.1 (GSI) | ● Arsenic ≥ 4.6 (GSI) | ● Lead ≥ 2500 (GSI) | |

1:6,104



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

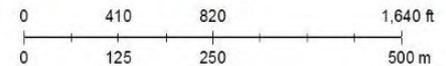
Tannery Soil GSI Exceedances - Metals, VOCs, SVOCs, General Chemistry



3/22/2019 11:53:25 AM

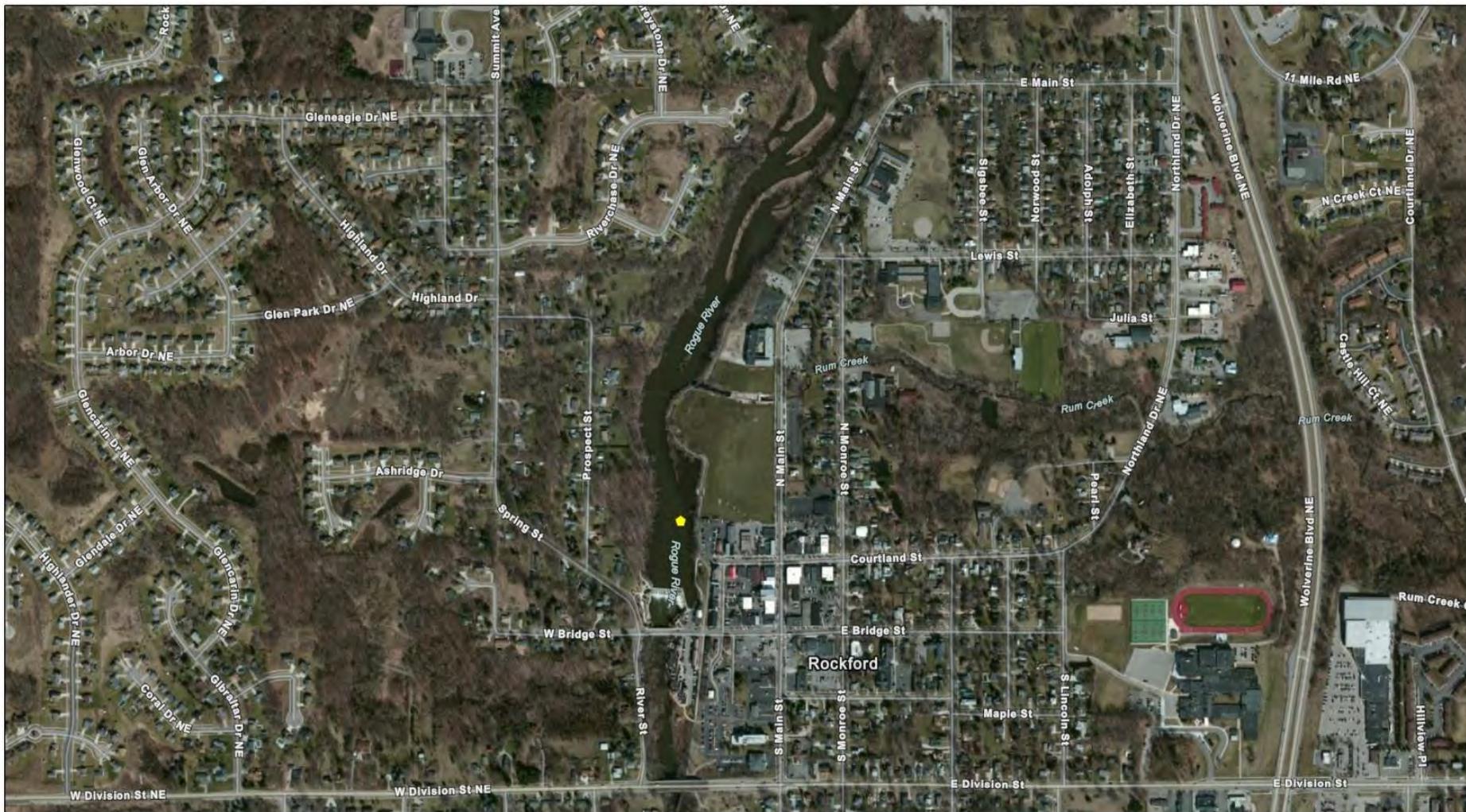
- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| ● Ammonia Unionized ≥ 0.58 (GSI) | ● Benzene ≥ 0.24 (GSI) | ● bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether ≥ 0.1 (GSI) | ● Arsenic ≥ 4.6 (GSI) | ● Mercury ≥ 0.13 (GSI) |
| ● Chloride (Soluble) ≥ 1000 (GSI) | ● Bromomethane ≥ 0.1 (GSI) | ● Carbazole ≥ 1.1 (GSI) | ● Barium ≥ 660 (GSI) | ● Molybdenum ≥ 2.4 (GSI) |
| ● Cyanide Total ≥ 0.1 (GSI) | ● Ethylbenzene ≥ 0.36 (GSI) | ● Dibenzofuran ≥ 1.7 (GSI) | ● Boron ≥ 80 (GSI) | ● Selenium ≥ 0.41 (GSI) |
| ● Phosphorous ≥ 20 (GSI) | ● Tetrachloroethylene ≥ 0.22 (GSI) | ● Fluoranthene ≥ 5.5 (GSI) | ● Cadmium ≥ 3 (GSI) | ● Silver ≥ 1 (GSI) |
| ● 1,1,1 Trichloroethane ≥ 1.8 (GSI) | ● Trichloroethylene ≥ 0.58 (GSI) | ● Fluorene ≥ 5.3 (GSI) | ● Hex Chromium ≥ 3.3 (GSI) | ● Thallium ≥ 1.4 (GSI) |
| ● 1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane ≥ 0.084 (GSI) | ● Xylenes (total) ≥ 0.98 (GSI) | ● Naphthalene ≥ 0.73 (GSI) | ● Cobalt ≥ 2 (GSI) | ● Zinc ≥ 230 (GSI) |
| ● 1,1,2 Trichloroethane ≥ 0.24 (GSI) | ● 2-Methylnaphthalene ≥ 4.2 (GSI) | ● Phenanthrene ≥ 2.1 (GSI) | ● Copper ≥ 100 (GSI) | |
| ● 1,2 Dichloroethane ≥ 0.12 (GSI) | ● Acenaphthene ≥ 8.7 (GSI) | ● Antimony ≥ 1.2 (GSI) | ● Lead ≥ 2500 (GSI) | |

1:6,104



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

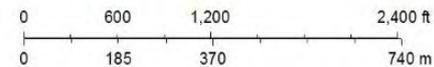
Tannery Sediment RML Exceedances - Metals



3/22/2019 12:24:11 PM

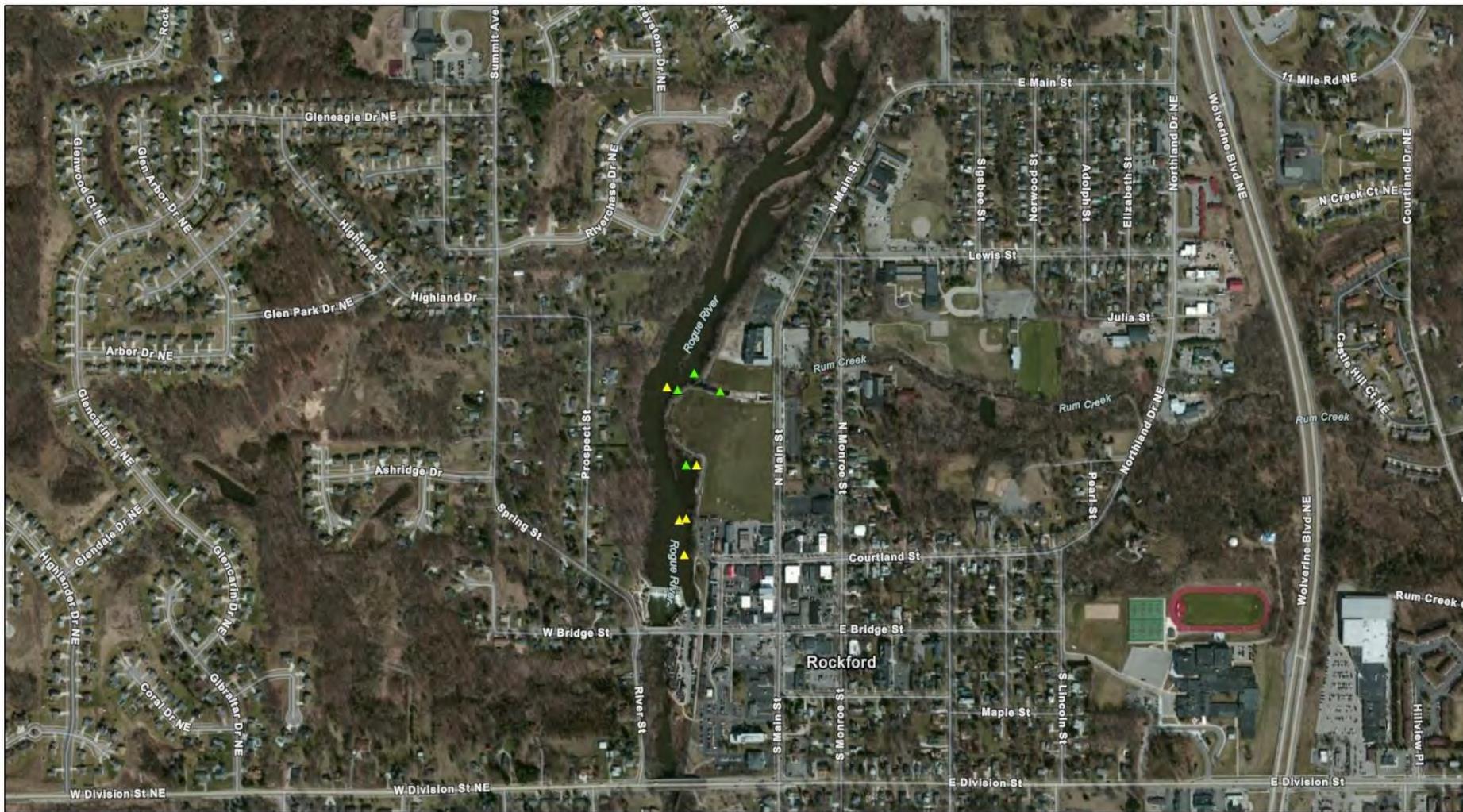
◆ Arsenic ≥ 68 (RMLs Res)

1:9,028



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

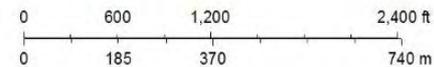
Tannery Sediment Residential Direct Contact Criteria Exceedances - Metals, General Chemistry



3/22/2019 12:11:50 PM

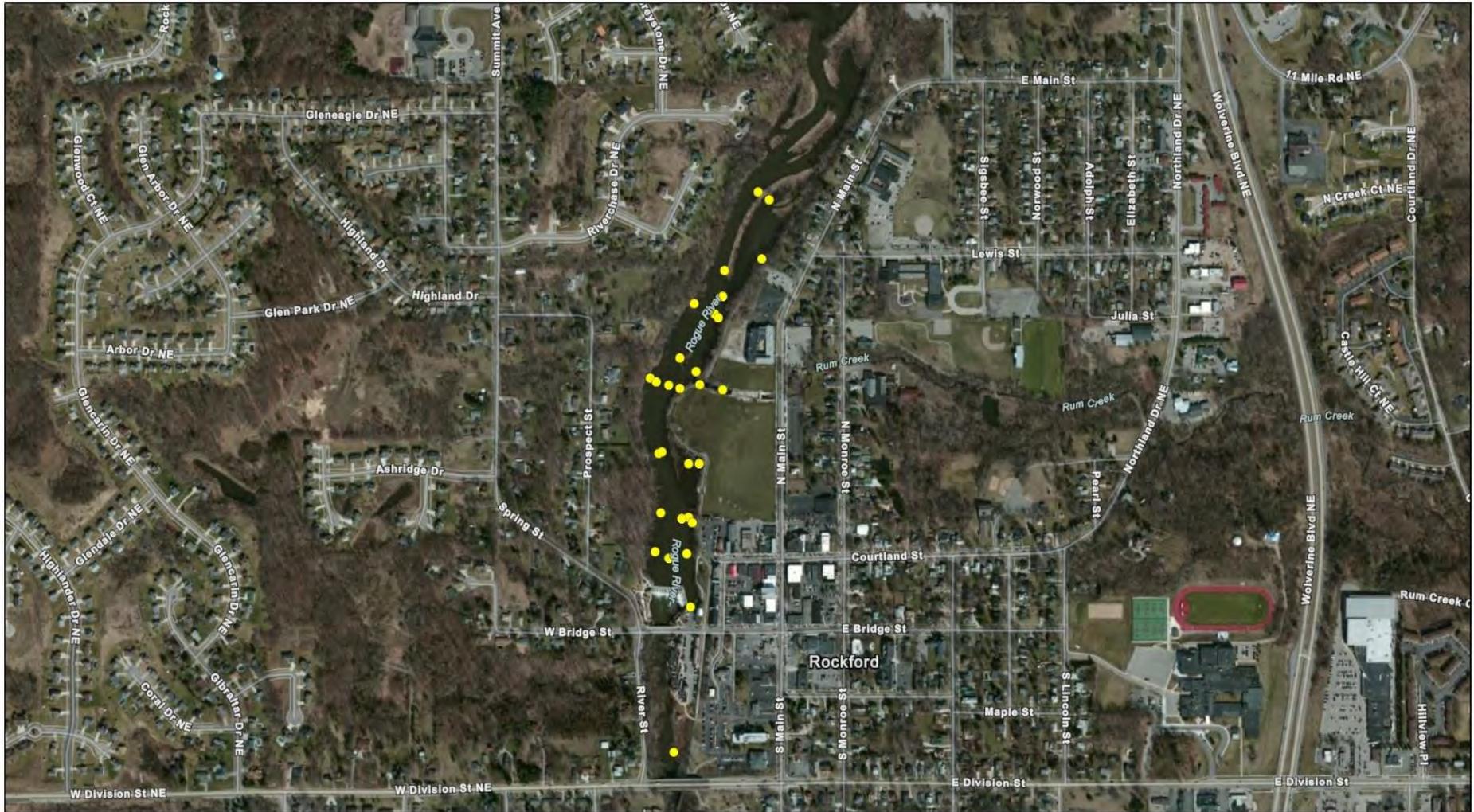
- ▲ Chloride (Soluble) ≥ 500 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Arsenic ≥ 7.6 (Res Direct)

1:9,028



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

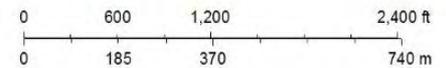
Tannery Sediment GSI Exceedances - Metals



3/22/2019 12:15:14 PM

- Arsenic ≥ 4.6 (GSI)
- Hex Chromium ≥ 3.3 (GSI)
- Cobalt ≥ 2 (GSI)
- Manganese ≥ 26 (GSI)
- Mercury $\geq .05$ (GSI)
- Selenium ≥ 0.4 (GSI)
- Silver ≥ 0.1 (GSI)
- Zinc ≥ 230 (GSI)

1:9,028



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

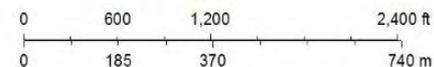
Tannery Sediment GSI Exceedances - Metals, SVOCs, VOCs



3/22/2019 12:19:40 PM

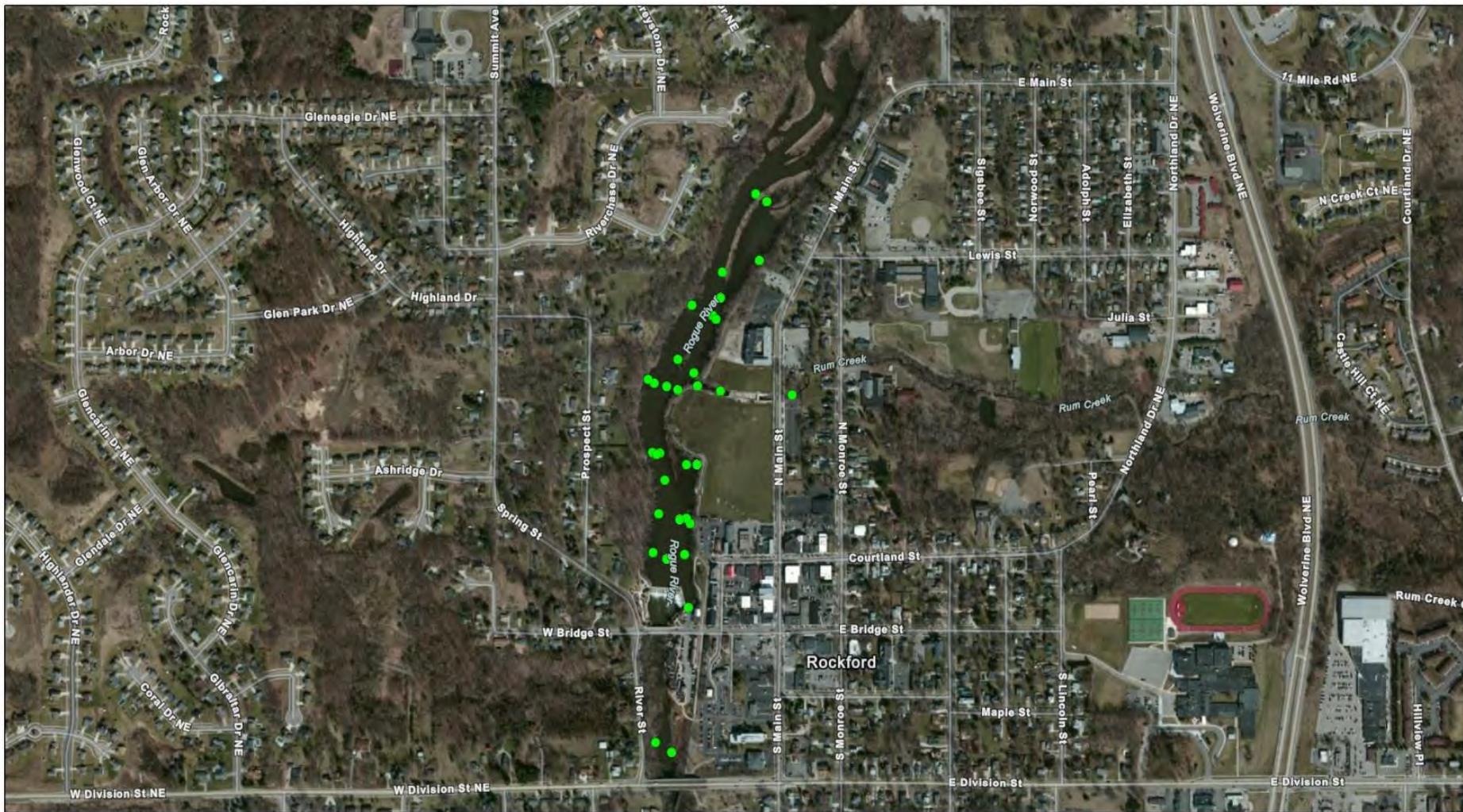
- Bromomethane ≥ 0.1 (GSI)
- Naphthalene ≥ 0.73 (GSI)
- Phenanthrene ≥ 2.1 (GSI)
- Arsenic ≥ 4.6 (GSI)
- Hex Chromium ≥ 3.3 (GSI)
- Cobalt ≥ 2 (GSI)
- Manganese ≥ 26 (GSI)
- Mercury $\geq .05$ (GSI)
- Selenium ≥ 0.4 (GSI)
- Silver ≥ 0.1 (GSI)
- Zinc ≥ 230 (GSI)

1:9,028



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

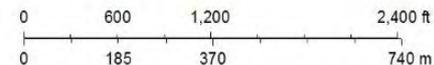
Tannery Sediment GSI Exceedances - Metals, SVOCs, VOCs, General Chemistry



3/22/2019 12:21:10 PM

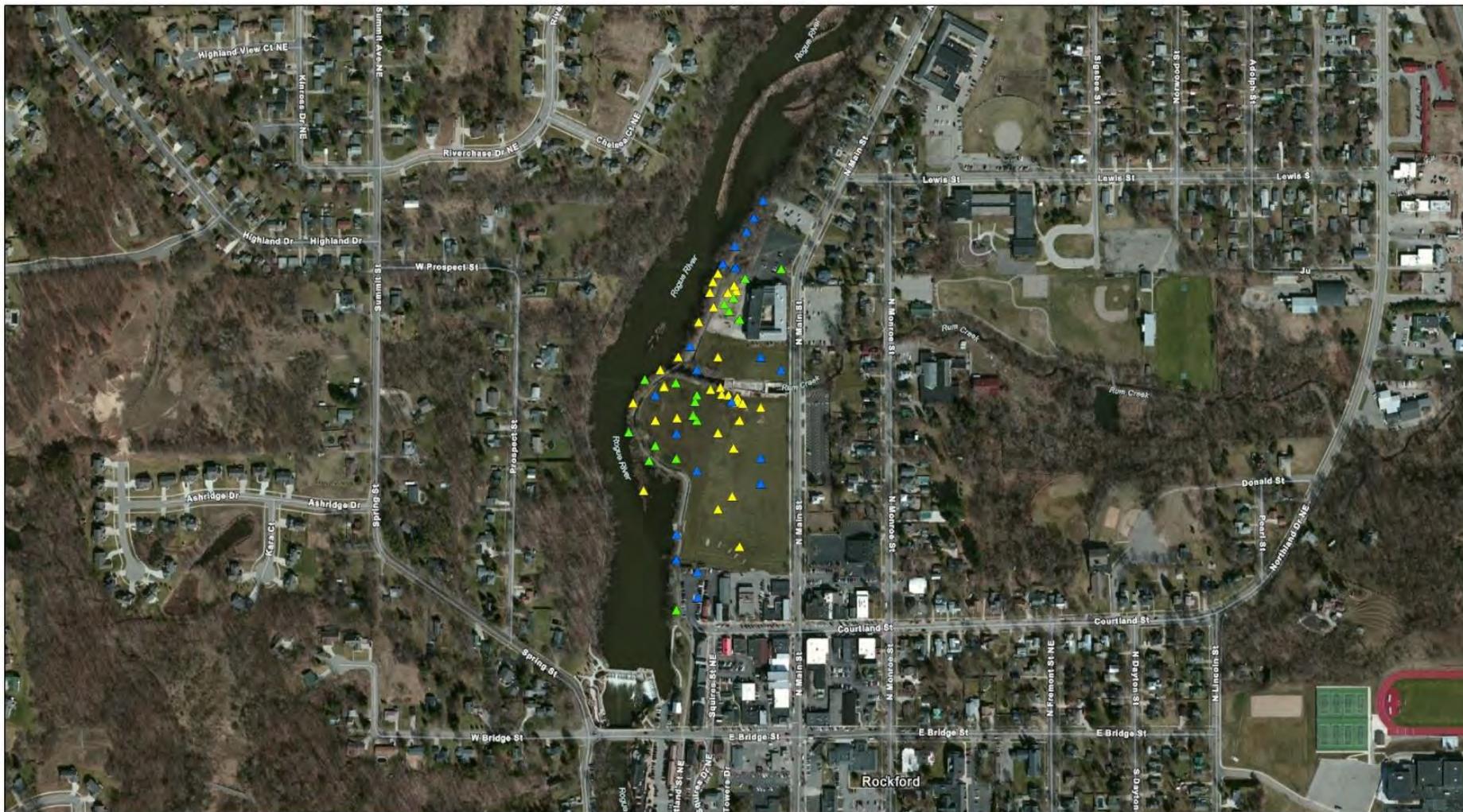
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ● Ammonia Unionized ≥ 0.58 (GSI) | ● Phenanthrene ≥ 2.1 (GSI) | ● Selenium ≥ 0.4 (GSI) |
| ● Chloride (Soluble) ≥ 1000 (GSI) | ● Arsenic ≥ 4.6 (GSI) | ● Silver ≥ 0.1 (GSI) |
| ● Cyanide Total ≥ 0.1 (GSI) | ● Hex Chromium ≥ 3.3 (GSI) | ● Zinc ≥ 230 (GSI) |
| ● Phosphorous ≥ 20 (GSI) | ● Cobalt ≥ 2 (GSI) | |
| ● Bromomethane ≥ 0.1 (GSI) | ● Manganese ≥ 26 (GSI) | |
| ● Napthalene ≥ 0.73 (GSI) | ● Mercury $\geq .05$ (GSI) | |

1:9,028



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

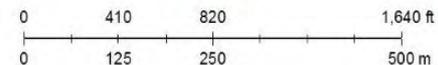
Tannery Soil Residential Direct Contact Exceedances - Metals, SVOCs, General Chemistry



3/22/2019 11:27:15 AM

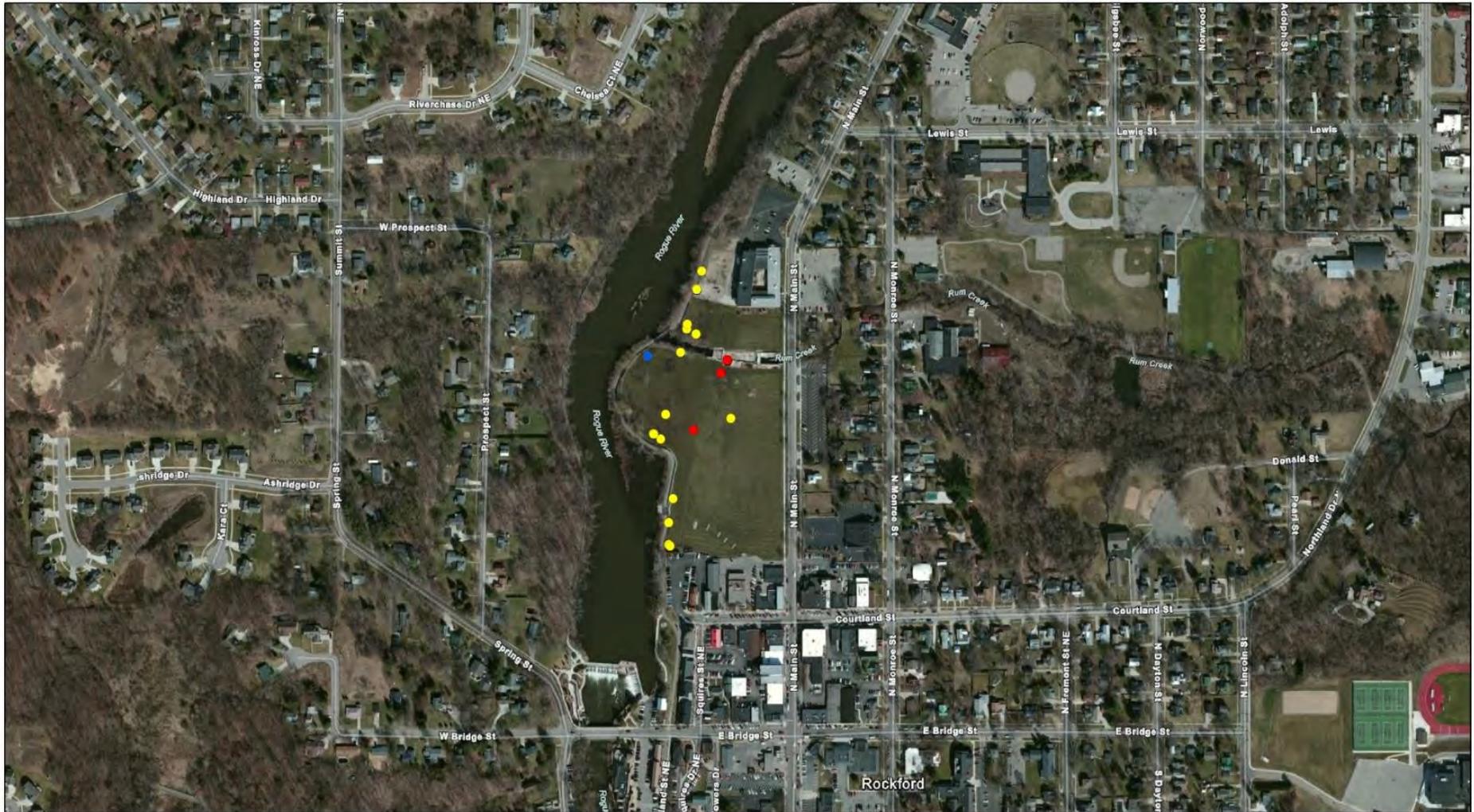
- ▲ Chloride (Soluble) ≥ 500 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Benzo(a)anthracene ≥ 20 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Benzo(a)pyrene ≥ 2 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Benzo(b)fluoranthene ≥ 20 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene ≥ 20 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Arsenic ≥ 7.6 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Lead ≥ 400 (Res Direct)
- ▲ Soil Mercury ≥ 160 (Res Direct)

1:6,104



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

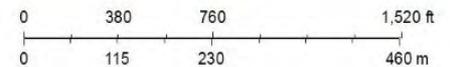
Tannery Groundwater GSI Exceedances - Metals, SVOCs, VOCs



3/22/2019 12:41:40 PM

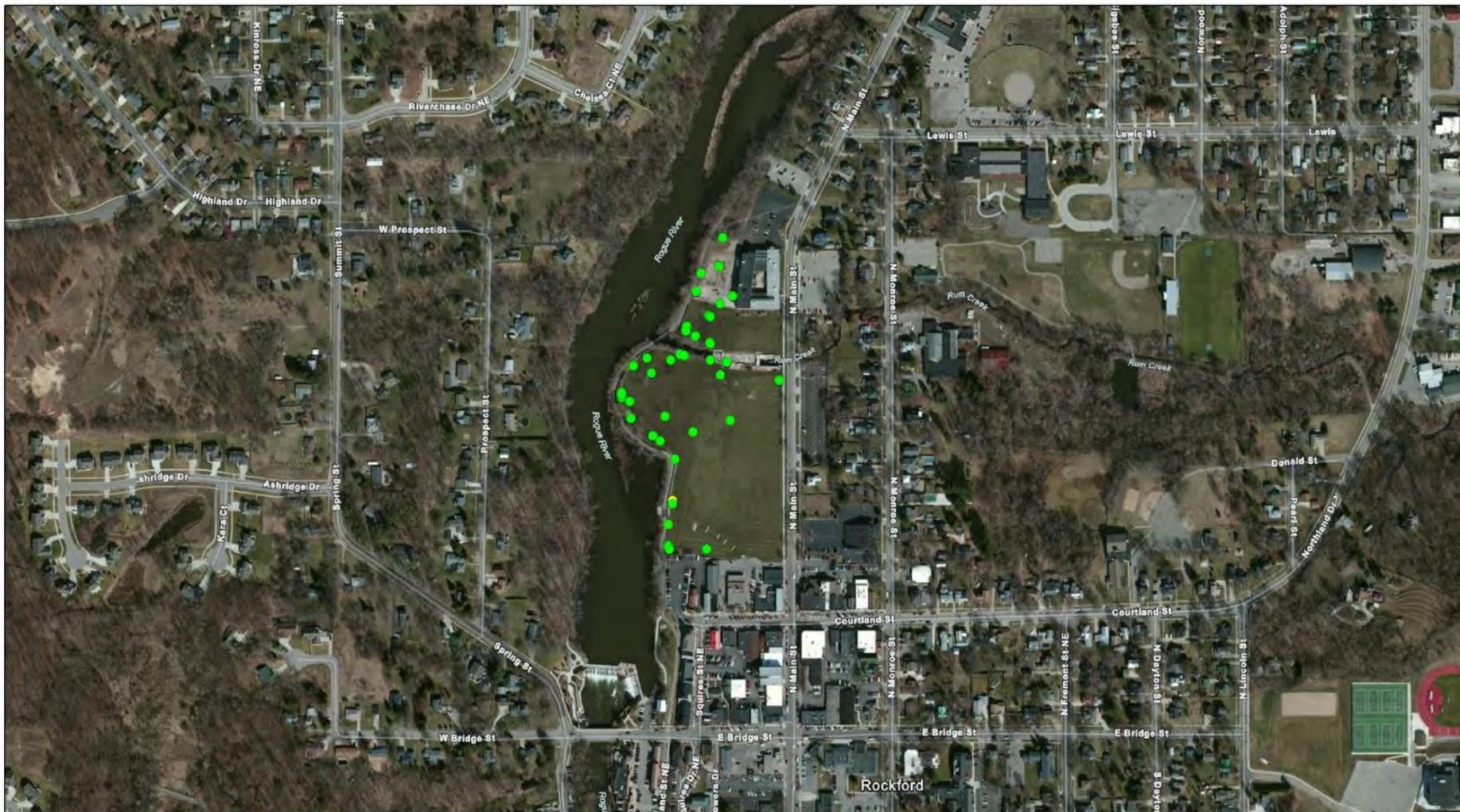
- Groundwater Vinyl Chloride ≥ 1.0 (GSI)
- Groundwater Phenanthrene ≥ 2 (GSI)
- Groundwater Antimony ≥ 2.0 (GSI)
- Groundwater Arsenic ≥ 10 (GSI)
- Groundwater Cadmium ≥ 2.5 (GSI)
- Groundwater Trivalent Chromium ≥ 120 (GSI)
- Groundwater Hexavalent Chromium ≥ 11 (GSI)
- Groundwater Copper ≥ 18 (GSI)
- Groundwater Manganese $\geq 1,300$ (GSI)
- Groundwater Mercury ≥ 0.0013 (GSI)
- Groundwater Vanadium ≥ 27 (GSI)
- Groundwater Zinc ≥ 230 (GSI)

1:5,652



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

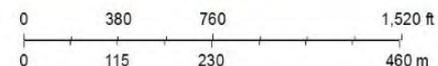
Tannery Groundwater GSI Exceedances - Metals, SVOCs, VOCs, General Chemistry



3/22/2019 12:42:57 PM

1:5,652

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ● Groundwater Acetic Acid $\geq 8,800$ (GSI) | ● Groundwater Antimony ≥ 2.0 (GSI) | ● Groundwater Manganese $\geq 1,300$ (GSI) |
| ● Groundwater Ammonia Unionized ≥ 29 (GSI) | ● Groundwater Arsenic ≥ 10 (GSI) | ● Groundwater Mercury ≥ 0.0013 (GSI) |
| ● Groundwater Chloride $\geq 50,000$ (GSI) | ● Groundwater Cadmium ≥ 2.5 (GSI) | ● Groundwater Vanadium ≥ 27 (GSI) |
| ● Groundwater Phosphorous ≥ 1000 (GSI) | ● Groundwater Trivalent Chromium ≥ 120 (GSI) | ● Groundwater Zinc ≥ 230 (GSI) |
| ● Groundwater Vinyl Chloride ≥ 1.0 (GSI) | ● Groundwater Hexavalent Chromium ≥ 11 (GSI) | |
| ● Groundwater Phenanthrene ≥ 2 (GSI) | ● Groundwater Copper ≥ 18 (GSI) | |



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Next Steps (DEQ & EPA)

- Continued PFAS Plume Definition and Assessment
- Filter Oversight and Sampling
- Interim Remedial Actions
 - Proposed by Wolverine
 - Feasibility Analysis
- Determine Areas of Concern
- Human Health Consultations
 - House Street & Tannery Site
- Ecological Risk Assessment
 - Tannery



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT UPDATE



2019

Current Day

2018

2017

Cleanup Action

Negotiate Next Steps

Data Assessment

Investigation

Negotiation/ Unilateral Legal Order

Discovery - Site Related Hazardous Substances

Winter, Fall, Summer, Spring, Winter, Fall, Summer, Spring, Winter, Fall

Community Advisory Group Development, Community Involvement Plan Draft, March Public Meeting

Community Interviews Conducted, Windstone neighborhood, Russell Ridge neighborhood, Wellington Ridge Neighborhood

Freska Lake, CCRR (Citizens group), Summit Breeze & others, Cottages on the Rogue, Wellington Ridge, Russell Ridge neighborhood (Dec+Jan), Cottages on the Rogue (Jan+Mar), Ramsdell neighborhood, Childsdale neighborhood, Rezen neighborhood

House St. townhall (Sept), Algoma Township neighborhood meeting, Wellington Ridge, Rogue River Bend Association, Thorn Edge and Russett Vista neighborhood, House St/North Kent area townhall (Nov)

Drinking Water Filter and Monitoring Oversight

DEQ Additional Drilling

130+ Water Wells Sampled in North Kent County, Foam and surface water samples collected along river. Fish study within Rogue, Thornapple, and Grand River watersheds

Established PFOA and PFOS cleanup number of 70 ppt for groundwater used as drinking water. Legal complaint filed against Wolverine. Plainfield Township seeks extension of municipal water (negotiations still ongoing).

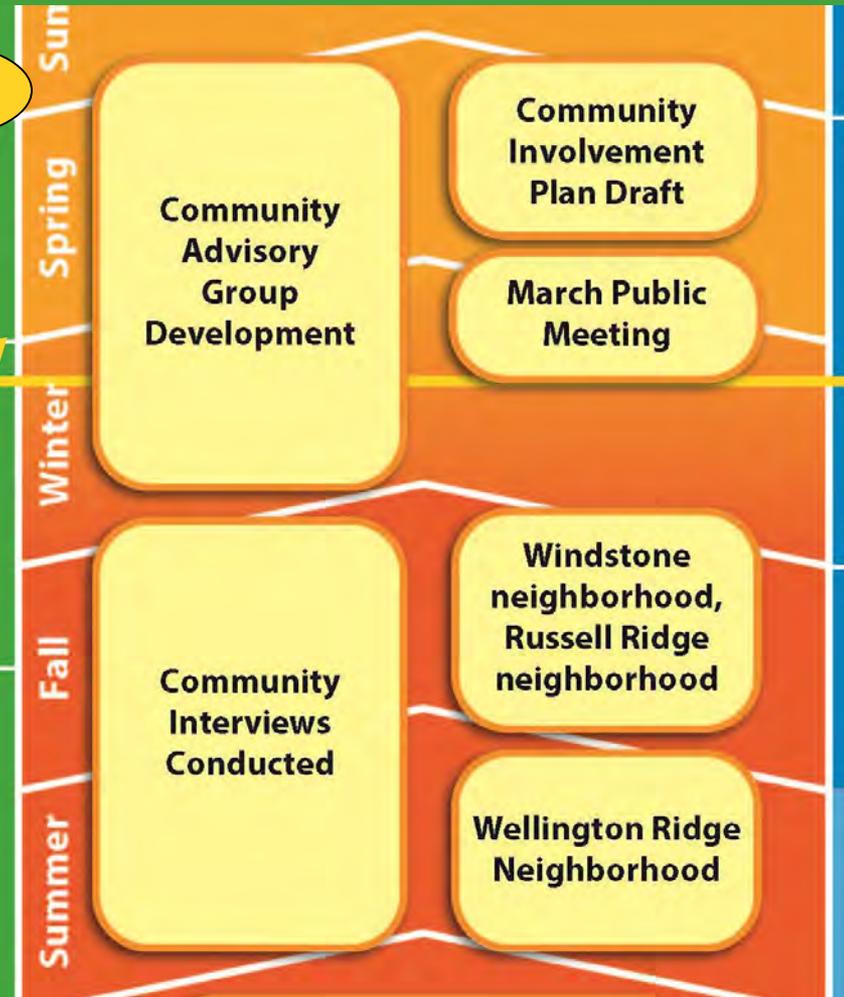
Community Engagement Activities

Engagement Activities

EPA, working with DEQ, conducting long-term engagement activities to best support community needs

- Community Involvement Plan
 - Interviews with community members
 - August – November
 - Approx. 50 people interviewed
 - Gauge interest in CAG
 - Draft expected to share this Spring
- Community Advisory Group (CAG)
 - Large interest
 - EPA providing resources for community members

today



DRAFT
available
SPRING 2019

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

2019

Investigation ❖ Cleanup ❖ Community Engagement ❖ Redevelopment

Wolverine World Wide Site 

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **INTRODUCTION**
 - EPA's Community Outreach Objectives
 - Community Engagement is Essential to the Success of Cleanups
- **THE SITE**
 - Site Location
 - Site History
- **COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS**
 - What We Heard
- **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS AND ACTIVITIES**
 - Specific Community Involvement Activities
 - Status of Community Involvement Efforts
- **THE COMMUNITY**
 - Community Profile
 - Demographics
- **APPENDICES**

What is a Community Advisory Group?



CAGs are informal organizations designed to communicate between:

- diverse interests in a community
- potentially responsible parties
- EPA and DEQ at a hazardous waste site.

What is a CAG?



CAGs are helpful to:

- Provide community concerns and viewpoints
- Provide important feedback to inform the decision-making process.

Basic CAG Facts



SIZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• generally 15 to 25 stakeholders
FUNCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• provide affected and interested parties in the community a voice and opportunity to participate in the Superfund process
FREQUENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• meet regularly over the course of the cleanup project, most CAGs meet monthly or bi-monthly.
AFFILIATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CAGs are independent community organizations, they are not formal "EPA" groups.
SUPPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EPA may provide administrative and facilitation support to help convene and manage the CAG
CAGs ADD TO EPA OUTREACH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CAGs do not replace the other EPA public information and outreach activities.

What does a CAG do?



Hold regular, typically monthly, meetings.



Review technical information about site cleanup and other environmental problems.



Meet with EPA and state to learn about the site and related issues.



Work with EPA and state to solve problems.



Provide recommendations and advice.



Create a strong connection to the community. Help to communicate issues to the broader community and ensure that public input reflects the full range of community interests and concerns.

Important Aspects of CAGs



MEMBERSHIP MUST BE BALANCED.

reflect all the interests
and viewpoints in a
community.

**ALL MEETINGS ARE
PUBLIC.** CAGs are
transparent and all
meetings are open to
the public.

**CAG MEMBERS
WORK AT IT.** CAG
members can spend 4
to 8 hours a month
learning about the site,
attending meetings,
and working on
crafting input.



Why a CAG?



IMPROVED ACCESS: People affected by Superfund sites have a right to know what the Agency is doing in their community and to have a say in the decision-making process.

STRONGER VOICE: An effective CAG is a very powerful way to give voice to the entire community.

DEEPER UNDERSTANDING: CAGs bring people together and promote understanding of a range of perspectives.

BETTER INPUT: CAGs provide EPA in-depth community understanding and input and

COMMON GROUND: CAGs help identify where the community holds common concerns and builds consensus community recommendations.

Near-term Activities



Spring

- CAG informational meeting(s)
- CAG starts organizing

Summer

- CAG starts meeting
- Open to the public

Fall

- CAG continues meeting and provide information

5 Minute Break

**Followed by
Questions & Answers**



EPA & DEQ

Town Hall Meeting Wolverine Update

Thank You!

For more information on MDEQ's Wolverine House Street investigation visit the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART) website at www.michigan.gov/belmont.

Additional information on USEPA's investigation can be found at: www.epa.gov/mi/wolverine-world-wide-tannery

