

MICHIGAN DEQ NEWS

Photo: MDOT-Photography Unit

MISSION STATEMENT

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality promotes wise management of Michigan's air, land, and water resources to support a sustainable environment, healthy communities, and vibrant economy.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Leaders in environmental stewardship | Partners in economic development | Providers of excellent customer service

A new year brings about change and new possibilities. As 2019 begins, I'm deeply grateful for the chance to be leading the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). I'm excited and humbled to be working with this department as we face new challenges and new opportunities.

My background is a 20-year career in both the private and public sector centered on the water, food, and energy nexus. During that time, I learned that people make the difference. As director of the DEQ, I'm committed to always being honest and leading with integrity.

Our department, moving forward, will embrace innovation and remain open to new ideas. My leadership approach is rooted in being collaborative and communicative with all entities, from staff to stakeholders to the Legislature to Michigan

residents. While we anticipate constructive changes, the DEQ will remain committed to protecting public health and Michigan's environment.

Michigan is known for our picturesque landscapes, iconic lakes, and unique natural resources. These features put our state at the forefront for environmental initiatives and allow us to create a better future for Michigan and its citizens.



Liesl Eichler Clark
Director

Lead and Copper Rule Implementation Update

The purpose of the Rule is to protect public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water. Lead and copper enters drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials. All community water supplies and nontransient noncommunity water supplies are subject to the new requirements.

A revision was recently completed of the Lead and Copper Rule (Rule) of Michigan's Safe Drinking Water Act and the final Rules were filed with the Office of the Great Seal on June 14, 2018, taking immediate effect. The Rule modifications were based on recommendations from the Flint Water Interagency Coordinating Council, other advocacy groups, comments from an active stakeholder group, and comments provided during the public comment period.

The new Rule focuses on identifying and eliminating lead service lines and other lead components from public water supply distribution systems to protect the public from lead exposure. All public water supplies are required to complete an inventory of their distribution system materials and submit it to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). A preliminary inventory based on a thorough assessment of existing sources of information is due by January 1, 2020. A final inventory, including the methodology used to verify its accuracy is required by January 1, 2025, with a comprehensive update due every five years thereafter. These inventories must include service line materials on private property, and property owners must be informed of the presence of lead service lines. Additional transparency provisions of the Rule will help educate water supply customers about the presence of lead service lines in their community and how they can minimize their impact.

Since the updated inventories will provide additional information about the location of lead service lines, and because the selection criteria for these locations has been slightly modified, water supplies are required to review and update their sampling pools and submit them to the DEQ by January 1, 2020. This will ensure that lead and copper compliance samples are being collected at locations that will most accurately characterize potential exposure.

The Rule previously required replacement of lead service lines at a rate of seven percent per year, only when a water supply continued to exceed the lead action level after installing corrosion control treatment. While this requirement remains in effect, lead service line replacement requirements have been expanded. Beginning in 2021, water supplies with lead service lines, regardless of lead action level values, must replace all lead service lines at an average rate of five percent per year with full replacement not to exceed 20 years, or in accordance with an alternate schedule incorporated into an approved asset management plan.

The lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) remains in effect through December 31, 2024, at which time it will be lowered to 12 ppb.



Lead service line replacement in progress

Partial lead service line replacement is no longer allowed, except in the case of an emergency repair. The full lead service line, on both public and private property, as well as galvanized steel service lines that are or were connected to lead, must be replaced by the water supply regardless of ownership. This provision is in response to research indicating that the disturbance involved in replacing a portion of a lead service line can cause higher lead levels in drinking water than leaving the full lead service line in place.

The new Rule also includes a reduction of the lead action level. This is the level, if exceeded by the 90th percentile of all lead compliance monitoring results, that triggers action by the water supply to address lead levels in the drinking water. The lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) remains in effect through December 31, 2024, at which time it will be lowered to 12 ppb.

Monitoring provisions have been modified to ensure sampling results accurately represent potential risk. Systematic flushing of a sampling site and aerator removal or cleaning immediately before compliance sampling is prohibited, and wide-mouth bottles must be used. The highest lead result and the highest copper result from each sampling location will be used to calculate the 90th percentile values. And, at sites served by lead service lines, the fifth liter drawn from the tap will be analyzed in addition to the first liter. This fifth liter will more accurately represent water that has been in contact with the lead service lines during the minimum six-hour stagnation period.

It is likely that the new Rule provisions regarding updated sampling pools and more stringent sampling requirements will result in an uptick in the number of action level exceedances triggered. It is important to note that this increase will be attributable to the additional safeguards that have been put into place by the new Rule, and not to any actual increase in lead or copper levels in Michigan's drinking water supply.

By obtaining an accurate inventory of lead service lines and utilizing methods to more precisely target their impact on public health, Michigan is making strides toward eliminating the threat of lead in drinking water.

Lead and copper requirements are complex, and the DEQ is developing templates, training, and guidance to help water supplies comply with the new requirements.

Lead and copper requirements are complex, and the DEQ is developing templates, training and guidance to help water supplies comply with the new requirements. The DEQ is also actively working with supplies to address questions and concerns regarding the rule implementation, including the ban on partial lead service line replacements and funding mechanisms for infrastructure improvements. DEQ is developing best practice documents concerning these issues. Additionally, the University of Michigan has received a Mott Foundation grant to help with the implementation of the new Rule.

Webinars outlining the changes were held during the fall of 2018, and additional in-person training and webinars are being planned for early 2019 throughout the state to ensure that water supplies have the information they need to comply with

the new Rule. More information about these trainings can be found at www.michigan.gov/deqevents.

In August 2018, the DEQ provided \$9.5 million in grants to 18 communities to update materials, inventories and asset management plans and for development of full lead service line replacement projects. The department intends to evaluate the projects conducted by the grantees for the pilot to determine future recommendations for community lead service lines replacement. ♦

DEQ SPOTLIGHT: RADON RISKS AND RESOURCES

Did you know that one in four Michigan homes has a radon problem? Some counties are known to have higher radon levels than others. Check out your county's radon levels at www.michigan.gov/radon to better understand the risk in your community.

Why is this important? It's important because radon exposure is the second leading cause of lung cancer, second only to smoking. Nationally, radon is estimated to cause 21,000 deaths each year.

To help residents reduce their radon exposure risk, the DEQ has created a host of new resources. During January, National Radon Awareness month, the DEQ is broadcasting new TV and radio ads that drive people to the DEQ website where a variety of resources are available, including a new video. The video depicts a father who thought he picked a safe environment to raise his family. He soon learns

after moving about radon and its risks. He responds by purchasing a radon test kit only to find his home has high radon levels. He solves the problem by installing a radon mitigation system.

Test, fix, and save a life by sharing these resources, helping your community, friends, and family thrive.



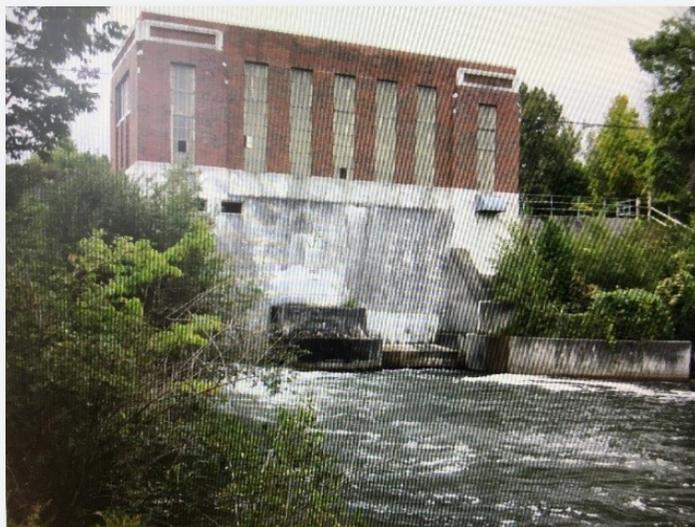


Northern Region

SABIN DAM REMOVAL, BOARDMAN RIVER

On January 8, 2018, the Department of Environmental Quality, Water Resources Division, issued a permit authorizing the removal of the Sabin Dam, located on the Boardman River near Traverse City, and restoration of the Boardman River channel through the former impoundment area. The removal of the Sabin Dam is now mostly complete, opening the way to a restored fish passage and an aquatic connection to Grand Traverse Bay, along with restored wetlands and the establishment of native plants. The Boardman River is returning to a natural, free-flowing cold water stream.

Plans for the removal of the Sabin Dam started in 2005, when Traverse City Light and Power determined it was not economically feasible to produce hydropower at the Sabin, Boardman, and Brown Bridge dams. The dam owners – the City of Traverse City and the Grand Traverse County – organized the Boardman River Dams Committee to gather community feedback and encourage community involvement. The committee also prepared an engineering and feasibility study to assess the environmental, economic and social benefits and detriments of retaining, modifying, and removing the Boardman River dams.



Sabin Dam powerhouse before dam removal

The removal of the Sabin Dam is now mostly complete, opening the way to a restored fish passage and an aquatic connection to Grand Traverse Bay.

After thorough review and discussion, the dam owners decided to remove the Sabin, Boardman, and Brown Bridge dams and modify the Union Street dam. The decision to remove the dams was based mainly on economics. However, the hazards of the aging infrastructure and the continued adverse effects the dams have on the Boardman River's water quality, fishery, and local wildlife were also considerations.

Brown Bridge Dam was removed in 2012 and Boardman Dam in 2017. Restoration of the river upstream and downstream of the dams is ongoing. When complete, the project will reconnect 160 miles of high-quality river habitat, restore more than 250 acres of wetlands and create nearly 60 acres of upland habitat thereby increasing recreation and tourism in the area.

The dam removal and river restoration project is a partnership among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians under the authority of the Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration program. Many partners support the Boardman Dam removal, including the Conservation Resource Alliance and the Grand Traverse Conservation District. Federal funding comes from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. ♦



View downriver after dam removal

TORCH LAKE ABANDONED MINING WASTES PROJECT

In 2013, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Remedial Branch redefined the upland portions of their “Torch Lake” Superfund site as including only the top six inches of stamp sand and slag, leaving all of the other industrial wastes disposed of along the shoreline of Torch Lake during the Copper Country mining era unaddressed by the Superfund project. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Remediation and Redevelopment Division (RRD) began addressing the remaining potential risks in the Fall 2013 as the “Abandoned Mining Wastes” (AMW) project. This stage of work covers six miles of previously heavily industrialized shoreline and will entail a multi-year investigation and response efforts.

Due to the complex nature and very large area of the AMW site (spanning several townships, villages, and cities in Houghton County along the Portage Canal, Lake Superior, Slaughterhouse Creek, and Torch Lake) RRD has subdivided the site into geographic areas based on past use and known issues. These geographic subsets of the entire site have been initially prioritized. Investigations and cleanup actions will be conducted in general priority order, as funding allows, to address all hazardous substances in all environmental media. These seven areas in priority order are known as: Calumet & Hecla Lake Linden, C&H Tamarack City, Quincy Mining Company-Mason, Quincy Mining Company-Portage, Centennial Mine, Michigan Smelter, and Freda/Redridge.

The RRD has broadly distributed annual newsletters and has held annual Open Houses to inform the public about work accomplished, planned activities, and to answer questions. For more information on the project, please visit the RRD website at www.michigan.gov/deq.



ACBM remaining around the former Mineral Building

The DEQ has enjoyed a highly productive partnership with EPA’s Removal Branch on this project. The RRD Upper Peninsula district and the EPA’s Removal Branch have addressed a lot of PCB contamination, removed dozens of abandoned containers holding hazardous substances, and have addressed widespread asbestos contamination. This has been accomplished with state funds, federal funds, and private parties.

For example, 20,000 square feet of asbestos-containing roofing material had deteriorated on the Mineral Building in Hubbell. Pieces of that roofing material blew off the building and into the M-26 right of way. In 2016, RRD removed over 14 tons of asbestos-containing roofing material from the surrounding area, informed affected property owners of conditions, and requested the Mineral Building property owner to perform routine regular inspections and removals of asbestos-containing roofing material as it blew from the building. Even though RRD had no legal authority on which to rely, RRD and EPA Removal Branch continued their frequent and regular requests for action from the property owner. After two years, the property owner began removal of all of the asbestos roofing material. That work is now complete.

Work continues for the assessment and potential removal activities associated with the Lake Linden Recreation Area sediments and C&H Mineral Building waste piles and asbestos. The AMW project continues moving to new areas. RRD is seeking the EPA Great Lakes National Program Office’s assistance addressing 750 drums suspected of containing PCB wastes on the bottom of Torch Lake and the associated contaminated sediments. ◆



Shoreline drum removal



Central and Bay Region

VAN ETTEN LAKE DRONE STUDY

Following the creation of standards and procedures to protect public safety and address privacy concerns, The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recently expanded the use of drone technologies to assist in Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) responses and other environmental investigations throughout the state. PFAS compounds are a group of emerging and potentially harmful contaminants used in thousands of applications globally including firefighting foam, food packaging, and many other consumer products. These compounds also are used by industries such as tanneries, metal platers, and clothing manufacturers. The discovery of PFAS contamination is a nationally growing trend across the United States.

In September, DEQ flew a drone over Lake Margrethe to locate springs that could be carrying PFAS contamination from past firefighting activities at the Camp Grayling military base. This was believed to be the first time any state or federal agency used a drone in a PFAS investigation.

Based on the experience at Lake Margrethe, a DJI 210 drone was flown along the Van Etten Lake shoreline in November of this year to look for groundwater seeps and to determine the best location and height for the installation of a wireless all-weather camera system designed to detect foam created by PFAS discharges into the lake from the former Wurtsmith Air Force base. As the area flown by the drone is located at the end of an active runway, staff had to coordinate the flight with the Oscoda Airport Authority.

A regular and infrared camera was used to film the shoreline. This footage is currently being reviewed to determine where seeps may be located. Once seeps are found, these areas will be sampled for potential discharges of pollutants. Now that lake levels are lower, DEQ will re-fly the lake in hopes of getting a better perspective on potential seeps.

From the initial flight, it was determined that the wireless all-weather camera system needed to be located at least 20 feet above ground to have an effective view of the lakeshore. If the camera system detects the foam, DEQ staff will evaluate the footage to determine if it can successfully be collected by on-call contractors utilizing vacuum equipped trucks as part of an ongoing Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (MPART) pilot program to collect PFAS containing foam on water bodies. Currently, DEQ is looking to hire local residents that are HAZMAT trained to improve response time for smaller foam incidents.



DEQ employee operating a drone



Drone operation in progress

MPART is overseeing the state's \$23 million effort to locate PFAS contamination, identify sources, and oversee remediation activities aimed at protecting the state's water resources and mitigating risks to the public. For more information, visit the MPART website at www.michigan.gov/PFASresponse. ♦

NEW CLEAN AIR ACT TITLE V FACILITY IN GRATIOT COUNTY

Ithaca will soon be home to ZFS Ithaca, LLC, Michigan's second soybean processing and soybean oil extraction facility, and Gratiot County's only facility subject to Title V of the Clean Air Act. The first plant, Zeeland Farm Services, located in Zeeland, has been in operation for over 20 years.

ZFS Ithaca, LLC, an affiliate of Zeeland Farm Services, received an Air Quality Division (AQD) Permit to Install (PTI) on June 1, 2018, and is currently under construction on 435 acres of property located less than one quarter mile east of US-127 in Ithaca, Gratiot County, on the site of the former, partially-developed, Liberty Renewable Fuels ethanol plant. The soybean processing and oil extraction facility will receive and process soybeans into a form that can be efficiently utilized by the soybean oil extraction system to produce soybean oil. The soybean processing plant (Phase I) is expected to be complete and operating by the Spring of 2019. The soybean extraction plant (Phase II) is expected to be complete and working by the Fall of 2019. Once fully operational, ZFS Ithaca expects to employ 75 full-time workers to run the facility.

The AQD PTI incorporates all state and federal regulations necessary to ensure that all criteria and hazardous air pollutants are managed in a way to meet state and federal air pollutant limits, best management practices, and air emission mitigation strategies. Furthermore, under Title V of the Clean Air Act Renewable Operating Permit (ROP) program, ZFS Ithaca will be required to submit a ROP application 12 months from commencing trial operations.



Soybean oil extraction facility. Credit: Detailed Aerial Solutions

Once the facility has commenced trial operations, the AQD Lansing District Office will periodically conduct inspections to ensure ZFS Ithaca is meeting requirements of their permit and complying with the Clean Air Act. In the future, ZFS Ithaca will also submit semi-annual and annual compliance reports as well as report their annual air emissions to Michigan's Air Emissions Reporting System. ♦



Aerial view of ZFS Ithaca, LLC. Credit: Detailed Aerial Solutions



West Region

DEQ FIELD WORK CONTINUES IN THE WINTER

With winter conditions upon us, construction activities have slowed across Michigan. Those thinking of completing a water-related construction in 2019 may be tempted to put off thinking about the project until weather conditions improve. This type of thinking might delay projects, however. Winter is a good time to contact a Department of Environmental Quality district office, to discuss such a project with the Water Resources Division (WRD) staff. With a reduction in construction activity, WRD staff typically have more time to discuss projects in the district office or even onsite. With relatively mild winter conditions possible, at least in southern Michigan, there is a good chance staff will be able to evaluate site conditions, even from December through April. If there is too much snow cover, due to a recent storm, waiting a week or two can result in less snow cover, and the ability to conduct the site inspection.

To arrange one of these meetings we suggest using the pre-application meeting process the WRD has available. A meeting can occur in a district office, or onsite. Typically, onsite meetings are preferred if site and weather conditions allow. Another simple option is for a property owner to submit a permit application for the proposed activity. An application must include the following: completed permit application form, location map, plan-view and cross-section drawings, and appropriate fee. This will get the clock started on the project review process.



On-site meetings happen year round

For more information about public notice files or to submit a complaint, please visit the official MiWaters website at miwaters.deq.state.mi.us/miwaters. It offers a number of links and helpful information as well as video tutorials to help a person through the process step-by-step. ♦



Staff surveying future construction landscape area



Ongoing construction landscape surveying

ROCKFORD AND BELMONT PFAS INVESTIGATION

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are coordinating an investigation of tannery pollution found in the Rockford and Belmont areas in northern Kent County. The contamination comes from Wolverine World Wide's (Wolverine) former tannery in Rockford, a waste dump known as the House Street Disposal Area in Belmont, and a disposal area still under investigation in Algoma Township (identified as the Wolgen/Jewell Source Area). Contaminants include Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), heavy metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). DEQ remains the lead agency investigating PFAS contamination in groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. EPA is directing the investigation of other contamination that may be associated with Wolverine's former tannery and the House Street Disposal Area. The Wolverine sites comprise one of the largest PFAS investigations in the state of Michigan, with over 20 square miles impacted by the contamination.

In November 2018, a Wolverine Fact Sheet was issued by the DEQ and EPA to bring residents and the public up to date with the ongoing investigations. Since April of 2017, over 1,700 residential drinking water wells have been sampled and over 530 whole-house water filters and 235 point-of-use water filters have been installed by Wolverine in the impacted areas. Additionally, numerous soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater samples have been collected in an effort to characterize and define the environmental contamination. For a full update on the investigation activities, visit the EPA website at www.epa.gov.

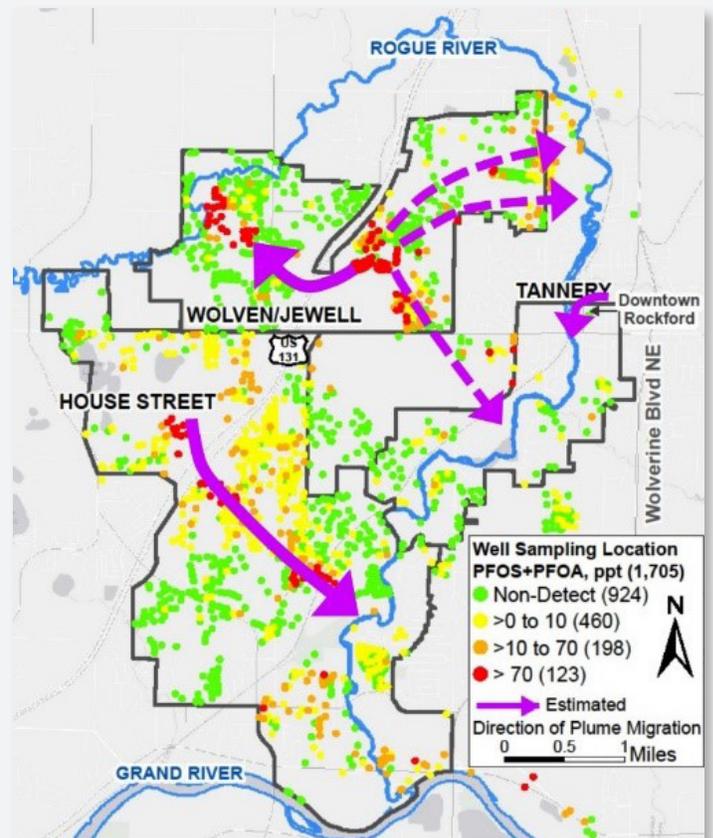
Below is a brief history and description of the main Wolverine environmental investigation areas:

Former Tannery Site: 123 N. Main Street, N.E., Rockford

Wolverine began leather tanning operations for shoe production in the late 1800s and operated for over a hundred years before ceasing processing in 2009. Demolition of on-site buildings started in 2010 and was completed in 2011. All but one of the tannery structures have been demolished. Waterproofing of leather as part of site operations began in the late 1950s and used Scotchgard™, a product which at that time contained high levels of some PFAS compounds.

House Street Disposal Area (and surrounding properties): 1855 House Street, N.E., Belmont

The House Street property was used for disposal of industrial waste by Wolverine since at least the 1950s and became a licensed and regulated facility in 1965. House Street Disposal's license expired in 1978, but it appears that no waste was disposed of at the location after 1970. Used exclusively by Wolverine, waste disposed at the site included lime sludge waste from tanning treatments and lime slurry waste, which was disposed of in trenches dug across the property.



Investigation areas and the direction of plume migration



Installing groundwater monitoring wells

Wolgen/Jewell Source Area (North of 10 Mile): Algoma Township

This area contains residential wells with high PFAS concentrations. Historical aerial photographs from the 1950s and early 1960s show a gravel mining operation in the area. Interviews with community members indicate waste associated with Wolverine operations was brought to this area for disposal. Investigators are gathering more evidence from this location to confirm details. ♦



Southeast Region

WARREN AND DETROIT RECEIVE DEQ RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS TO FUND CURBSIDE CARTS

In November 2018, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) officials announced the award of \$575,000 to the cities of Warren and Detroit through the 2018 DEQ Recycling Infrastructure Grant Program.

The 2018 Recycling Infrastructure Grant Program assists communities with improving recycling collection infrastructure, ultimately helping Michigan move toward a future where choosing to recycle is as convenient as choosing to throw something in the waste bin. The grant program is an important part of the state's ongoing commitment to increase recycling in Michigan.

As a result of the grant program and investment from the cities of Warren and Detroit, over 32,000 curbside recycling carts are making their way to residents within these communities in southeast Michigan. The city of Warren received \$500,000 to support the purchase of 25,000 recycling carts, and the city of Detroit received \$75,000 to support the purchase of 7,000

recycling carts. Grant funds were matched at a rate of over 130 percent and represent a total cart infrastructure investment of more than \$1.3 million. One of the proven methods for increasing recycling is making sure residents have convenient

access to recycling opportunities. This investment will result in increased recovery of recyclable material, growth in resident participation, and the opportunity for recycling education in both cities.

Too often, the lack of recycling collection infrastructure prevents the ability of valuable recyclable materials to make it from the curb into new products. Even with recent recycling market disruptions, the majority of Michigan communities

are recognizing the many benefits recycling provides and are not only staying the course to maintain recycling programs but are further investing resources toward improved services for their residents. As a result of these projects, over 32,000 homes in southeast Michigan will have convenient access to curbside recycling. ♦

One of the proven methods for increasing recycling is making sure residents have convenient access to recycling opportunities.



New curbside recycling cart staging area



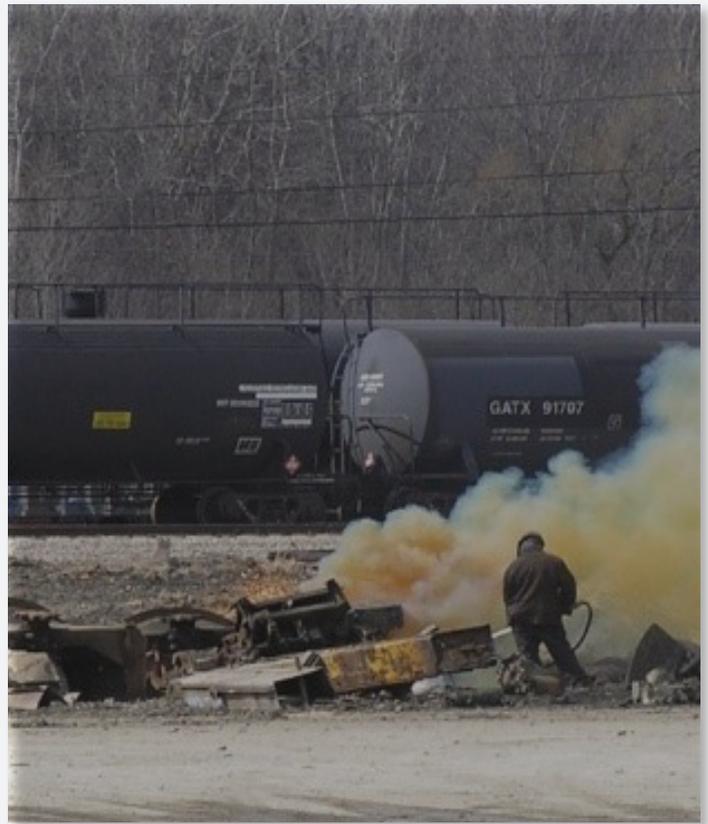
New curbside recycling bins in Warren, Michigan

TORCH CUTTING RULE CHANGE

On December 20, 2016, the exemption from air permitting for torch cutting was updated. Under this updated rule, most types of outdoor portable torch cutting operations are no longer considered exempt from air permitting requirements. Outdoor torch cutting has a long history of generating excessive amounts of smoke and odors that negatively impact nearby residents and have been a frequent source of citizen complaints. Furthermore, the smoke contains significant levels of particulate matter and may also contain a variety of hazardous air pollutants such as lead, manganese, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, mercury, and nickel. The purpose of this rule update is to phase out uncontrolled outdoor torch cutting that creates impacts on the public and to encourage companies to seek alternatives.

Standard hand-held portable torches combine oxygen with a fuel to create a high-temperature flame to heat and cut metal. The primary purpose of this type of cutting is to resize larger metal pieces for further processing. Once cutting and processing are complete, most of the metal will be re-melted to produce new metal.

Torch cutting of this type is common at facilities such as metal scrap yards and auto recyclers. These facilities are located throughout Michigan, but primarily in southern Michigan. In the Spring of 2017, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Air Quality Division (AQD) reached out to all known facilities with information about the rule and what the updates would mean for their operations. Since that time, AQD has continued to work with companies to understand the rule change, their compliance status, as well as other related air quality requirements.



An individual using a torch cutter on metal

There are alternatives to portable torch cutting. For instance, some facilities may be able to utilize mechanical sheers or move smaller torch cutting operations indoors. Several facilities in the state are in the process of constructing enclosures that will capture and control air emissions generated by torch cutting by exhausting these emissions through a fabric filter pollution control system. Since the rule was updated, at least four large scale torch cutting enclosures are either planned or currently under construction.

On December 11, 2018, DEQ staff provided an all-day training for the auto salvage and scrap metal industry. Approximately 145 attendees took advantage of this training opportunity, which included a session focusing on torch cutting operations and the rules and regulations that impact this activity. DEQ staff will continue to work with companies to assist them in complying with the updated rule.

Facilities that conduct portable torch cutting that have questions about how the updated rule will affect their business should contact their local AQD District Office or DEQ's Environmental Assistance Center at 800-662-9278 for further assistance. ◆



Large metal container in yard

Upcoming Events

FEBRUARY

February 13, 2019 - Lansing
Air Permit to Install and Potential to Emit Workshop

February 14, 2019 - Ann Arbor
SARA Title III Workshop

February 14, 2019 - Ann Arbor
Introduction to MAERS 2019 Workshop

February 20, 2019 - Gaylord
Introduction to MAERS 2019 Workshop

February 27, 2019 - Lansing
Introduction to MAERS 2019 Workshop

MARCH

March 22, 2019 - Lansing
Michigan Lead & Copper Rule Workshop

APRIL

April 8, 2019 - Lansing
Michigan Lead & Copper Rule Workshop

April 10, 2019 - Grand Rapids
Dust Management Workshop

April 22, 2019 - Grand Rapids
Michigan Lead & Copper Rule Workshop

April 23, 2019 - Grand Rapids
Michigan Lead & Copper Rule Workshop

For more information, visit: www.michigan.gov/deqevents

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