Known Participants (presenters and/or individuals that signed in):

Name	Organization/Resident	Name	Organization/Resident
Isamar Nieves-Cancel	AFCEC	Scott Richards	EGLE
Sabina Chowdhury	BAH	Jay Parent	EGLE
Trevor Litwiller	BAH	Gordon Mielke	Resident
Laura Simmons	Aerostar	Mike Truscott	Resident
Cynthia Abbott	Aerostar	Sue Truscott	Resident
Abigail Wise	Aerostar	John Higgins	Resident
Jenifer Kwasniewski	LCES	Karl Benstrom	Resident
Jeff Maletzke	LCES	Linda Winfield	Resident
Collin Jump	EGLE	Robert Winfield	Resident
Kun-soo (Joshua) Lee	MDHHS	Don Ollita	Resident
Tristan Morales	MDHHS	Jane Kendall	Resident
Duane DuRay	MQTCO	Beverly Parkesion	Resident
Nicholas Hautamaki	MQTCO Water Department	Lesley Putman	NMU
Thrya Karlstrom	MQTCO Planning	Fred Campbell	Resident
Grace Freed	MQTCOCO Planning	Kathy Campbell	Resident
Amy Stephens	MQTCOCO Planning	Wes Jordan	Resident/RAB

Notes:
AFCEC – Air Force Civil Engineer Center
BAH – Booz Allen Hamilton
EGLE – Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy
MDHHS – Michigan Department of Human Health Services
LCES – Los Alamos Technical Associates and CTI & Associates, Inc. Environmental Services
MCHD – Marquette County Health Department
MQTCO – Marquette County
NMU – Northern Michigan University
RAB – Restoration Advisory Board

Following are the minutes from the Former KI Sawyer AFB 2025 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting, held on 13 May 2026 (rescheduled from 09 October 2025) at the KI Sawyer Heritage Museum. The meeting began at 2:00 PM Eastern Daylight Time (EST). A poster session was also conducted from 2:00 to 2:30 PM. The presentation began at 2:30 PM. Presentation materials are provided as **Attachment 1**.

Discussion:

Ms. Isamar Nieves-Cancel presented an overview of the meeting and started with introductions of key project team members and the ground rules for the meeting. The overview/meeting agenda included:

- Introduction (AFCEC)
- RAB Ground Rules (AFCEC)
- State Role (EGLE)
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and Health (MDHHS)
- Status of Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Sites (LCES)
- Marquette County Water Department
- Status of PFAS Remedial Investigation (RI) (Aerostar)
- Questions/Discussion

EGLE Presentation – State Role

Mr. Collin Jump presented EGLE's role at this site. As the lead regulatory agency, EGLE oversees all investigation and remedial work at K.I. Sawyer under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) framework. EGLE reviews project documents (including all reports/data), provides regulatory and technical assistance, observes field work, and participates in Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) team meetings. Upcoming EGLE activities include review of the Five-Year Review Report, work plans, and various site-specific reports. An overview of EGLE's mission, values, role as the lead regulator, and corresponding responsibilities is included in the materials provided in **Attachment 1**.

Mr. Jump closed by ensuring the public that they have a voice. EGLE staff are here to listen and respond to all concerns. EGLE is committed to full transparency to build public trust and confidence. Ultimately, through their partnership with the Air Force, the goal is to protect human health and the environment.

There were no questions from meeting attendees following his presentation.

MDHHS Presentation – PFAS and Health

Mr. Josh Lee, toxicologist from the Michigan Department of Human Health Services (MDHHS), discussed the following topics as included in the presentation materials provided as **Attachment 1**:

- Role of MDHHS and Local Health Department (LHD)
- Exposure to PFAS
- PFAS blood levels in people
- Health outcomes associated with PFOA and PFAS
- Considerations for Determining Public Health Response Actions
- MDHHS/LHD public health response actions
- What to look for when selecting a filter
- Michigan's Fish Consumption Advisory Program

Mr. Lee noted that PFAS does not readily go through skin so exposure to is principally by ingestion. Blood levels of the most common PFAS compounds have decreased in people between 2000 and 2018 (**see Attachment 1**). Human health outcomes associated with PFOA and PFOS include reduced fertility, high blood pressure, small decreases in infant birth weight, higher total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol, thyroid disease, liver damage, decreased immune system response to vaccines, and development of kidney and testicular cancers. Mr. Lee concluded by noting bodies of water in the State with PFAS-driven restrictions/advisories.

Questions from attendees:

Q1: Is Chocolay Lake on the fish advisory list now?

A1: Mr. Lee acknowledged that he has to check.

No additional questions/discussion

LCES Presentation – BECOS Contract Status

Mr. Jeff Maletzke indicated that the current scope of services for the Midwest Group BECOS contract (non-PFAS response actions) includes environmental services at six Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites, including ST004, LF008, LF010/011, SS017, FT007, and XE027.

Mr. Maletzke showed a map of all six sites and described the past year's activities at each site before providing a brief overview of the current status of each site as contained in the presentation materials in **Attachment 1** and summarized as follows.

- **XE027 (Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) Range)** – Mr. Maletzke indicated that this site was used as an EOD Range to detonate old ordnance. Munitions and metal debris were removed to 8 feet (ft) below ground surface (bgs) in 1996. The current remedy includes a cap that was installed over the entire range, long-term management, and LUCs. The site is closed with respect to groundwater - there is no on-going monitoring. Long-term management and LUCs are in place to maintain current conditions to prevent direct contact with soil (i.e., mowing, knapweed control, maintenance/repairs to the landfill cover, perimeter fence, and signage). Semi-annual fence inspections and reporting and annual inspection of the condition of the cap continue.
- **LF010/011 (Landfills 3/4)** – Mr. Maletzke indicated that LF010 was used for waste and fly ash disposal in the 1970s and that LF011 was used for general waste disposal (including wastewater treatment plant sludge) from 1975 to 1988. The site is part of a 30-year monitoring program that started in 1997. Currently, biennial (every other year) sampling of naturally occurring iron and manganese is conducted. The site was last sampled in June 2025, and the next sampling event is in 2027. Trend charts (see presentation materials in **Attachment 1**) indicate stable and low concentrations of iron and manganese which remain above Residential Drinking Water Criteria (RDWC). Concentrations above the RDWC prevent site closure without restrictions. At the end of the 30-year monitoring period (2027), the need for additional monitoring will be evaluated by AFCEC and EGLE. Annual landfill cover inspections (tree removal, mowing, signage repair, fence repair) and precipitation monitoring during the growing season continue.
- **FT007 (Fire Training Area 2)** – Mr. Maletzke stated that the site was historically used for fire-fighting training exercises from the early 1970s through 1990 and that petroleum compounds were used as combustion agents and the fires were extinguished using aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). Mr. Maletzke noted that PFAS is not part of the BECOS contract, and that Aerostar is investigating this site as part of the PFAS remedial investigation (RI). Benzene is the remaining Chemical of Concern (COC) at FT007 outside of PFAS. The site has achieved Response Complete (RC) for groundwater based on industrial criteria which includes groundwater use restrictions. Therefore, injections of a slow-release oxygen compound to treat benzene were completed in November 2022 in the hope of reducing concentrations below the RDWC and obtain site closure without restrictions. Groundwater monitoring is no longer required, but the Air Force continues to voluntarily sample groundwater monitoring of three wells for benzene on a quarterly basis, as well as annual LUC inspections and reporting. Only one of the three wells (K56S) sampled continues to have benzene concentrations slightly above the RDWC of 5 ug/L (see trend chart in presentation materials, **Attachment 1**). A portable sampling pump is currently stuck in this well and has

prevented sampling in 2025. Continued attempts to remove the pump and sample will occur in 2026.

- **SS017 (Avenue G Fuel Spill)** – Mr. Maletzke indicated that the site contained fuel lines that pumped JP-4 from the Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POL) Yard to the airfield to fuel planes and that there have been historical releases in this area. The site COCs include Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes (BTEX) and Trimethylbenzene (TMB). Like Site FT007, RC is complete for industrial criteria, but voluntary quarterly sampling of five wells continues in an attempt to demonstrate BTEX and TMB concentrations below the RDWC. Several constituents continue to be detected at concentrations above their respective RDWCs at one or more of the five sampled wells (see trend charts in presentation materials, **Attachment 1**). Therefore, like site FT007, injections of a slow-release oxygen compound were completed in the past. Groundwater sampling, as well as annual LUC inspections and reporting continue. Last sampled in June 2025 – we will sample again in late summer 2026.
- **ST004 (POL Yard)** – Site ST004 is the location of several fuel spills. The COCs include benzene, BTEX, TMB, and naphthalene. The remedial actions that have been implemented at ST004 include a pump and treat system, bioventing, air sparging, installation of an interceptor trench, soil excavation, and LUCs. The interceptor trench and air sparge systems were successful in addressing free product and a Certification of Completion Report was submitted and approved EGLE in December 2024. The site has achieved RC, and the existing treatment systems will be decommissioned. A work plan is currently in preparation, and the system decommissioning is scheduled for later this year. Land use restrictions will continue to be monitored through LUCs.
- **LF008 (Landfill 1)** – Mr. Maletzke indicated that Landfill 1 (LF008) was used from the 1950's through the 1970's for disposal of construction debris. The landfill is monitored as part of 30-year statutory requirement that started in 1997. Initially, 11 wells were monitored for explosives, pesticides, BTEX, TCE, VC, and VOCs. Currently, the only COC is vinyl chloride at 1 well. Trend charts shared as part of the presentation (**Attachment 1**) indicate that vinyl chloride concentrations have been below the RDWC for the last 2 sampling events. If this VC trend is maintained through the June 2026 sampling, groundwater monitoring could be terminated but maintenance and inspection activities would continue at least through 2027.

Mr. Maletzke summarized that groundwater plume boundaries (related to non-PFAS impacts) are within their respective LUC boundaries and significantly reduced in number and extent since 2004. These plume boundaries will be updated for the next RAB meeting. Mr. Maletzke indicated the upcoming 2026 activities, including the semi-annual inspection at XE027 scheduled for June and September 2026, and quarterly groundwater sampling at FT007 scheduled for May and September 2026. Mr. Maletzke closed with sharing the link to the Administrative Record.

Questions from attendees:

There were no questions from meeting attendees following his presentation.

K.I. Sawyer Drinking Water PFAS Testing

Mr. Hautamaki presented a 2026 update/overview of the PFAS testing of the municipal drinking water. As included in the presentation materials (**Attachment 1**), only one of the four municipal wells (Well #5) has had consistent detectable levels of PFAS chemicals. PFAS chemicals have not been detected in any of the other municipal wells. Testing is completed once per year. Mr. Hautamaki pointed out that the increase in total PFAS concentrations are partially a result of laboratories being able to detect compounds at lower levels. The April 2026 results indicate PFOS, PFOA, PFBS, and PFHXS at concentrations significantly below current drinking water standards. The next sampling event is scheduled for March 2027. New federal limits are coming and will be enforceable in 2029 – these new standards are more restrictive. Mr. Hautamaki explained that the new federal standards also require a Hazard Index calculation as shown in the presentation materials (**Attachment 1**); the calculation shown is incorrect since the federal limit for PFHxs (denominator in the equation) is 10 ppt rather than 9 ppt. This results in an HI is 0.8 rather than 0.9. A number greater than 1.5 (rather than 1.0 as shown) is an exceedance. Mr. Hautamaki concluded that K.I. Sawyer water is safe to drink and reminded the audience that if they feel that the state and federal limits are not strict enough, they can install a filter.

Questions from attendees:

Q1: Where is Well #5?

A1: Well #5 is located on Ryan Lapinski Drive; Well #4 is located near there as well.

Q2: Does Well #4 share the water tower?

A2: All the wells push into the system together.

Q3: Does the county staff drink the water?

A3: Yes – all county staff drink the water. The only filter is a coffee filter.

Q4: Are Wells #5 and #4 drawing from the same depth?

A4: Well #5 is 144 ft bgs and #4 is 140 ft bgs and they are approximately 250 ft apart.

Q5: The wells are sampled once a year?

A5: Yes.

Q6: If you only sample for PFAS once/year, and next year's sample is an exceedance, how would you know when limits are exceeded?

A6: You wouldn't know. We follow EGLE's drinking water monitoring schedule, and sample the individual wells separately from their schedule.

Q7: Well #5 is trending bad – this is a function of the lab method detection limit?

A7: Yes. Trending bad partially because of the decreased lab method detection limits. With further investigation we hope to quantify better/differently.

Q8: Where do you sample wastewater?

A8: Right before discharge to the creek.

Q8.1: Does it have PFAS?

A8.1: Yes, at very low levels.

No additional questions/discussion

PFAS Remedial Investigation

Ms. Cyndi Abbott with Aerostar discussed the following topics as included in the presentation materials provided as **Attachment 1**:

- CERCLA overview
- PFAS response activities to date
- RI process and objectives
- RI field activities
- RI data evaluation and reporting
- Private drinking water well sampling
- Upcoming field activities
- Additional resources

Ms. Abbott opened by providing a recap of the CERCLA process – starting with the Preliminary Assessment (PA), then to the Site Inspection (SI) with a few samples to confirm presence or absence of impacts, followed by the Remedial Investigation (RI) which is where we currently are. The remedial design, remedial action, and long-term management to follow.

Response Activities to date include the Fire Training Area investigation initiated in 2015, the PA completed in 2015, SI completed between 2017 and 2021, and the RI field data collection initiated in 2022. The RI field data collection included groundwater sampling from five monitoring wells in 2025, and additional sampling activities continue in 2026. Ms. Abbott noted that Aerostar has a team of scientists and contractors (i.e., drill rigs) on site and asked attendees to stay away from field crews in the interest of safety.

The 2026 field season will focus on: 1) refining the vertical migration pathways of PFAS east of the base boundary and to define the north and east extent of the groundwater plume; 2) defining the southeastern extent of the groundwater plume and monitor the groundwater to surface water interface along Silver Lead Creek; 3) defining the southern extent of the groundwater plume near Stump Lake and Silver Lead Creek; and 4) resampling select private drinking water wells with updated laboratory methods (focused within the Well Head Protection Area). Sampling activities will include collection of private drinking water well samples, sediment and surface water samples, and groundwater samples from monitoring wells and as part of vertical aquifer sampling.

Ms. Abbott emphasized that they are looking to resample approximately 19 of 70 private wells where the method detection limit was higher than the maximum contaminant level (MCL) and that mailed letters (from the Air Force) and a door-to-door survey will be conducted as part of the private drinking water sampling.Ms. Abbott summarized that completion of these sampling activities will provide for definition

of the nature and extent of PFAS impacts in groundwater, soil, surface water, and sediment and allow for completion of groundwater and 3-D visualization models. The next step will then be to evaluate the risk to human health and environment. Following completion of the RI, the Air Force will follow the CERCLA process to complete a feasibility study and choose remedial actions, as required. Mr. Collin Jump added that EGLE's Remediation Information Data Exchange (RIDE) may offer additional resources - a centralized system for the electronic exchange of data and documents related to contaminated properties.

Questions from attendees (answers provided by Ms. Cyndi Abbott unless otherwise noted):

Q1: Which direction does it (groundwater/PFAS) go?

A1: Toward surface water (Silver Lead Creek) in shallow groundwater. Flow is different on the west side due to a groundwater divide. Areas to the NE and SE will be explored further as part of the 2026 field activities.

Q2: What is the depth between groundwater and bedrock?

A2: It fluctuates across the former installation and surrounding area. Generally, bedrock elevation is higher in the western portion of the former installation. The water table elevation is higher near Silver Lead Creek (typically within approximately 5 ft bgs and bedrock may be 80 ft bgs).

Q3: Do the colors on the sediment and surface water sampling figure represent concentration (curious about surface water sampling at Little Trout Lake and Silver Lead Creek).

A3: No. The concentrations can be found on the Administrative Record (AR). Short answer is that it is clean to southwest (SW) but there are impacts to the northeast (NE).

Q4: Do you know how fast PFAS is moving?

A4: Not yet but when the RI is complete, we will be able to calculate the groundwater flow velocity. The groundwater model will project how the plume will behave in 10, 20, or 50 years. This contamination has been at the site since the 1970s and it has taken this long to get this far. Ms. Sabina Chowdhury added that the non-PFAS work only investigated shallow conditions and did not investigate to the deeper depths that are part of the PFAS RI. Groundwater velocity will be variable and move faster in sand and slower in clay/silt.

Q5: Is there any risk to swimmers/dermal exposure in Silver Lead Creek or Little Trout Lake?

A5: Mr. Nick Hautamaki responded that as far as PFAS, no. Ms. Cyndi Abbott added that the risk is based on incidental ingestion, not dermal contact. PFAS is not a dermal risk.

Q6: Curious how the 3x MCL DoD action trigger level was determined?

A6: Ms. Sabina Chowdhury answered that the priority is to address private drinking water wells with concentrations greater than 3x the MCL first and then address other impacts greater than the MCL later. Mr. Josh Lee noted that MDHHS will provide filters to residents with detections.

No additional questions/discussion

Ms. Nieves-Cancel closed with an additional thank-you to everyone for attending and encouragement to interested community members to join the RAB by submitting an application. A copy of the application is provided in **Attachment 2**. Everyone was invited to the next (2026) RAB meeting in September.

The meeting ended at approximately 3:45 PM EST.

ATTACHMENT 1

RAB MEETING PRESENTATIONS

Air Force Installation & Mission Support Center

Restoration Advisory Board

2025 Annual Meeting

(Re-scheduled from 09 October 2025)

Former K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base

13 May 2026

K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base (AFB)
Environmental Restoration Update
13 May 2026
Presented by
Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC)

Isamar Nieves-Cancel (AFCEC)
Collin Jump (EGLE)
Tristan Morales (MDHHS)
Josh Lee (MDHHS)
Jenifer Kwasniewski (LCES)
Jeff Maletzke (LCES)
Laura Simmons (Aerostar)
Cyndi Abbott (Aerostar)
Abigail Wise (Aerostar)

Agenda

- RAB Ground Rules (AFCEC)
- State Role (EGLE)
- Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and Health (MDHHS)
- Status of Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Sites (LCES)
- Marquette County Water Department
- Status of PFAS Remedial Investigation (RI) (Aerostar)
- Questions/discussion

K.I. Sawyer RAB Ground Rules

- Remember, we all have the same goal
- Be present
- Listen actively; minimize electronic distractions
- One person speaks at a time; avoid interruptions
- Share information early — don't wait to speak up
- Use the time efficiently
- Communicate succinctly
- Respect one another's points of view

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

EGLE Updates

Collin Jump
Acting Senior Project Manager
Remediation and Redevelopment Division
JumpC@michigan.gov | 517-648-8546

EGLE RAB Member Contact Info

Colling Jump – Senior Project Manager (Acting)

Phone: 517-648-8546 | JumpC@michigan.gov

Kenneth Heitkamp – Senior Project Manager

Phone: 517-930-5218 | HeitkampK@michigan.gov

EGLE

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

State Responsibilities

- Review project documents
  - Work plans
  - Reports
- Regulatory and technical assistance
- Observe field work - "trust but verify"
- Participate in public education activities
- Public point of contact

Recent EGLE Activities

- Review and Responses:
  - Final BECOS QAPP (ST004, LF008, LF010/011)
  - Final 2021/2022 GW Monitoring Report (LF008, LF010/011)
  - Draft Final 2023/2024 GW Monitoring Report (LF008, LF010/011, FT007, and SS017)
  - Draft Final Risk Assessment Work Plans for PFAS Remedial Investigation
  - Draft Addendum 3 to QAPP for Remedial Investigation of PFAS
  - Draft Addendum to QAPP GW Monitoring & LTM (FT007, SS017, XE027)
- Issued: Certificate of Completion & Response Complete for ST004 Remedial Action

BECOS: Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Construction and Optimization Services
GW: Groundwater
LTM: Long-Term Monitoring
QAPP: Quality Assurance Project Plan

Upcoming EGLE Activities

- Review and Responses:
  - Five Year Review
  - Work Plans (Field work, Risk Assessments)
  - Various Site-Specific Reports
- Participation in Base Closure Team Meetings
- Field Work Site Visits (Date Pending)
- Joint Execution Plans for Cooperative Agreement FY26 - 28

EGLE

Additional EGLE Contacts

Matt Baltusis – Geologist

Phone: 517-897-1748 | BaltusisM@michigan.gov

Beth Place – DSMOA Unit Supervisor

Phone: 517-899-7524 | PlaceB1@michigan.gov

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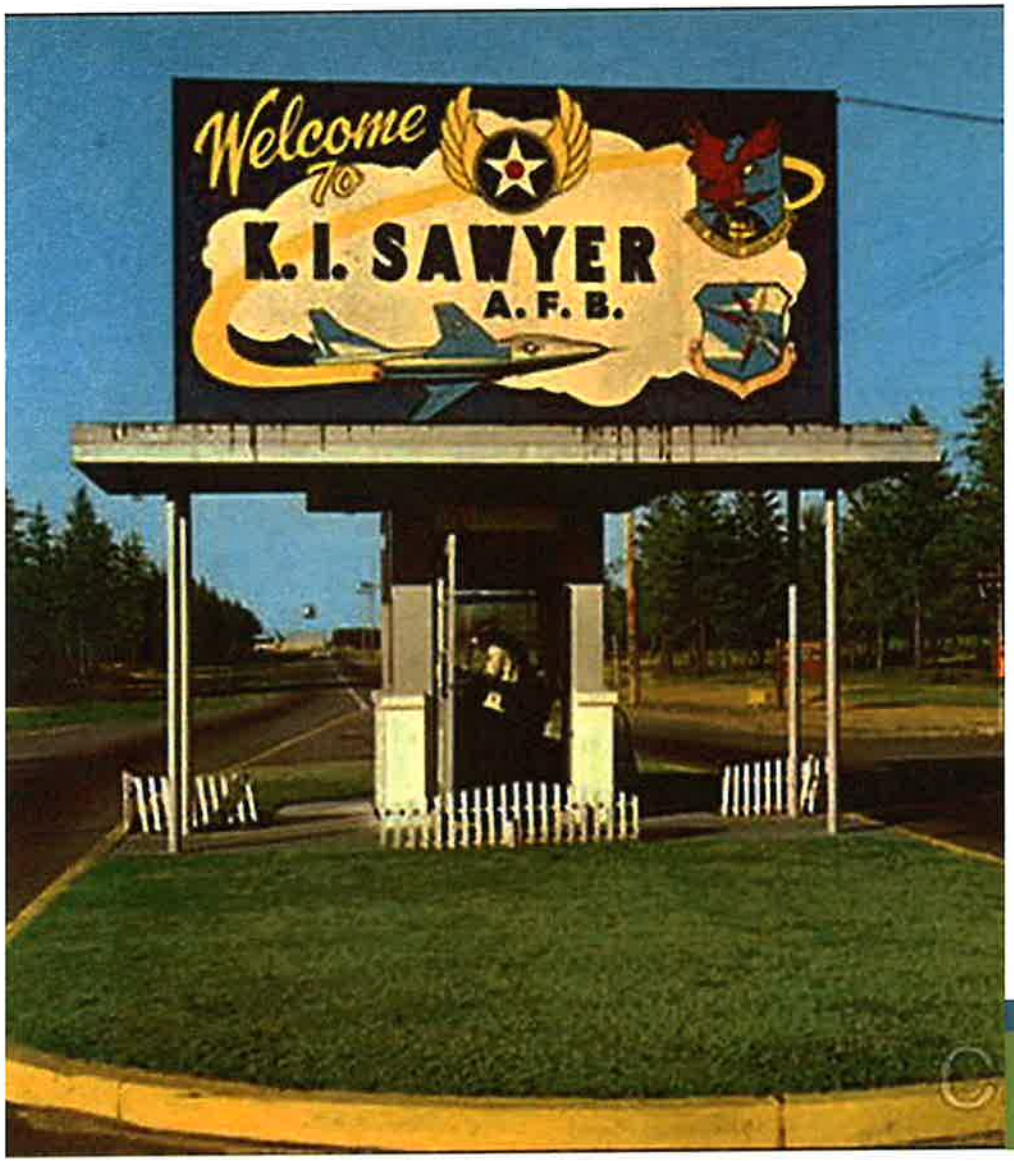
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY



Michigan Department of
Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

800-662-9278
Michigan.gov/EGLE

Thank you!

Michigan.gov/EGLEConnect

Michigan.gov/pfasresponse

EGLE

PFAS and Health

Kun-soo (Joshua) Lee, Toxicologist
(517) 243 – 9522
leek28@michigan.gov

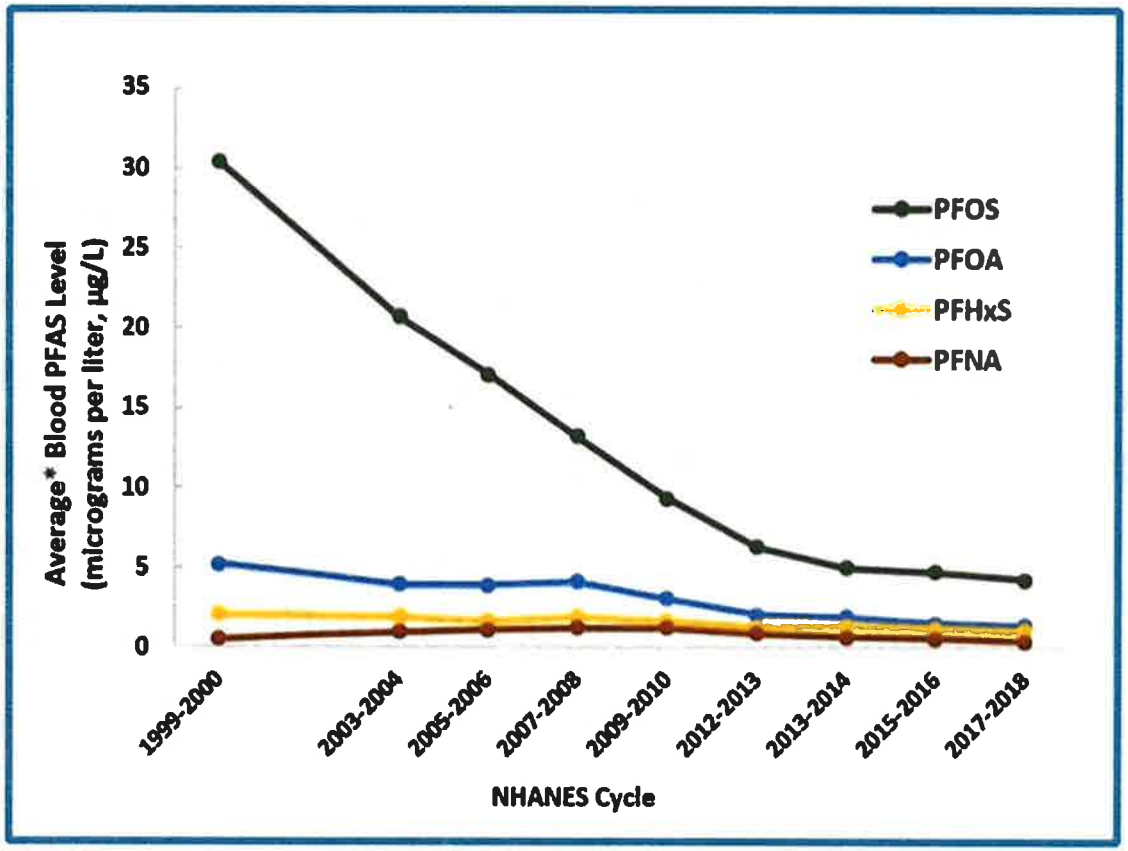
MDHHS

The Role of MDHHS/ Local Health Department (LHD)

- Understand the health concerns facing your community
- Develop a plan to investigate and address health risks
  - EGLE leads the site investigation
  - MDHHS and the Local Health Department lead the public health planning and response
- Evaluate PFAS exposures to residents in the community
  - Recommend public health actions as needed

Exposure to PFAS

- Drinking contaminated water
- Eating fish caught from water contaminated by PFAS
  - Eat Safe Fish Guidelines
- Incidental swallowing of contaminated soil or dust
- Eating food packaged in materials containing PFAS
- Using some consumer products
- PFAS absorption through skin is typically not a concern



Blood levels of the most common PFAS in people in the United States 2000-2018

Associated Human Health Outcomes PFOA and PFOS

- Reduced fertility
- High blood pressure or pre-eclampsia in pregnant women
- Small decreases in infant birth weight
- Higher cholesterol
  - Especially total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol

Associated Human Health Outcomes PFOA and PFOS

- Thyroid disease
- Liver damage
- Decreased immune system response to vaccines
- Developing certain types of cancer
  - In particular, kidney and testicular cancers*

* PFOA only

Multiple Lines of Consideration for Determining Public Health Response Actions

- MDHHS Comparison Values
- Residential Well Results (individually and collectively)
- Site–specific information (e.g., known source, geology, etc.)

MDHHS Comparison Values

- MDHHS Comparison Values are the lowest of:
  - MDHHS Public Health Drinking Water Screening Level
  - MPART Health-Based Value or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

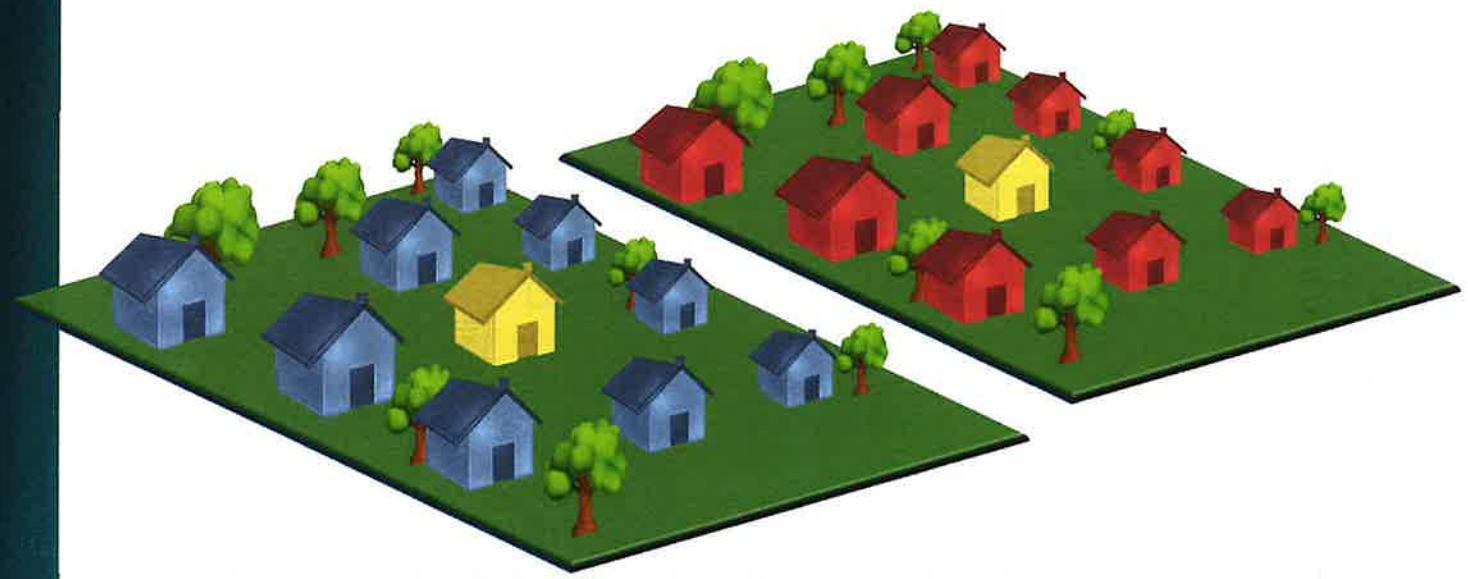
- Both the MDHHS screening levels and the MCL were set to protect everyone
  - including those most at risk of harm to their health: fetuses and breastfed babies

MDHHS Comparison Values

PFAS	Comparison Values
PFOS	8 ppt [A]
PFOA	8 ppt [B]
PFNA	6 ppt [B]
PFHxS	51 ppt [B]
PFBS	420 ppt [B]
PFHxA	400,000 ppt [B]
GenX	370 ppt [B]

A. MDHHS Public Health Drinking Water Screening Level
B. MPART Health-Based Value or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

Residential Well Results (individually and collectively)

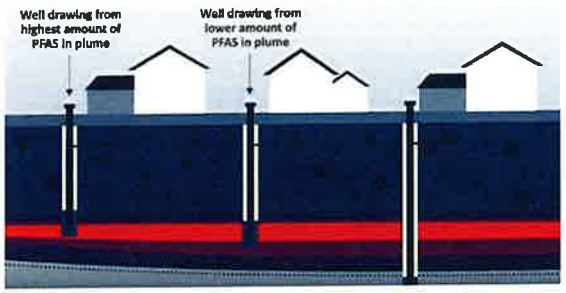


- No Detection
- Detected but less than the comparison value
- Detected higher than the comparison value (Exceedance)

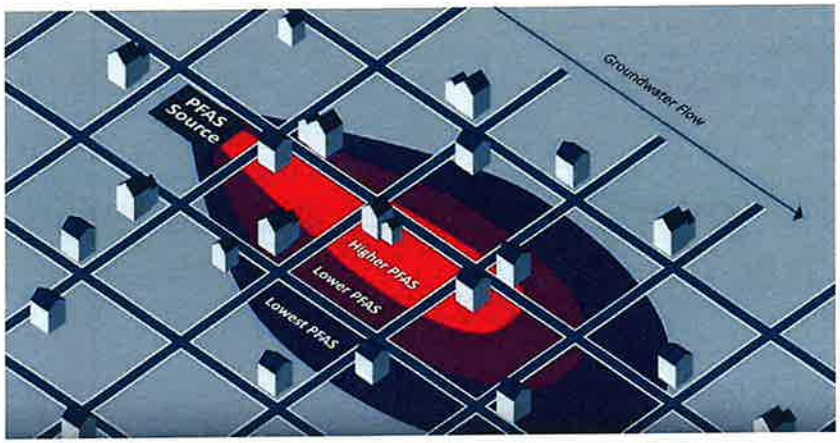
Site–Specific Information

Known Source

Geology



Plume



MDHHS/LHD
Public Health Response Actions

- No public health actions necessary
- Recommend filter or use of alternate water
  - Need time to conduct investigation
  - Provides residents with protection from potential fluctuations in PFAS levels, if any, while investigation is ongoing
- Education
  - Provide information on PFAS

What to Look for When Selecting a Filter

http://bit.ly/PFASHomeFilter

- Make sure the filter has a NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for PFOA and PFOS reduction.
- Follow all manufacturer's instructions to make sure it is reducing the PFAS as expected.

Eating Fish from Michigan's Lakes & Rivers

Michigan.gov/eatsafefish

Silver Lead Creek

(near the K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base)

Type of Fish	Chemicals of Concern	Size of Fish (length in inches)	MI Servings per Month*
Brook Trout	PFOS	Any	Do Not Eat▲

Little Trout Lake

Type of Fish	Chemicals of Concern	Size of Fish (length in inches)	MI Servings per Month*
Yellow Perch	PFOS	Any	Do Not Eat▲
All Other Species	PFOS	Any	Do Not Eat▲

Big Trout Lake

Type of Fish	Chemicals of Concern	Size of Fish (length in inches)	MI Servings per Month*
Bluegill	PFOS	Any	1
Sunfish	PFOS	Any	1

Sporley Lake

Type of Fish	Chemicals of Concern	Size of Fish (length in inches)	MI Servings per Month*
Splake	Mercury	Any	2
Suckers	None	Any	16[2x]

Engman Lake

Type of Fish	Chemicals of Concern	Size of Fish (length in inches)	MI Servings per Month*
Bluegill	PFOS	Any	6 Per Year
Northern Pike	Mercury	Under 30"	1
		Over 30"	6 Per Year
Sunfish	PFOS	Any	6 Per Year

Non-PFAS Environmental Response Actions Former K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base

Isamar Nieves-Cancel
AFCEC

Jeff Maletzke
LCES

13 May 2026

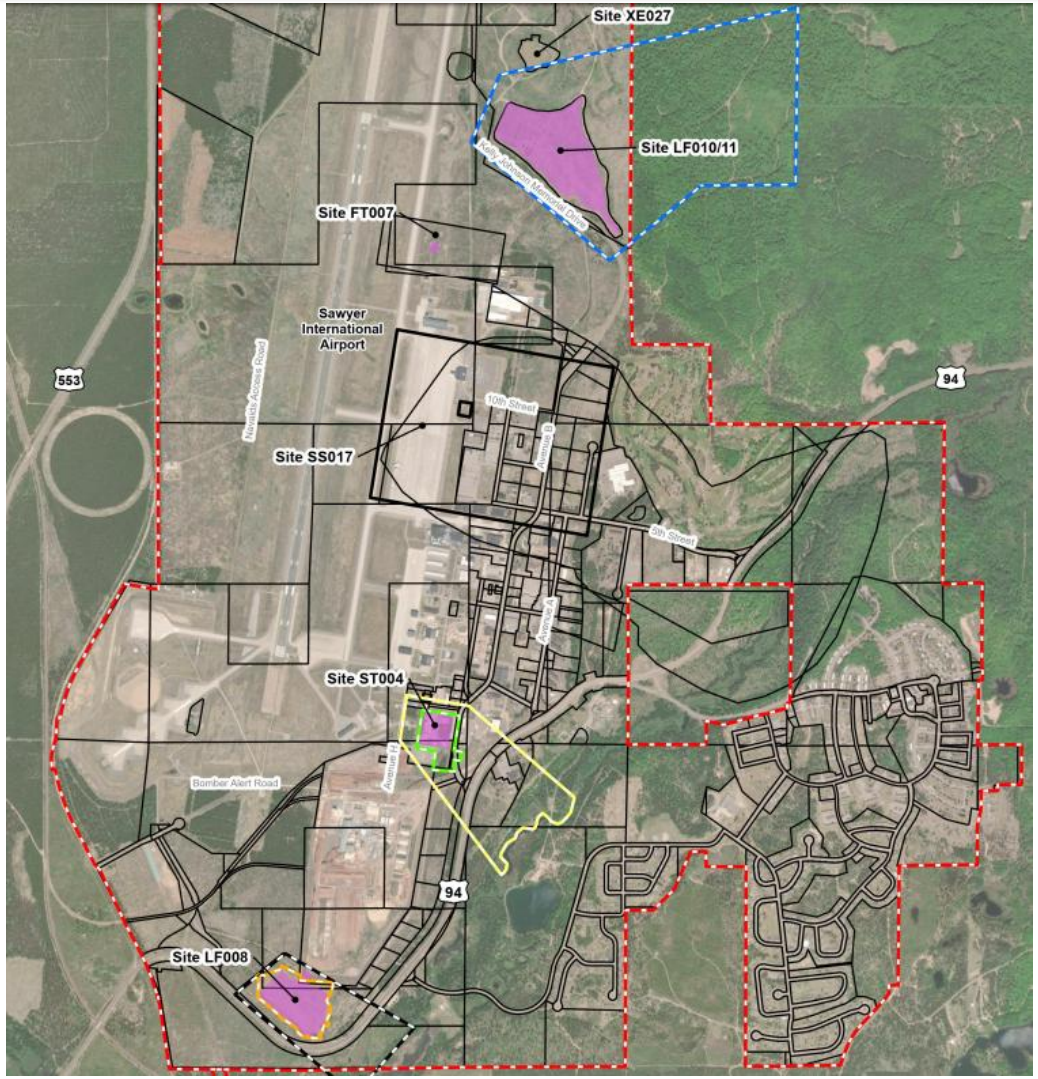
BECOS Contract Overview

Contract: Midwest Group Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Construction Optimization Services (BECOS)
Contract Number: FA8903-20-D-0004
Delivery Oder: FA8903-20-F-0015
Period of Performance: Sept. 28, 2020 – Sept. 28, 2030

Lead: Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC)
Prime Contractor: LATA-CTI Environmental Services, LLC (LCES)

- LCES' scope of work includes environmental services at 6 IRP Sites: ST004, LF008, LF010/011, SS017, FT007, and XE027

K.I. Sawyer Aerial Photograph



Overview

- Environmental investigation and restoration program since 1980s.
- 21 IRP Sites were included in the 2004 Basewide Remedial Action Plan
- Now only 6 Sites remain open, requiring monitoring and reporting
  - XE027 – Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) Range
  - LF010/011 – Landfills 3/4
  - FT007 – Fire Training Area 2
  - SS017 – Avenue G Fuel Spill
  - ST004 – Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL) Yard
  - LF008 – Landfill 1

Past Year's Activities

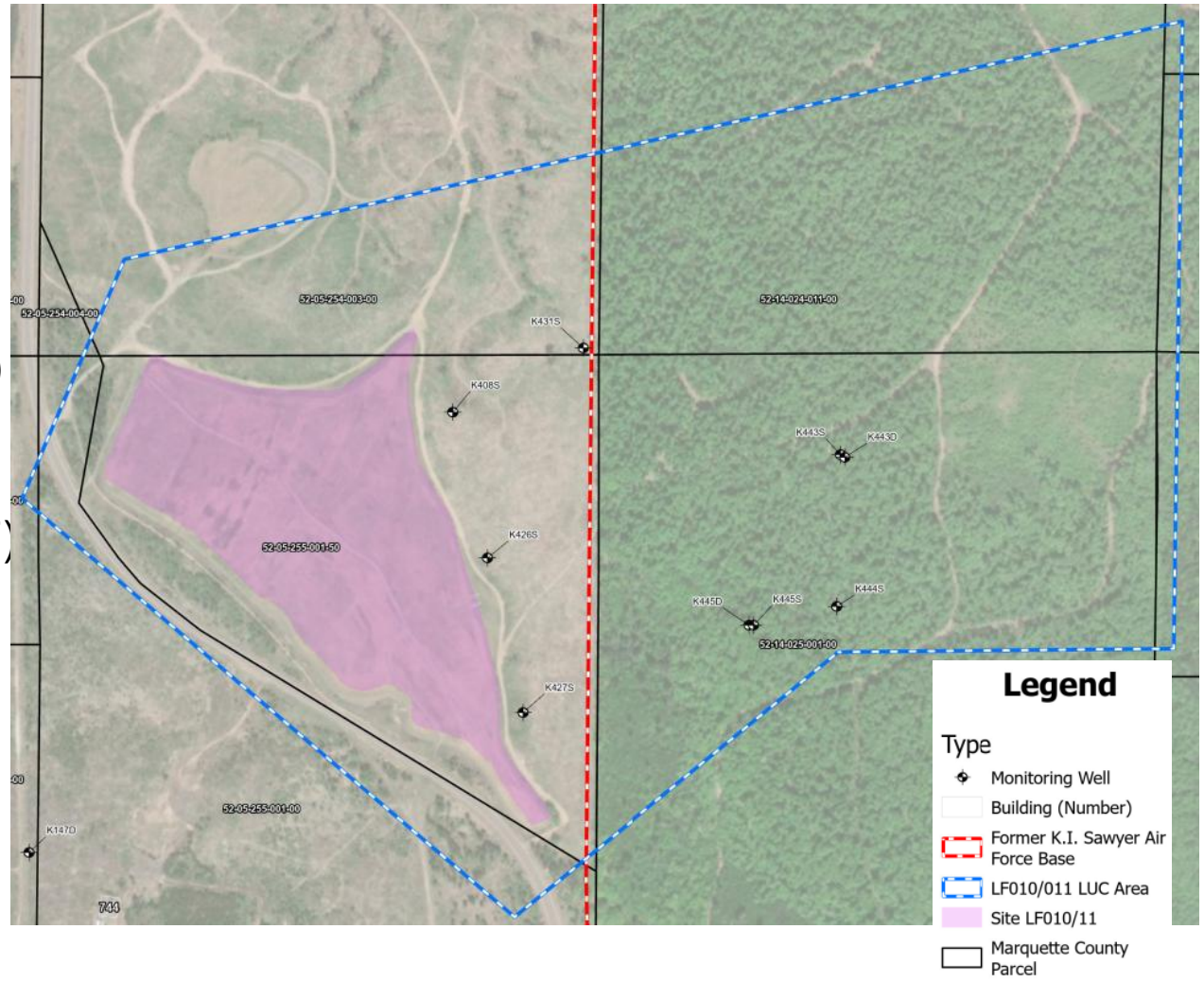
- **Quarterly groundwater monitoring FT007 – November 2024, June 2025, August 2025, October 2025, and April 2026**
- **Long-term management (LTM) of landfill sites**
  - LF008 (Landfill 1)
  - LF010/011 (Landfill 3/4)
  - XE027 (EOD Range)
- **Annual groundwater monitoring LF008 and SS017 - June 2025**
- **Biennial groundwater monitoring LF010/011 - June 2025**
- **Land Use Control (LUC) inspections (all sites) - September 2025**
- **Maintenance activities at XE027**
  - Soil testing/knapweed removal - June 2025
  - Mowing and herbicide application - July 2025
  - Overseeding & fertilization/semi-annual fence inspection - September 2025

XE027 (EOD Range)

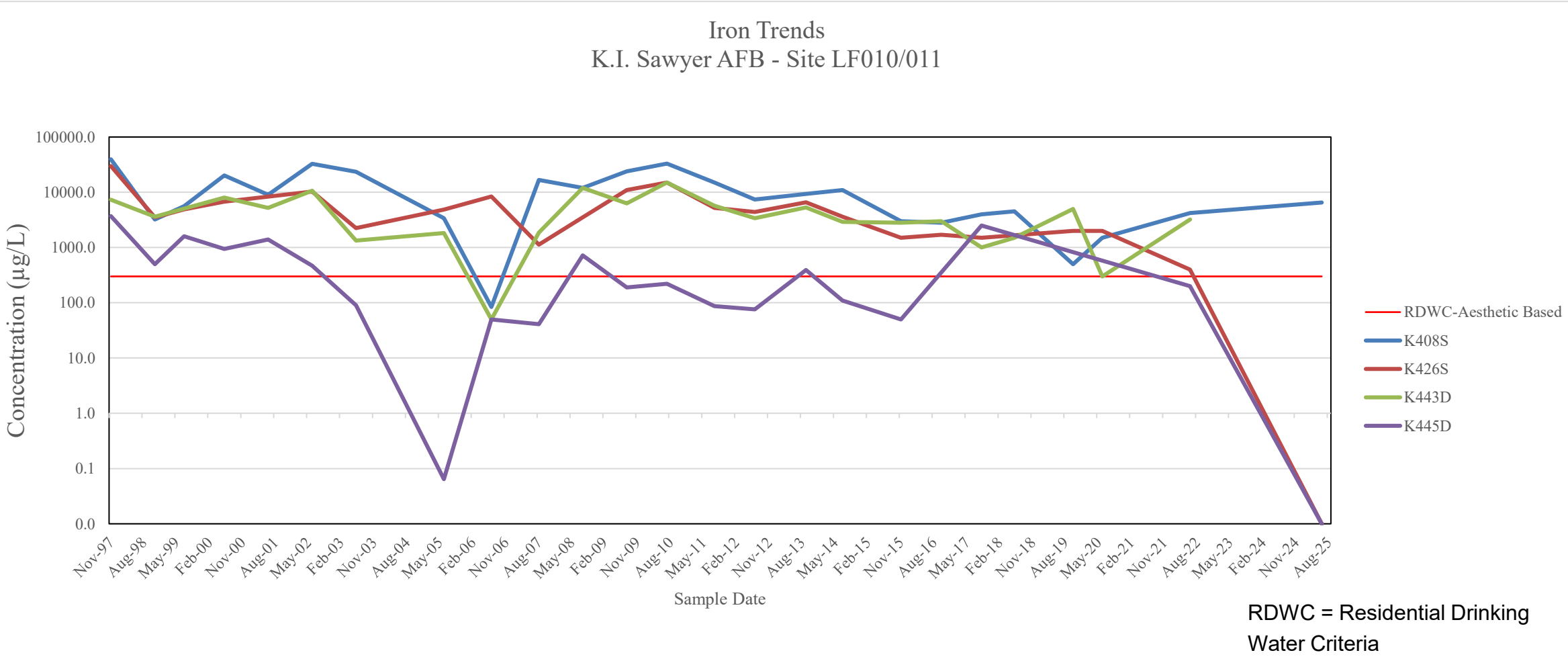
- XE027 was a 6-acre explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) range.
  - Munitions and metal debris removed to 8 ft below ground surface in 1996.
- Remedy – Cap/Cover, Fencing
- Current Status:
  - Closed with respect to groundwater (no on-going monitoring)
  - Semi-annual fence inspections and reporting
  - Annual LUC inspections, reporting, and associated cap/cover maintenance
  - State inspection every 3 years

LF010/011 (Landfills 3/4)

- LF010/011 is a 45-acre landfill.
  - LF010 - waste and fly ash disposal 1970-75.
  - LF011 - general waste disposal (including wastewater treatment plan sludge) 1975-88.
- Remedy – Cap/Cover, Fencing
- Current Status:
  - Naturally occurring Manganese (Mn) and Iron (Fe) in groundwater are stable at low concentrations
  - Biennial (every other year) groundwater sampling (last sampled in June 2025; next sampling in 2027)
  - Annual LUC inspections and reporting
    - Maintenance: Tree removal; mowing; repair signs, fence, erosion
    - Precipitation routinely monitored during growing season

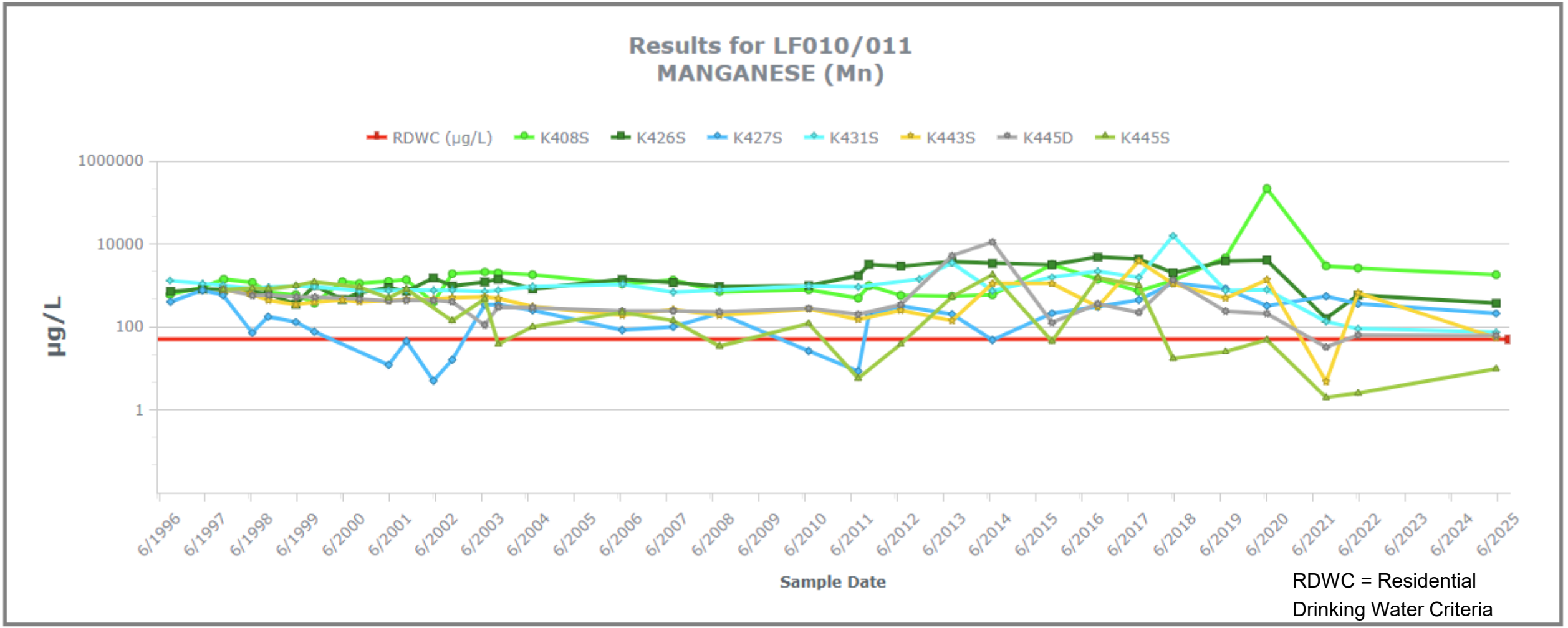


LF010/011 Fe^{+2} Trend Chart (Groundwater)



RDWC = Residential Drinking Water Criteria

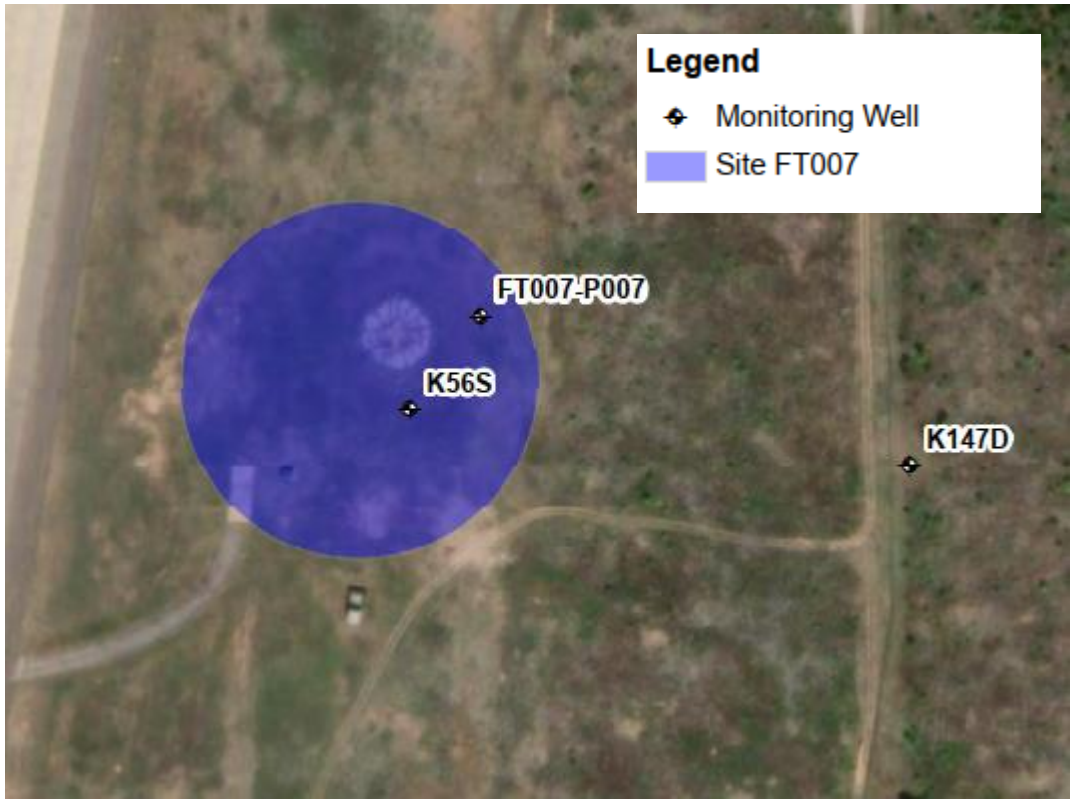
LF010/011 Mn Trend Chart (Groundwater)



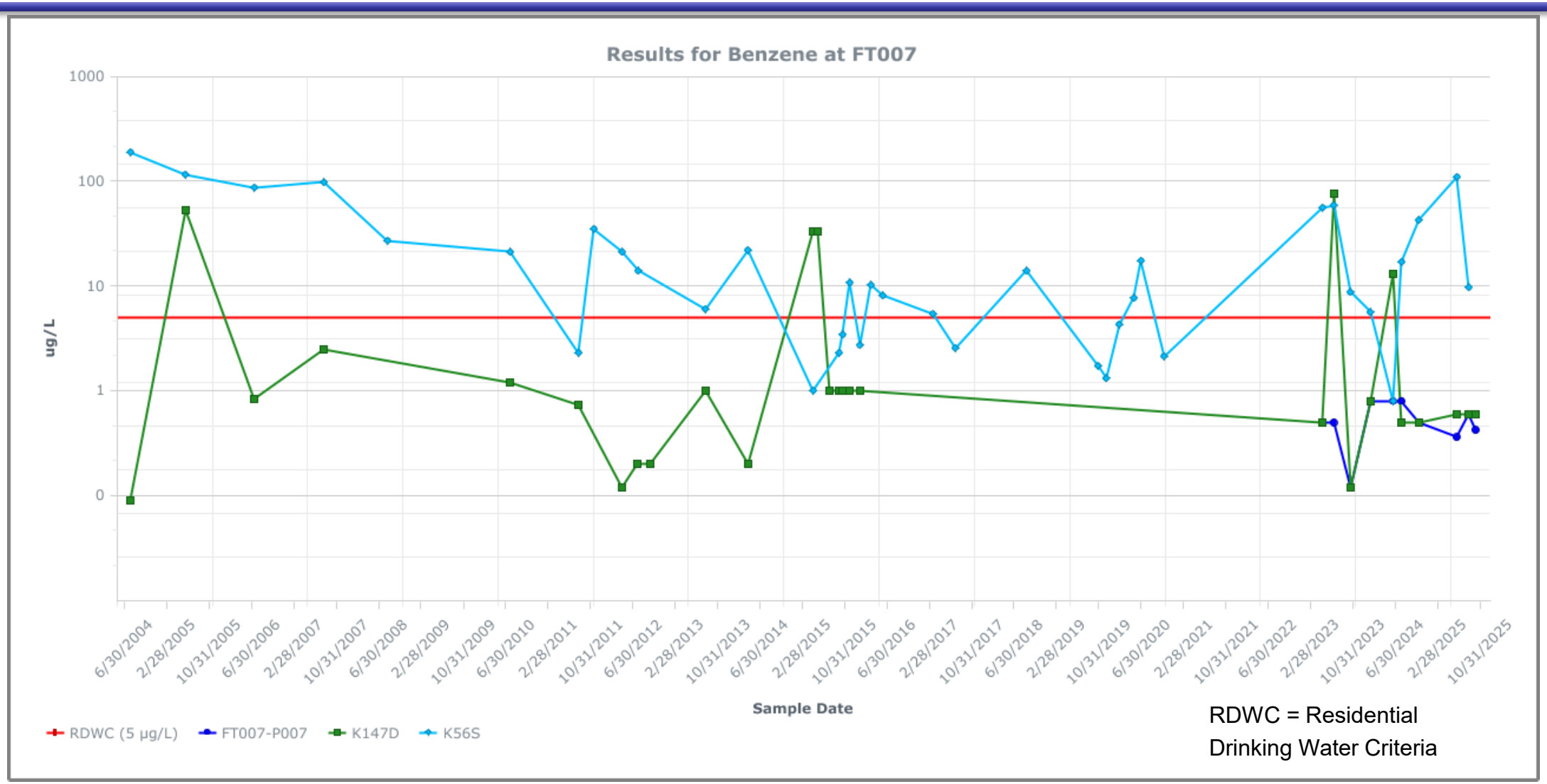
RDWC = Residential Drinking Water Criteria

FT007 (Fire Training Area 2)

- FT007 was used for fire training exercises from 1972 until 1990.
- Response Complete (RC) based on industrial criteria (with groundwater use restrictions)
- Current Status:
  - Goal – Site Closure (SC) for groundwater by amendment injection
  - Voluntary quarterly groundwater sampling of 3 wells for benzene
  - Annual LUC Inspections and Reporting



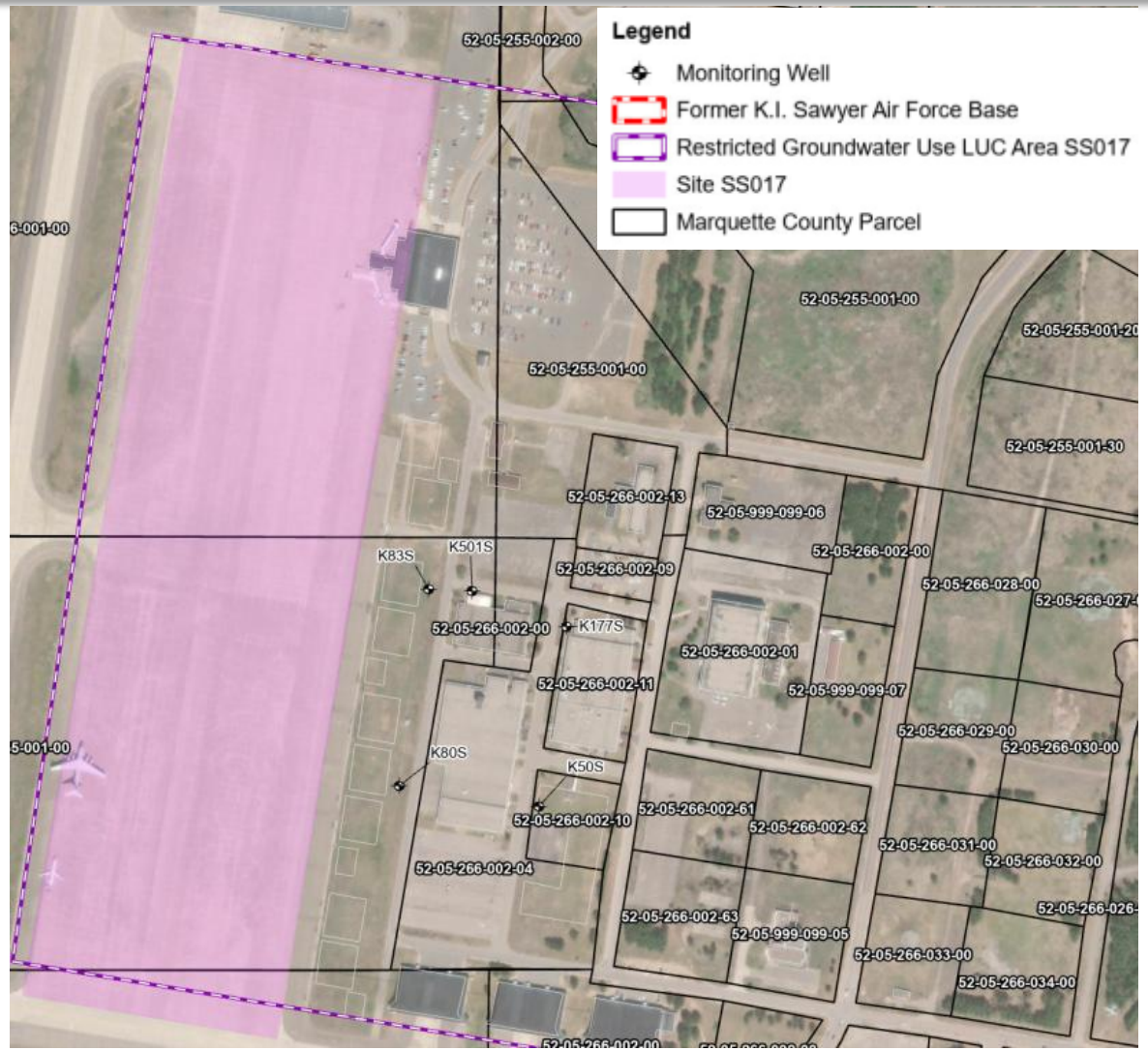
FT007 Trend Chart (Groundwater)



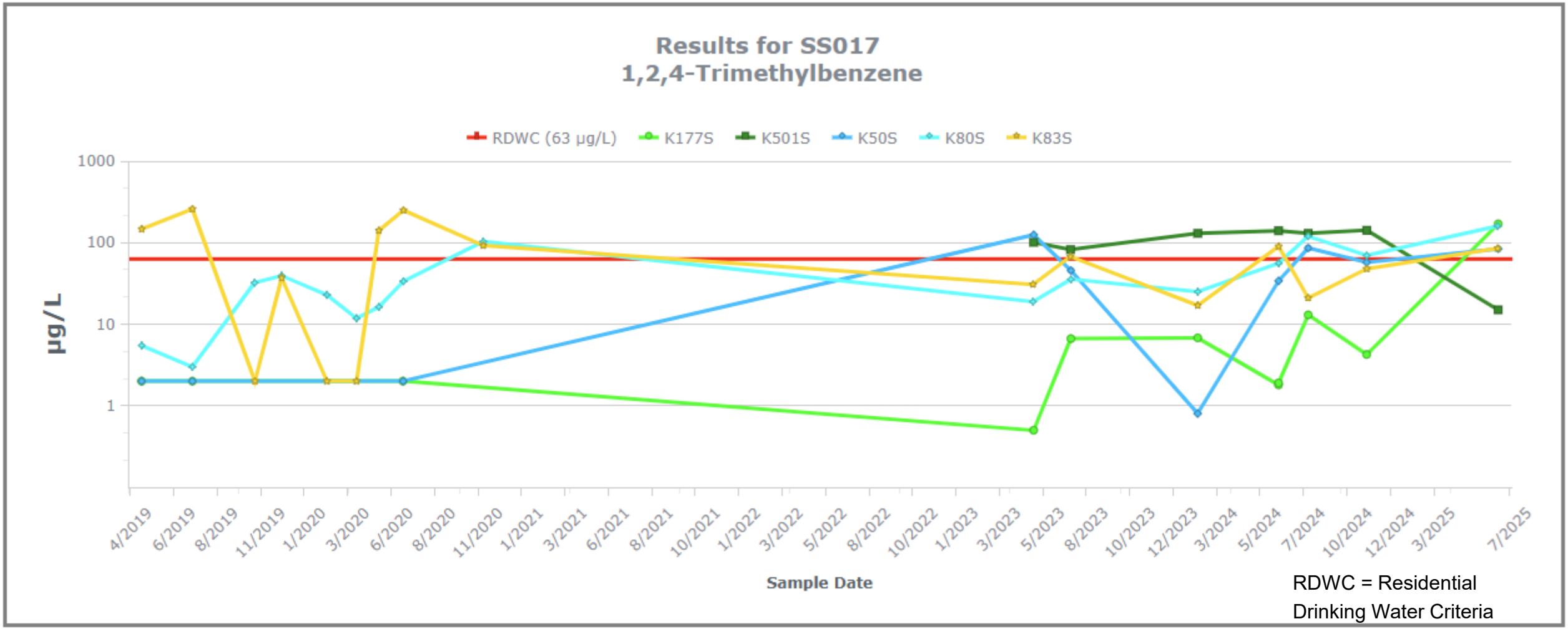
RDWC = Residential Drinking Water Criteria

SS017 (Avenue G Fuel Spill)

- SS017 housed a JP-4 fuel hydrant system which included underground storage tanks (USTs) from the 1950s to the 1990s.
- RC based on industrial criteria (with groundwater use restrictions)
- Current Status:
  - Goal – SC for groundwater by amendment injection
  - Voluntary quarterly groundwater sampling (3 years) of 5 wells for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX) and Trimethylbenzene (TMB)
  - Groundwater sampling frequency switched to annual sampling in 2025
  - Annual LUC Inspections and Reporting

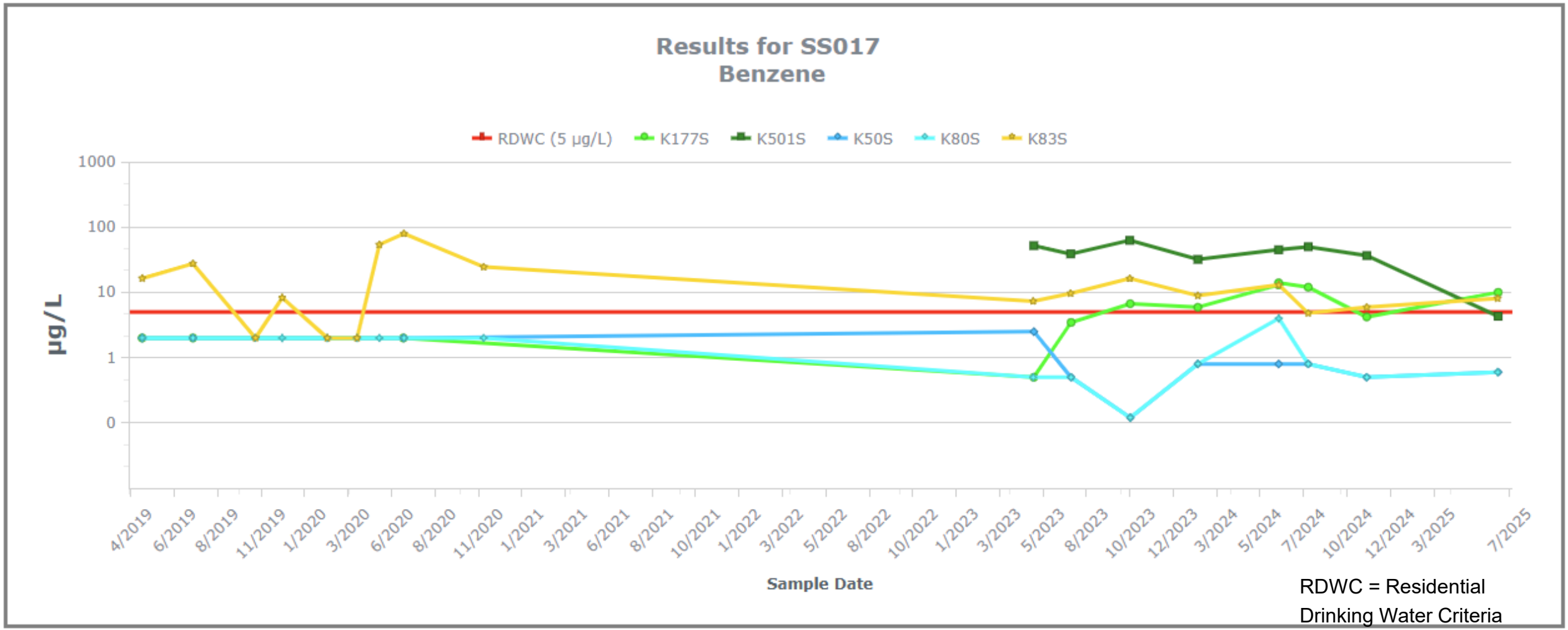


SS017 Trend Chart (Groundwater)



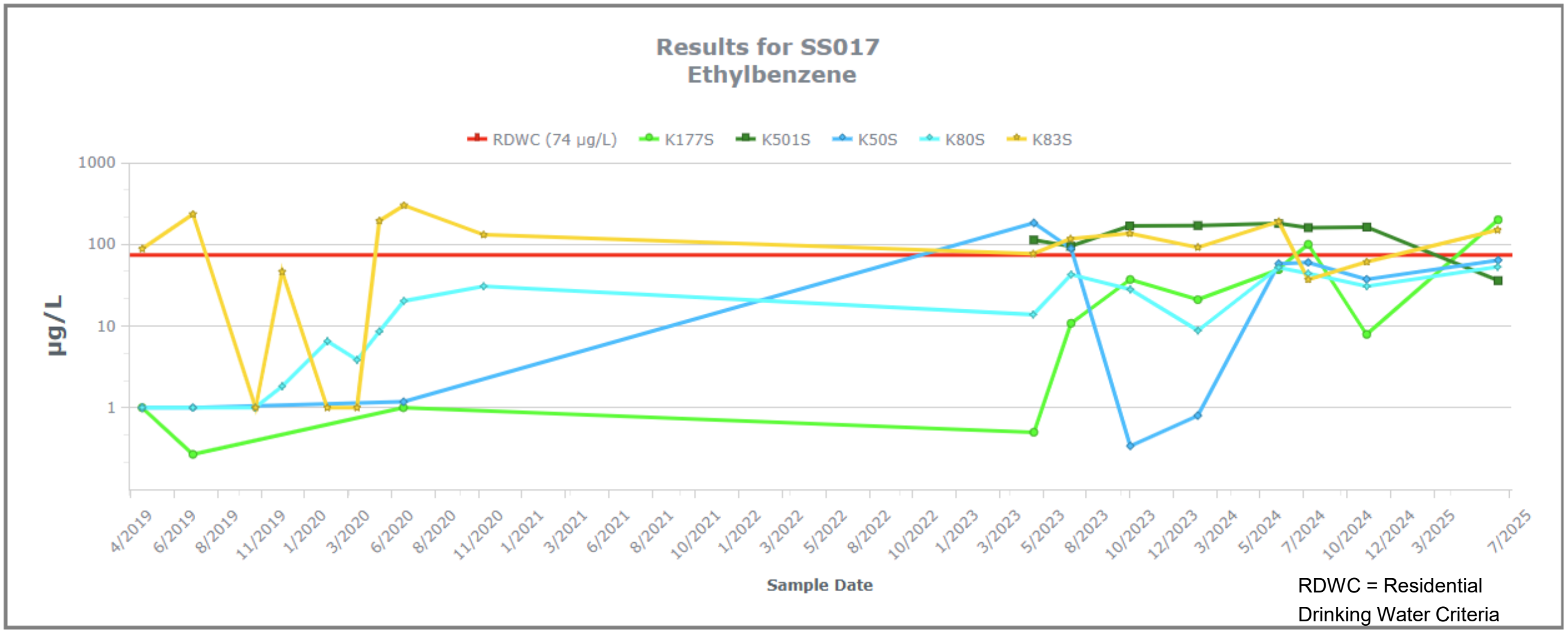
RDWC = Residential Drinking Water Criteria

SS017 Trend Chart (Groundwater)



RDWC = Residential Drinking Water Criteria

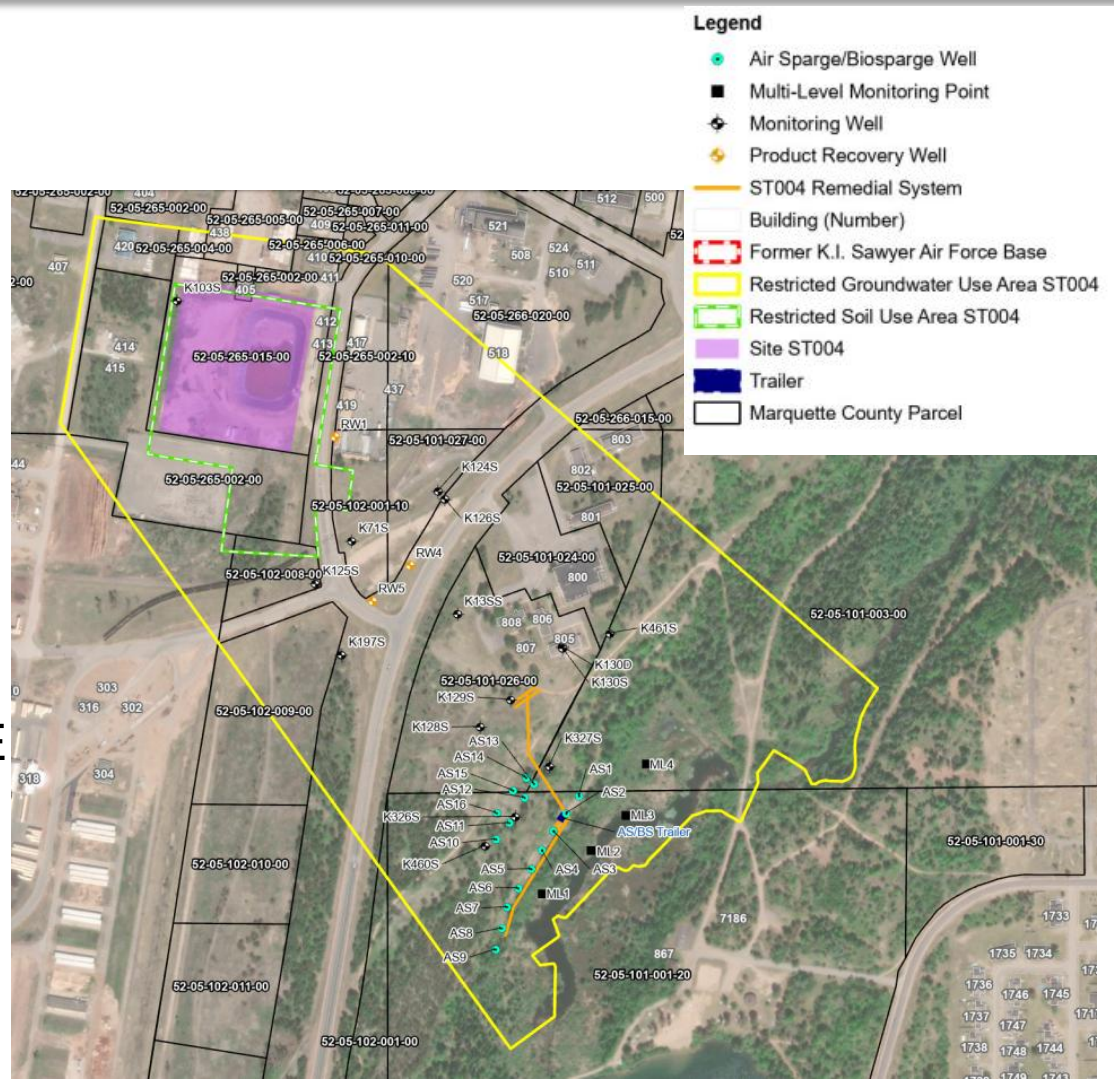
SS017 Trend Chart (Groundwater)



RDWC = Residential Drinking Water Criteria

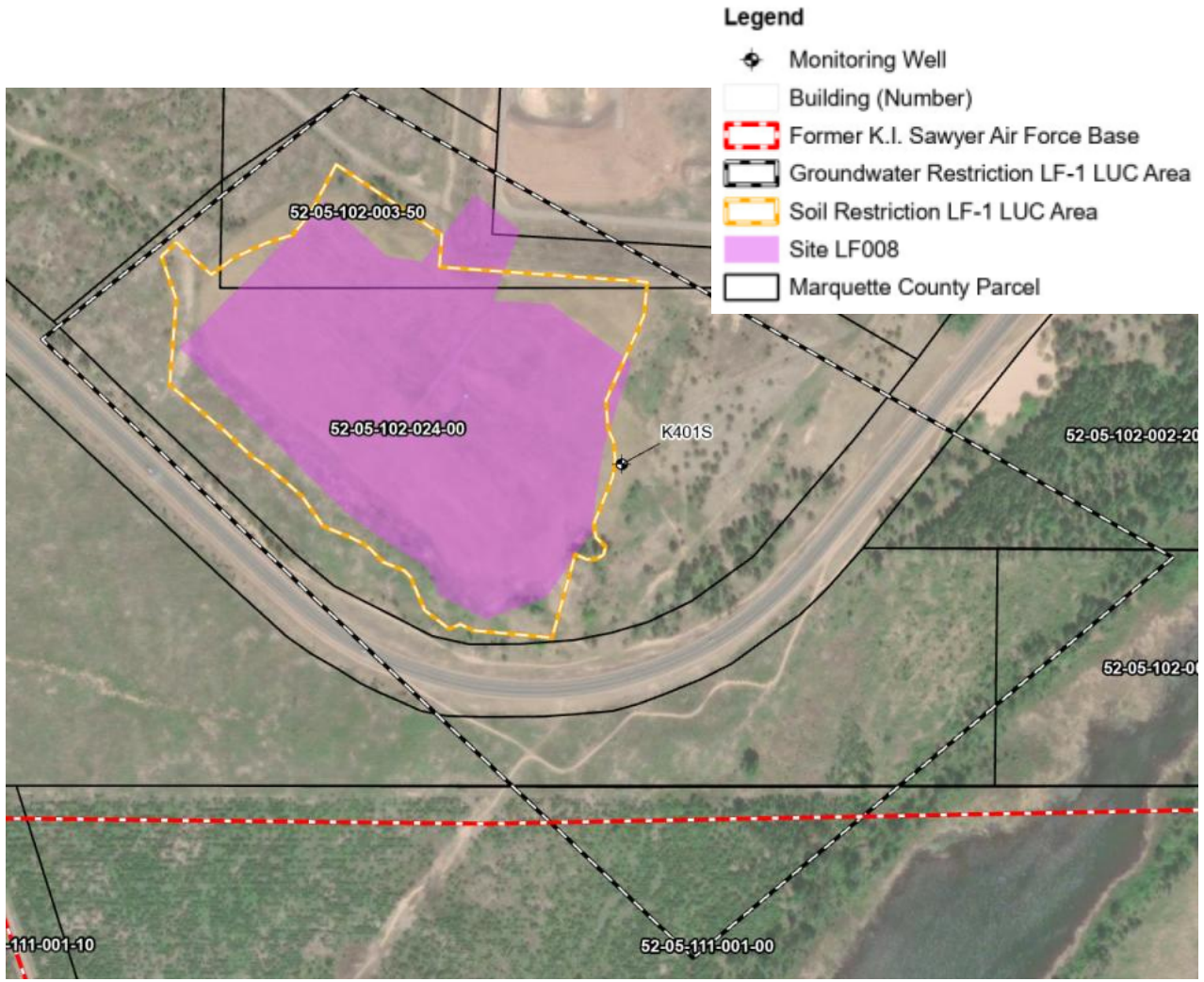
ST004 (POL Yard)

- ST004 was a bulk fuel storage area and was the location of several fuel spills - BTEX,TMB, naphthalene, etc.
- Contaminant releases moved toward Silver Lead Creek (to the southeast)
- Remedy – Installation of interceptor trench to prevent discharge to creek, free product removal and groundwater treatment through air sparge/bio sparge
- Current Status:
  - Certification of Completion Report approved by EGLE December 2024
  - Response Complete June 2025
  - Annual LUC inspections and reporting
  - Decommission Air Sparge/Biosparge and interceptor trench systems planned for 2026

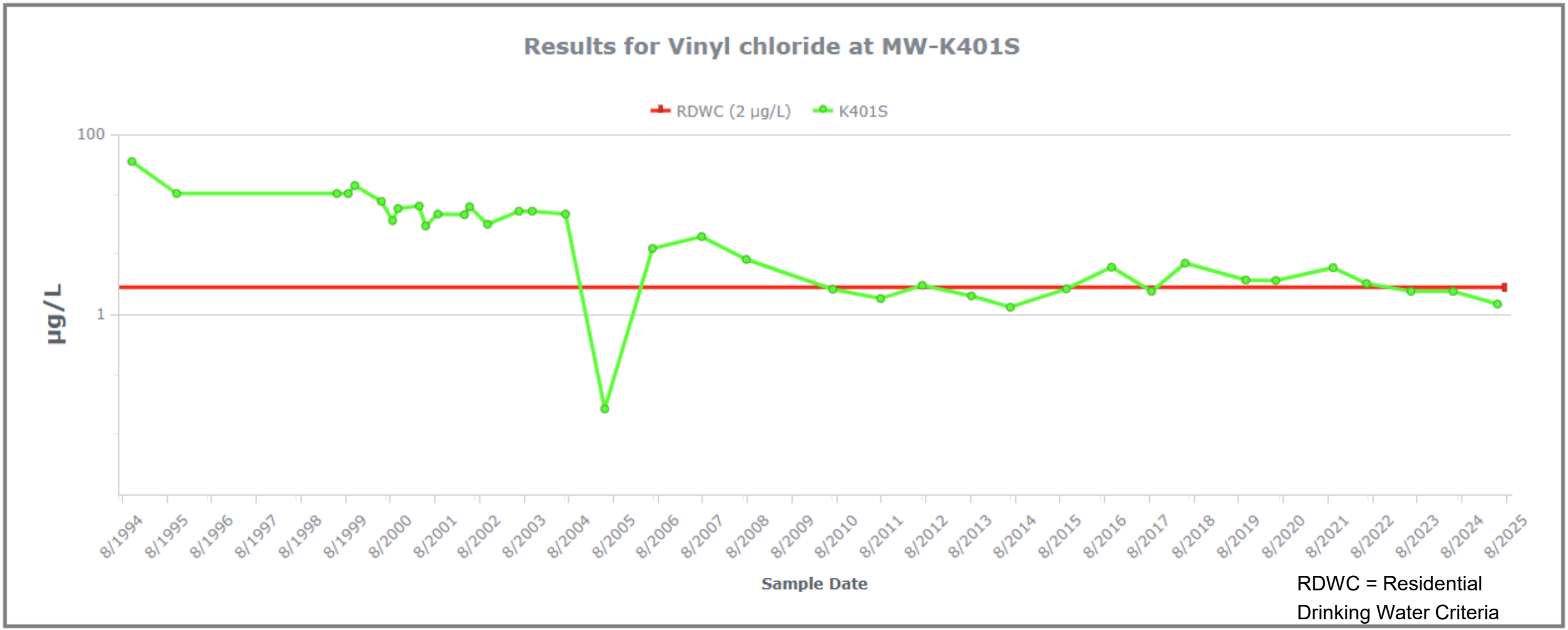


LF008 (Landfill 1)

- LF008 was a 21-acre landfill used for burning and disposing construction waste from 1955-57 and 1963-73.
- Remedy – Cap/Cover, Fencing
- Current Status:
  - Annual groundwater sampling (one remaining well (MW-K401S) with Vinyl Chloride concentrations below Residential Cleanup Criteria)
  - Annual LUC inspections and reporting
    - Maintenance: tree removal; mowing; repair signs, fence, erosion
    - Precipitation routinely monitored during growing season



LF008 (Landfill 1) Trend Chart (Groundwater)



RDWC = Residential Drinking Water Criteria

Upcoming Activities

Work Item	Site	Date
Semi-annual fence inspections	XE027	June 2026 and September 2026
Quarterly groundwater sampling	FT007	June 2026 and September 2026
Continue landfill monitoring	LF008, LF010/ LF011	June 2026
Annual groundwater sampling	LF008, SS017	June 2026
Landfill maintenance (mowing)	LF008, LF010/ LF011, XE027	July 2026
Landfill maintenance (overseeding & fertilization)	XE027	September 2026
Conduct annual LUC Inspections	ST004, FT007, LF008, LF010/ LF011, SS017, XE027	June/July 2026
Decommissioning of air sparge/biosparge systems	ST004	August 2026

Accessing the K.I. Sawyer AFB Administrative Record (AR)

- https://ar.cce.af.mil/
- **Under Search Criteria, toggle "BRAC"**
- **From installation list (on left), scroll down to "KISawyer AFB" and left click on it**
  - For specific records, enter AR number in the space provided to the right "AR#:"
  - For specific sites, see box under sites "Sites:" scroll to find a particular site and left click
- **Left click on blue "Search" button to pull up documents that pertain to your search criteria**
- **The "Search Tips" and "Help" options at the top right of the screen provide tips for easy record searching and a User Manual**

Questions?

Acronyms

µg/L – microgram per liter

AFB – Air Force Base

AFCEC – Air Force Civil Engineer Center

BECOS – BRAC Environmental Construction and Optimization Services

BTEX – Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene

BRAC – Base Realignment and Closure

CIP – Community Involvement Plan

EGLE – Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

EOD – explosive ordinance disposal

Fe^{+2} - iron

IRP – Installation Restoration Program

LCES – LATA-CTI Environmental Services, LLC.

LTM – long-term management

LUC – land use control

Mn – manganese

PFAS – per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances

POL – petroleum, oil, and lubricants

RAB – Restoration Advisory Board

RC – Response Complete

RDWC – Residential Drinking Water Criteria

RI – Remedial Investigation

SC – Site Closeout

TMB – trimethylbenzene

UST – underground storage tank

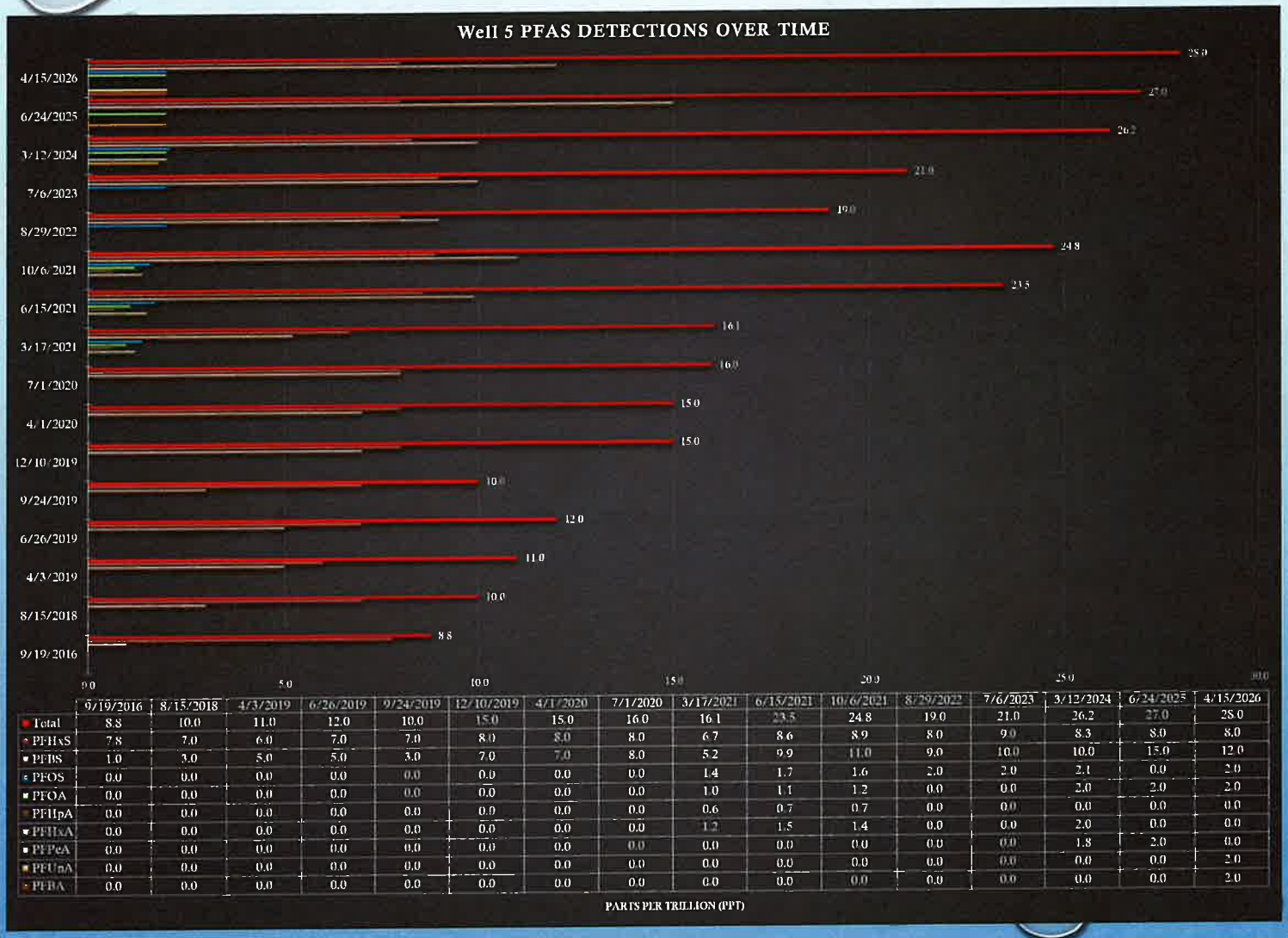
K.I. SAWYER WATER DEPARTMENT

2026 K.I. SAWYER DRINKING WATER

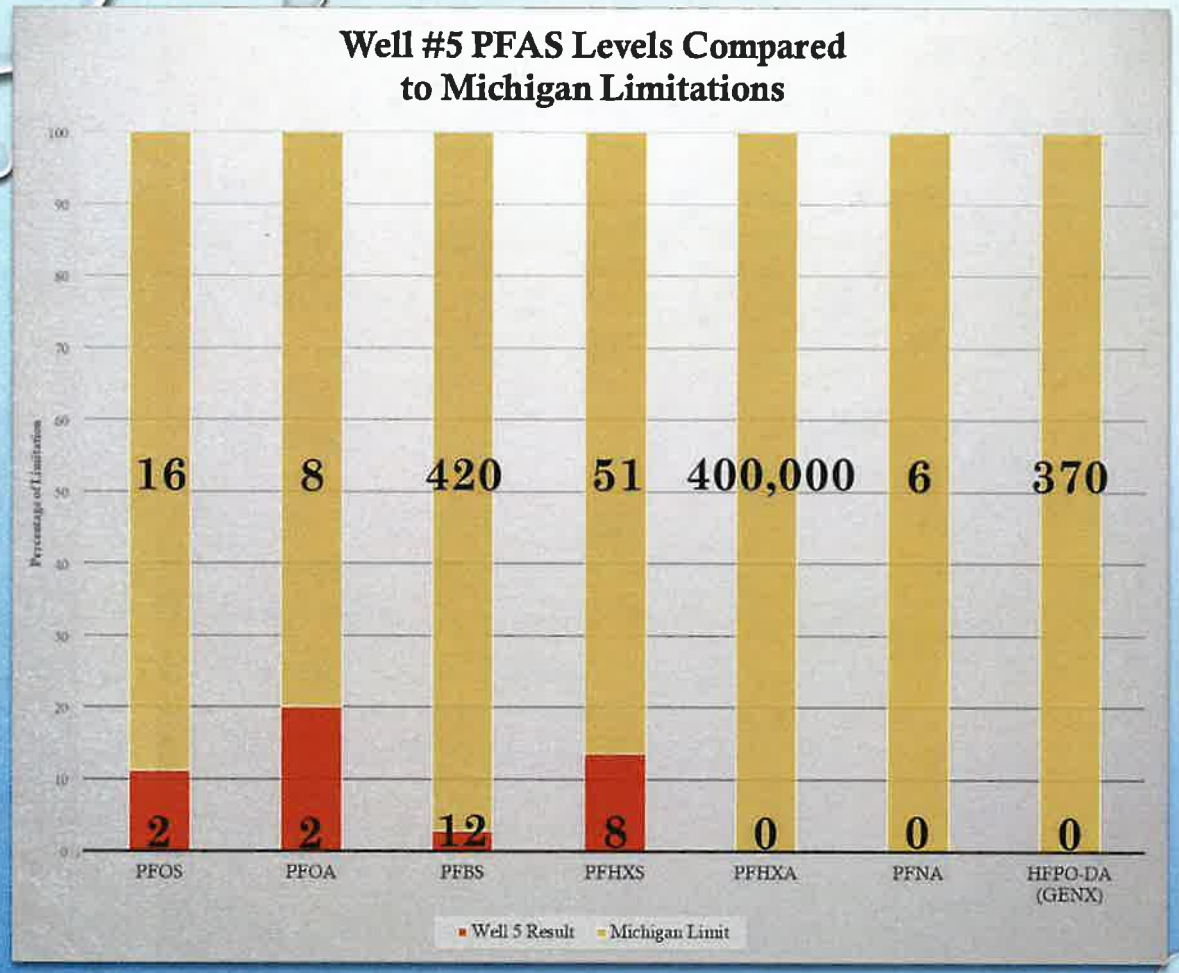
PFAS TESTING RESULTS

PFAS TESTING IN DRINKING WATER

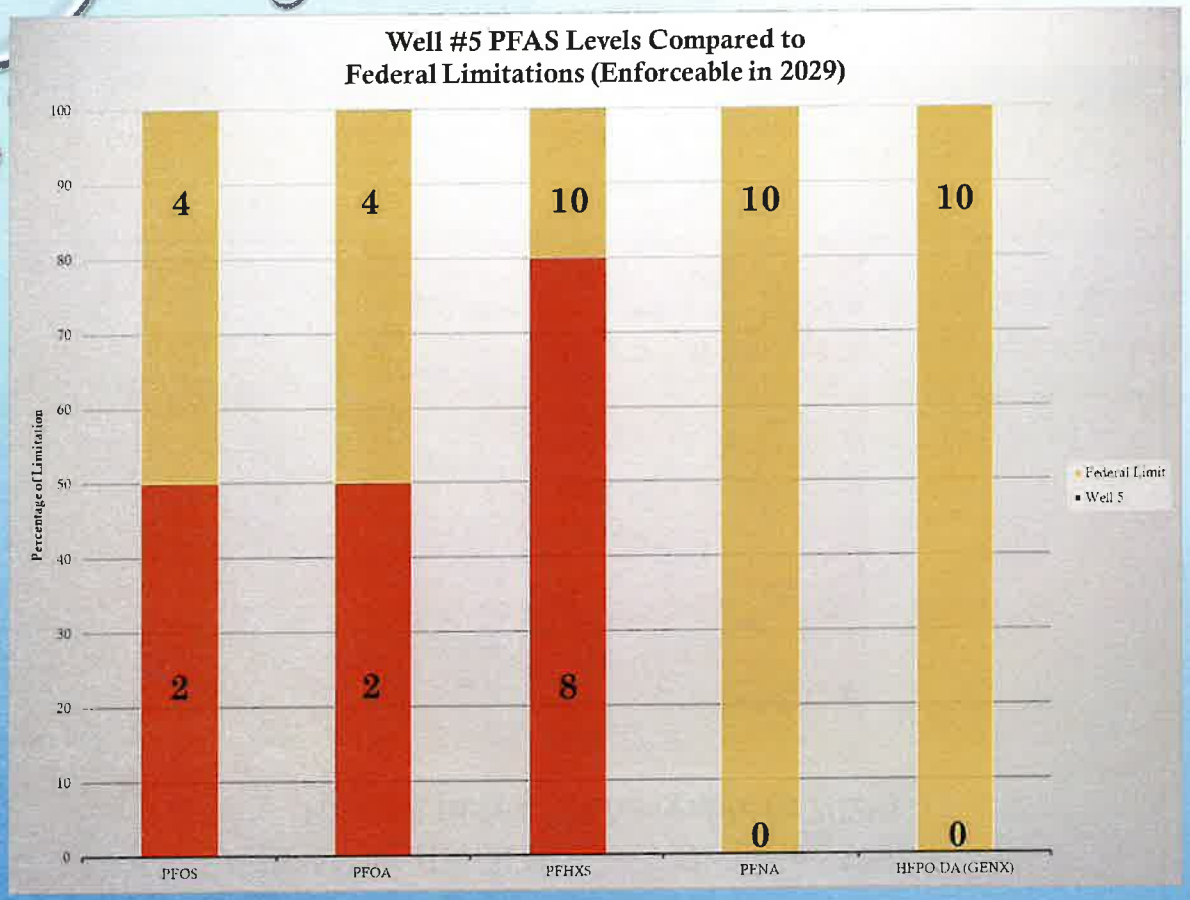
- K.I. SAWYER DRINKING WATER HAS BEEN MONITORED FOR PFAS SINCE 2018
- OUT OF 4 MUNICIPAL WELLS SUPPLYING WATER TO THE K.I. SAWYER COMMUNITY, ONLY WELL #5 HAS HAD CONSISTENT DETECTABLE LEVELS OF PFAS CHEMICALS
- K.I. SAWYER WATER MEETS BOTH MICHIGAN AND FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR PFAS CHEMICALS
- THE STATE OF MICHIGAN REQUIRES PFAS TESTING AT K.I. SAWYER ONCE/YEAR



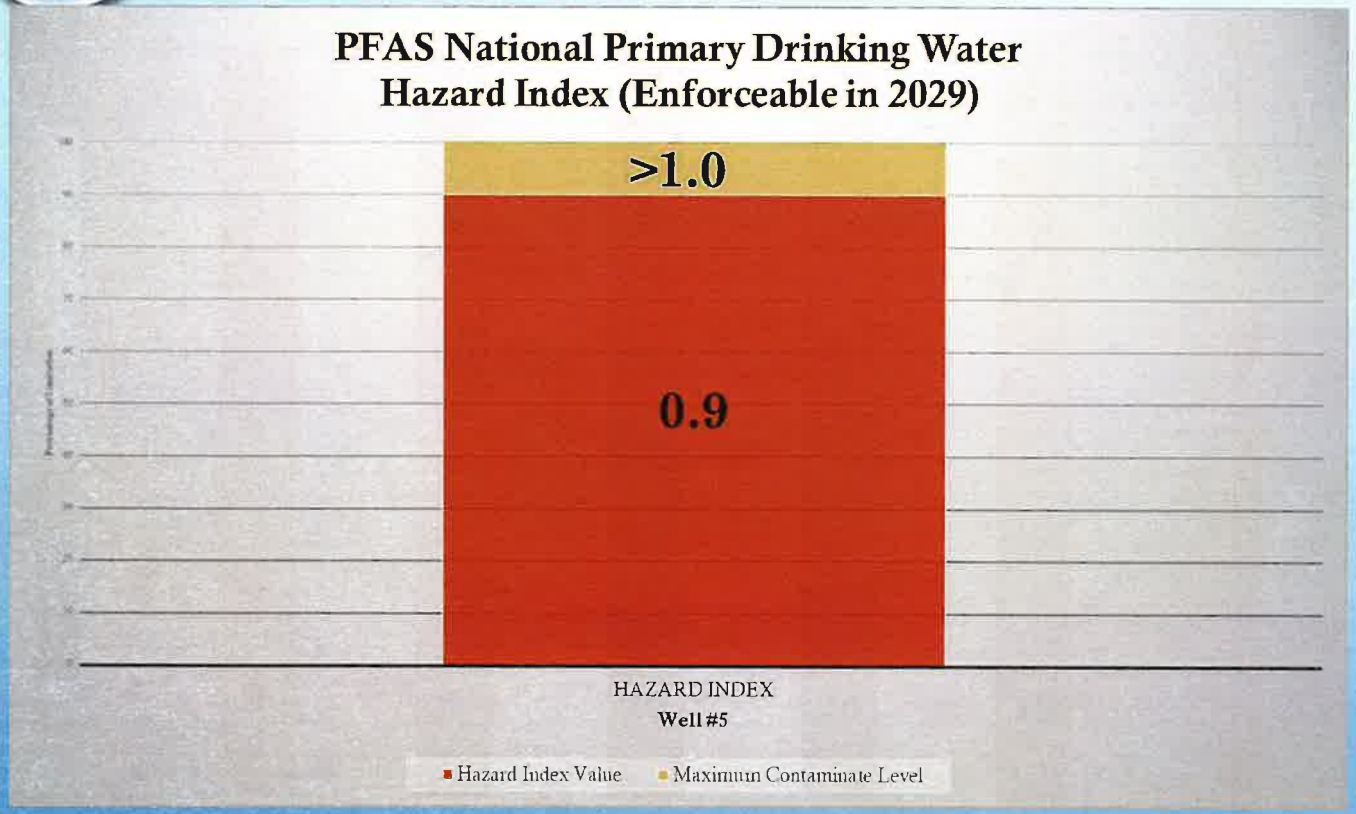
	9/19/2016	8/15/2018	4/3/2019	6/26/2019	9/24/2019	12/10/2019	4/1/2020	7/1/2020	3/17/2021	6/15/2021	10/6/2021	8/29/2022	7/6/2023	3/12/2024	6/24/2025	4/15/2026
Total	8.8	10.0	11.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	16.1	23.5	24.8	19.0	21.0	26.2	27.0	28.0
PFHxS	7.8	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.7	8.6	8.9	8.0	9.0	8.3	8.0	8.0
PFBS	1.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	5.2	9.9	11.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	12.0
PFOS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	2.0
PFOA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PFHpA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PFHxA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
PFPeA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0
PFUnA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
PFBA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0



- DRINKING WATER IN MICHIGAN IS TESTED FOR 25 PFAS ANALYTES, 5 ANALYTES WERE DETECTED
- (1 OTHER ANALYTE WITHOUT DW LIMITS WAS DETECTED, NOT INCLUDED IN THIS CHART)
- RESULTS ARE IN PARTS PER TRILLION
- A PART PER TRILLION IS THE EQUIVALENT OF 2 GRAINS OF SAND IN AN OLYMPIC SIZE SWIMMING POOL.



- NEW FEDERAL LIMITATIONS ARE ENFORCEABLE IN 2029.
- THESE ARE MUCH MORE RESTRICTIVE THAN CURRENT MICHIGAN STANDARDS



- HAZARD INDEX IS A CALCULATION OF FOUR PFAS ANALYTES DIVIDED BY THEIR FEDERAL LIMITS THEN ADDED TOGETHER.
- A NUMBER GREATER THAN ONE IS AN EXCEEDANCE.

Equation

$$\text{Hazard Index} = \left(\frac{[\text{GenX}_{\text{water}}]}{[10\ \text{ppt}]}\right) + \left(\frac{[\text{PFBS}_{\text{water}}]}{[2000\ \text{ppt}]}\right) + \left(\frac{[\text{PFNA}_{\text{water}}]}{[10\ \text{ppt}]}\right) + \left(\frac{[\text{PFHxS}_{\text{water}}]}{[9.0\ \text{ppt}]}\right)$$

WHAT HAPPENS IF WELL #5 EXCEEDS STANDARDS

- WELL #5 WILL BE SHUT OFF, REMAINING WELLS WILL BE PUT INTO FULL ROTATION
- CUSTOMERS ARE NOTIFIED BY MAIL OF ANY VIOLATIONS OF DRINKING WATER STANDARDS
- EITHER A NEW WELL WILL HAVE TO BE INSTALLED, OR A FILTRATION SYSTEM FOR WELL #5

K.I. SAWYER IS SAFE TO DRINK!

- EVEN THOUGH WELL 5 HAS SOME DETECTABLE AMOUNTS OF PFAS CHEMICALS, THE WELL ALONE CURRENTLY MEETS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL LIMITATIONS.
- IF YOU FEEL THAT STATE AND FEDERAL LIMITATIONS AREN'T STRICT ENOUGH FOR PFAS CHEMICALS, AN ACTIVATED CARBON FAUCET FILTER CERTIFIED TO ANSI/NSF 53 IS EFFECTIVE IN REMOVING PFAS AS LONG AS ITS MAINTAINED PROPERLY. DO SOME ONLINE RESEARCH TO DECIDE WHICH ONE TO BUY.

QUESTIONS?

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING WATER QUALITY AT K.I. SAWYER, PLEASE CALL:

NICK HAUTAMAKI, WATER/WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT SUPERVISOR
906-346-9403

PFAS Remedial Investigation
Former K.I. Sawyer
Air Force Base (Site CG406)

Isamar Nieves-Cancel
AFCEC

Cynthia Abbott
Aerostar

13 May 2026

Agenda

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) overview
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) response activities to date
- Remedial investigation (RI) process and objectives
- RI field activities
- RI data evaluation and reporting
- Private drinking water well sampling
- Upcoming field activities
- Additional resources

CERCLA Overview

CERCLA Nomenclature

PA/SI
Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection
2015 - 2021

RI/FS
Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study
August 2021 - present

PP
Proposed Plan

ROD
Record of Decision

RD/RA
Remedial Design / Remedial Action

RA-O
Remedial Action - Operations

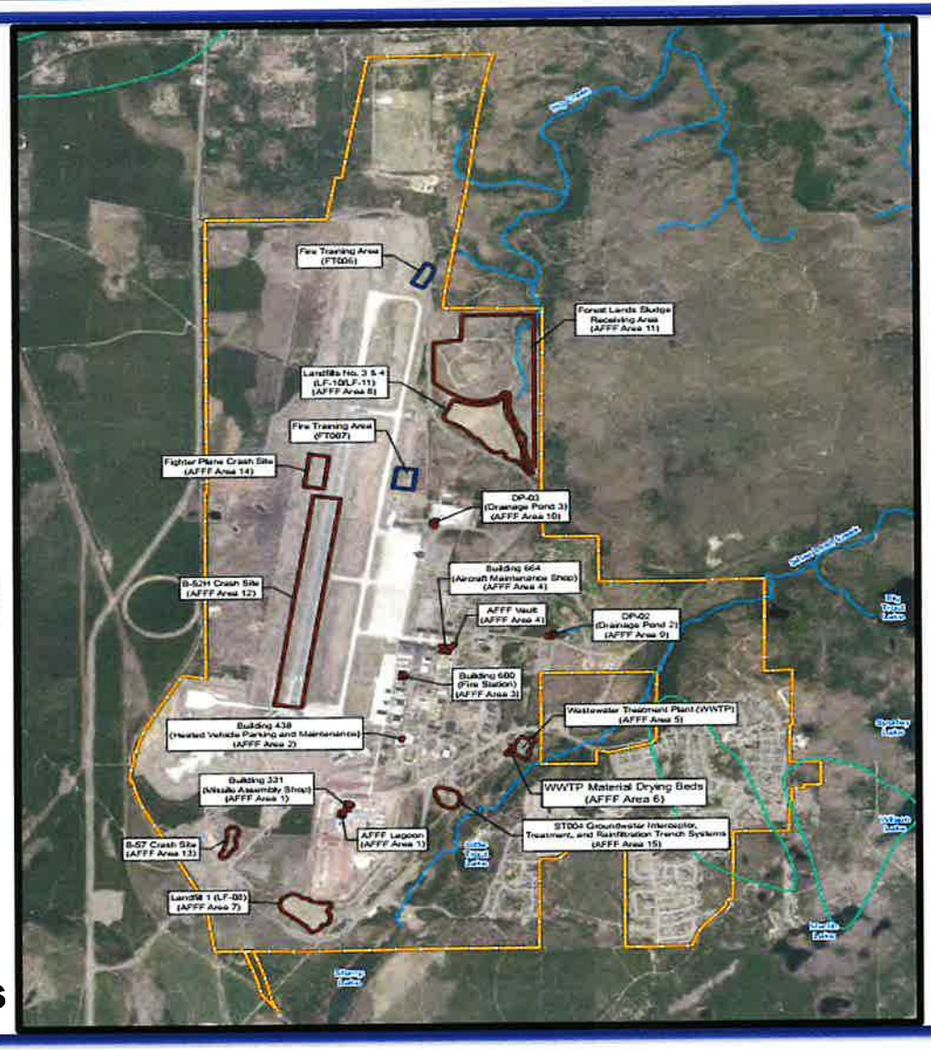
LTM
Long Term Management

Air Force Focus

- **Identifying & mitigating PFAS exposure through drinking water where concentrations are known to be at or above three times the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) values or hazard index (HI) equal to 3:**
  - **3 x MCLs values**
    - **PFOA = 12 ppt**
    - **PFOS = 12 ppt**
    - **PFHxS = 30 ppt**
    - **PFNA = 30 ppt**
    - **HFPO-DA (GEN-X) = 30 ppt**
    - **HI = 3**

PFAS Response Activities to Date

- Fire Training Area (FTA) investigation initiated 2015
- PA completed 2015
- SI completed 2017
  - Supplemental SI completed 2018
  - Expanded SI completed 2021
- RI field work began 2022



*Red outlines indicate potential AFFF areas

Remedial Investigation Process

Complete

On-going

To be Started

PFAS RI Objectives

- Define nature and extent of PFAS in groundwater, soil, surface water and sediment
- Develop conceptual site model (CSM) and groundwater flow model
  - What chemicals are present, where they are, and where they may go
- Conduct human health and ecological risk assessments
  - What is the impact to humans and the environment

Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments

The risk assessments will follow DoD and USEPA guidance for evaluating potential impacts to human health and ecological receptors.

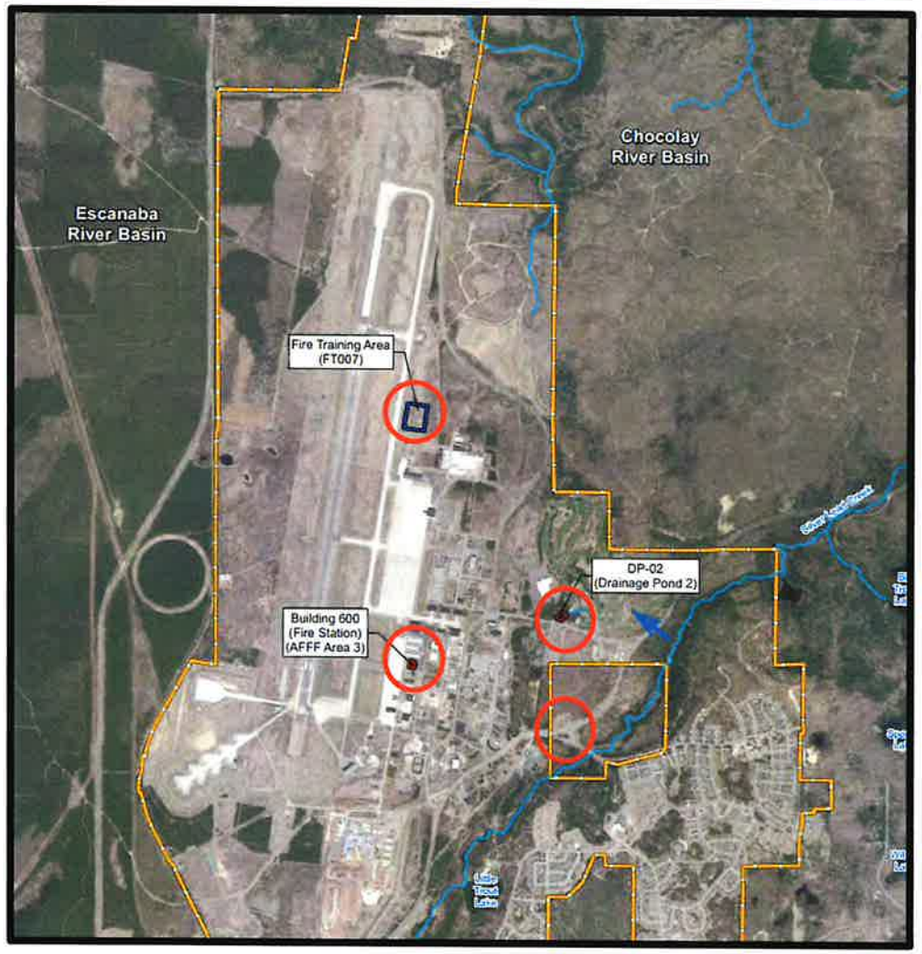
- **Determines exposure areas**
  - **Exposure areas include both land and water habitats**
- **Evaluates both current and future exposure scenarios**
- **Environmental media include soil, sediment, surface water and groundwater**

Field Activities to Date

Sample Type	2022	2023	2024	2025
Vertical Aquifer Sample Locations (Samples)	47 (275)	34 (211)	4 (21)	
Piezometer Installation	10	4	0	
Monitoring Well Installation	0	0	12	
Hydraulic Profile Tool (HPT)	9	0	0	
Lysimeter Installation	1	0	0	
Water Level Gauging Events	2	0	1	
Private Well Samples	1	101	3	
Staff Gauge Installation	6	0	7	
Soil Samples – Discrete	128	0	0	
Soil Samples – Incremental	0	28	67	
Surface Water Samples	0	0	8	
Sediment Samples	0	0	18	
Influent/Effluent Samples	0	0	Completed by WWTP	
Groundwater Samples (MWs)	102	3	12	5

Your Success is Our Mission!

Surface and Subsurface Soil Sampling



Objectives:

- Determine PFAS impacts in surface and subsurface soil
- Assess human health and ecological risk

FT007

- Surface and subsurface sampling - ongoing

Former Fire Station (FFS):

- Surface and subsurface sampling - ongoing

DP-02:

- Surface and subsurface sampling - ongoing

Voodoo Ave:

- PFAS not detected in surface soil

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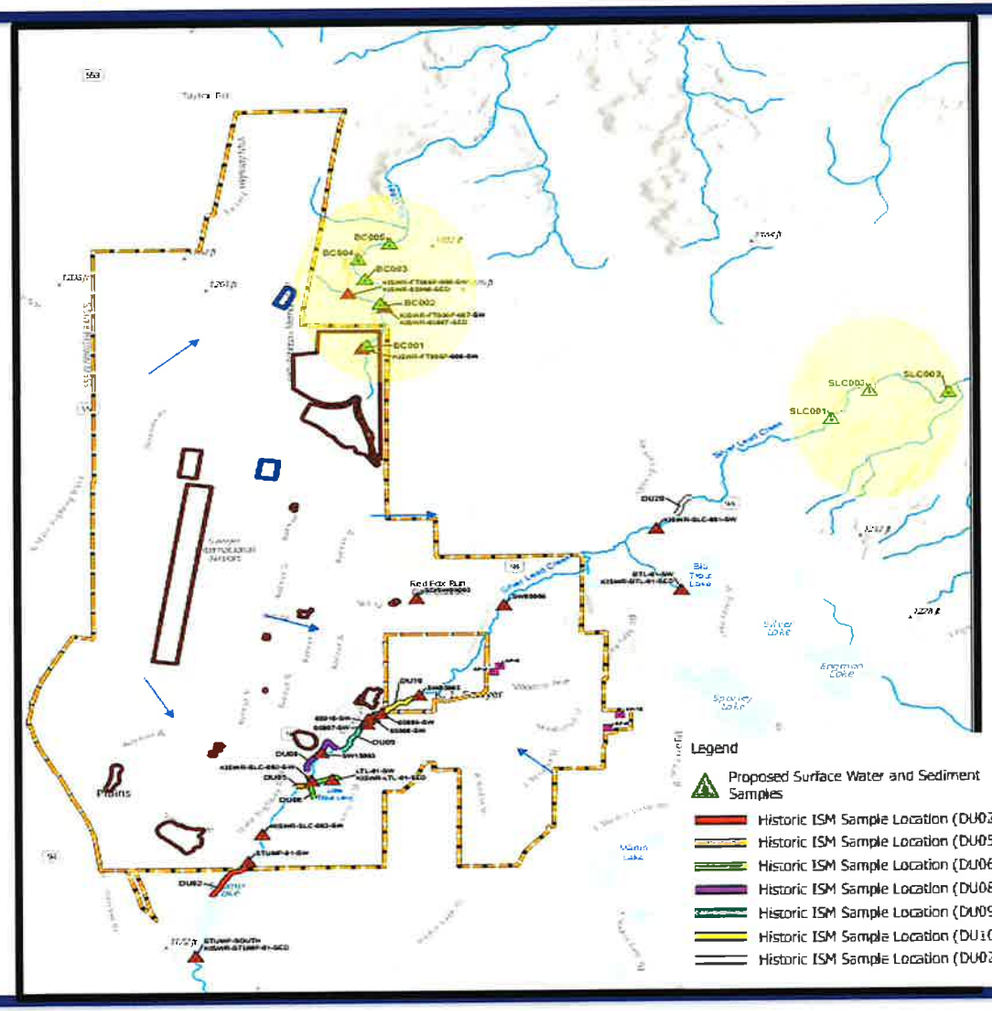
Sediment and Surface Water Sampling



Objectives:

- Determine PFAS impacts in sediment and surface water
- Assess human health and ecological risk

Bodies of water sampled:

- Silver Lead Creek
- Little Trout Lake
- Stump Lake

*** Surface water and sediment sampling is ongoing**

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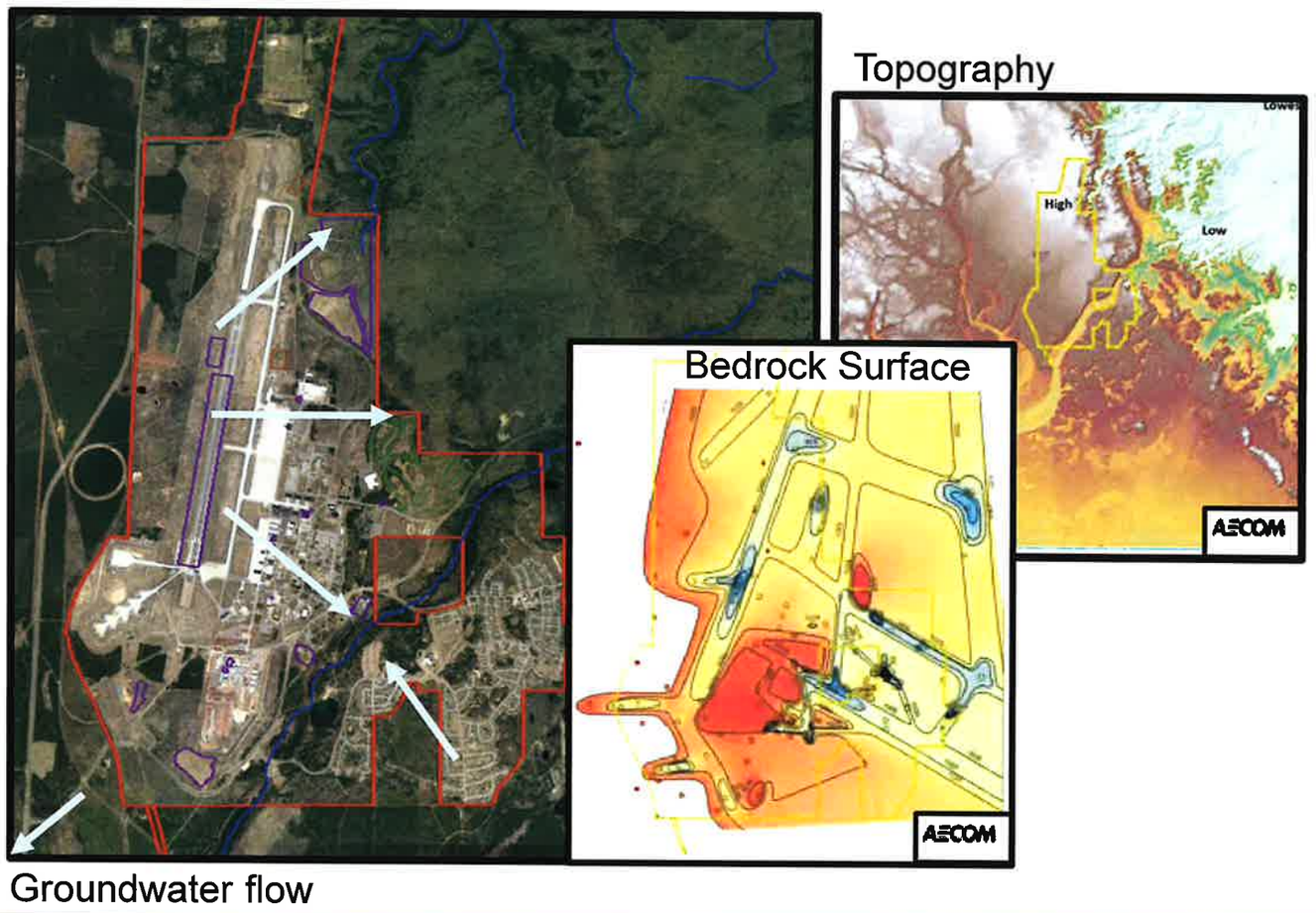
Groundwater Overview



Objectives:

- Plume extent
- Groundwater/surface water interface evaluation
- Assess human health risk

Influencing factors:

- Groundwater flow directions and migration pathways (routes)
- Surface water and topography
- Lithology (soil) and stratigraphy (layers of soil)

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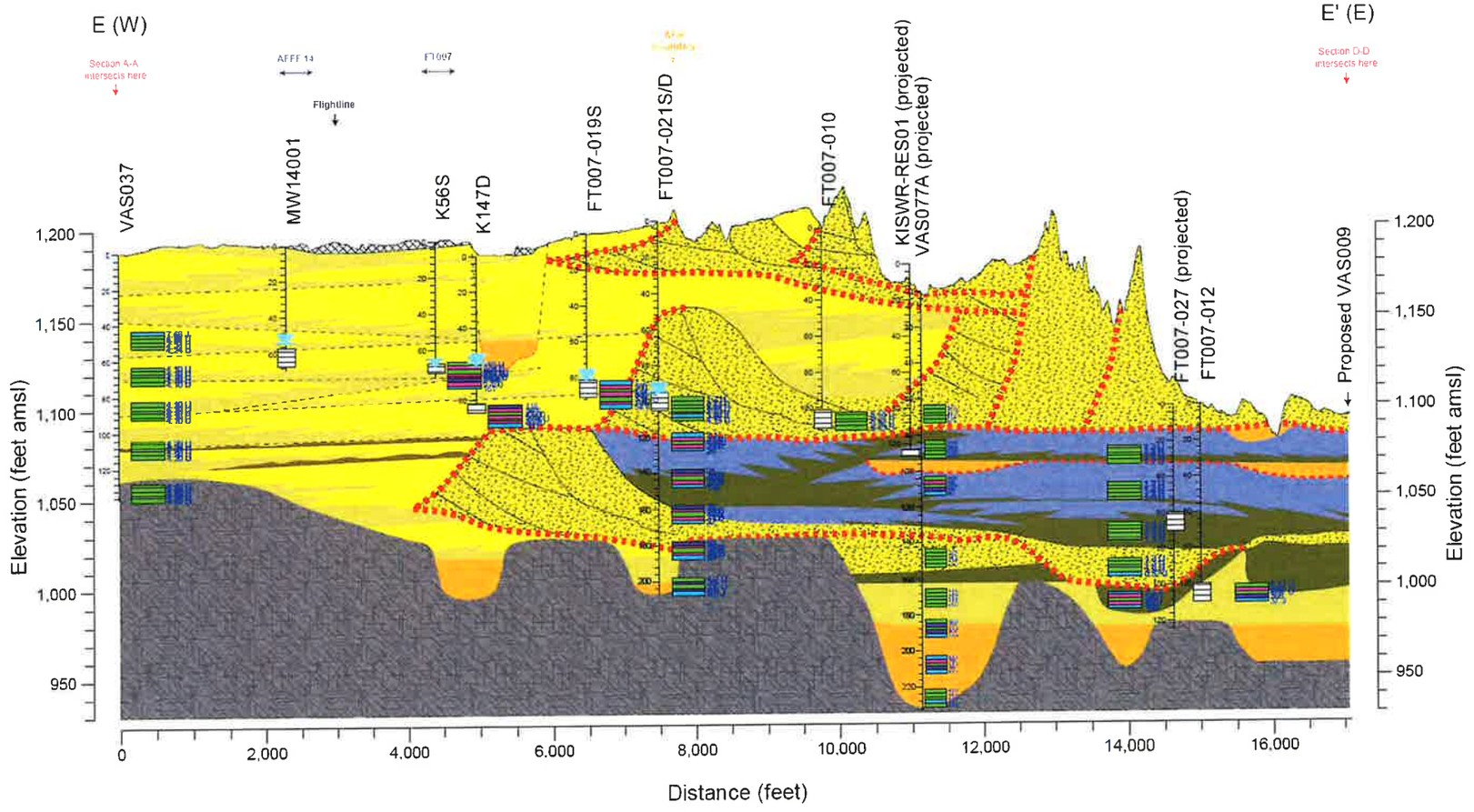
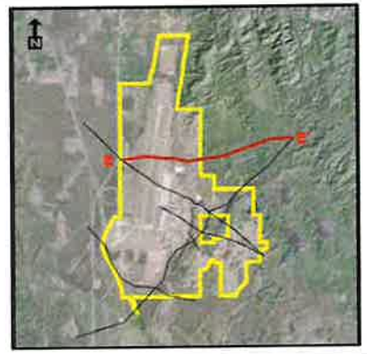
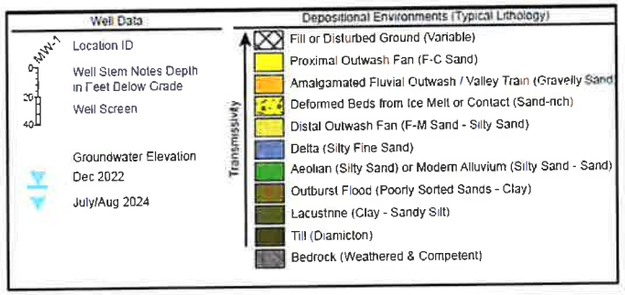
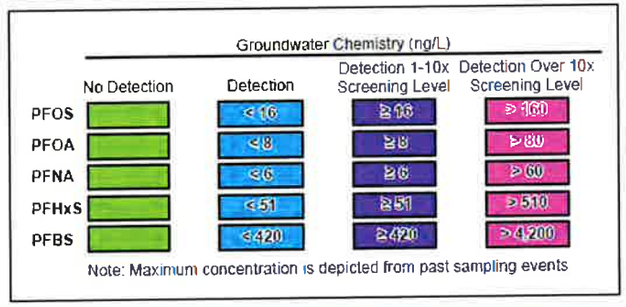
Cross-section West to East









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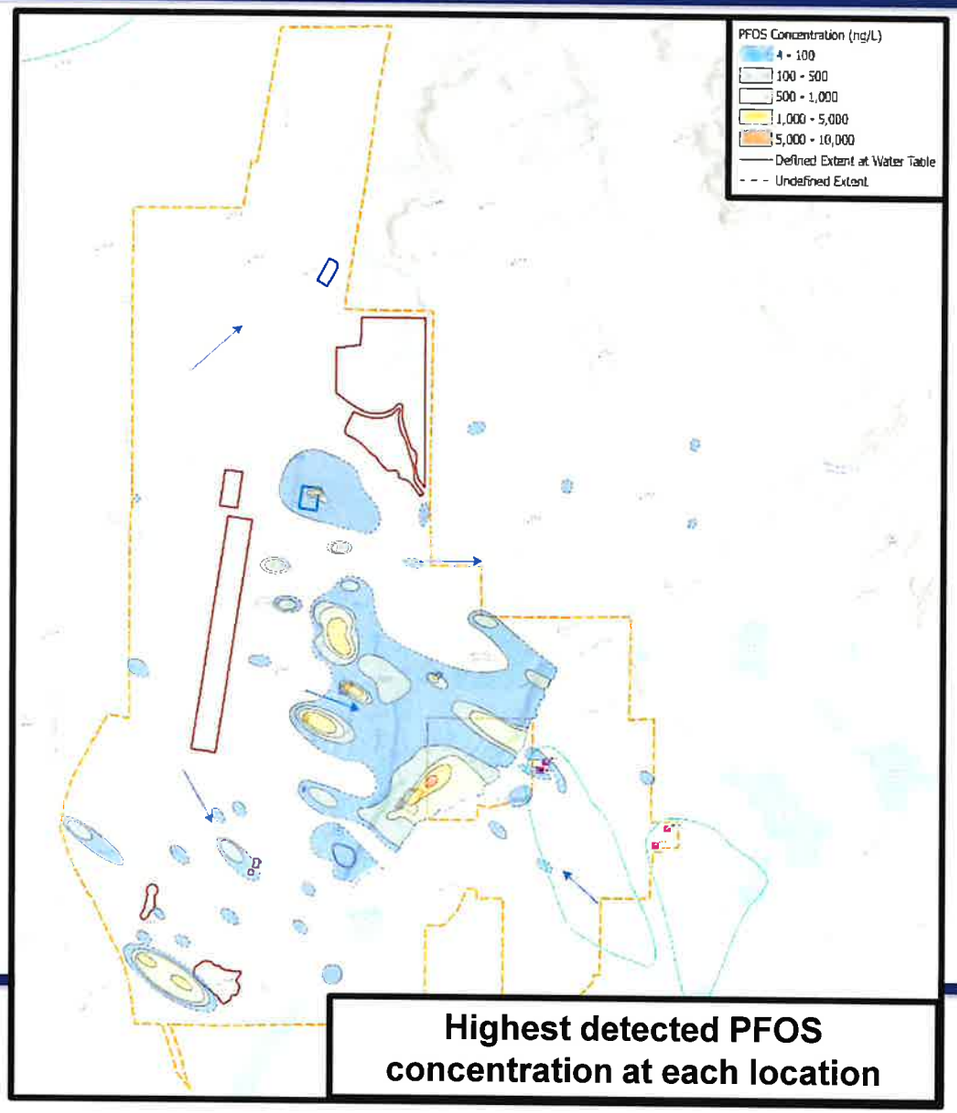
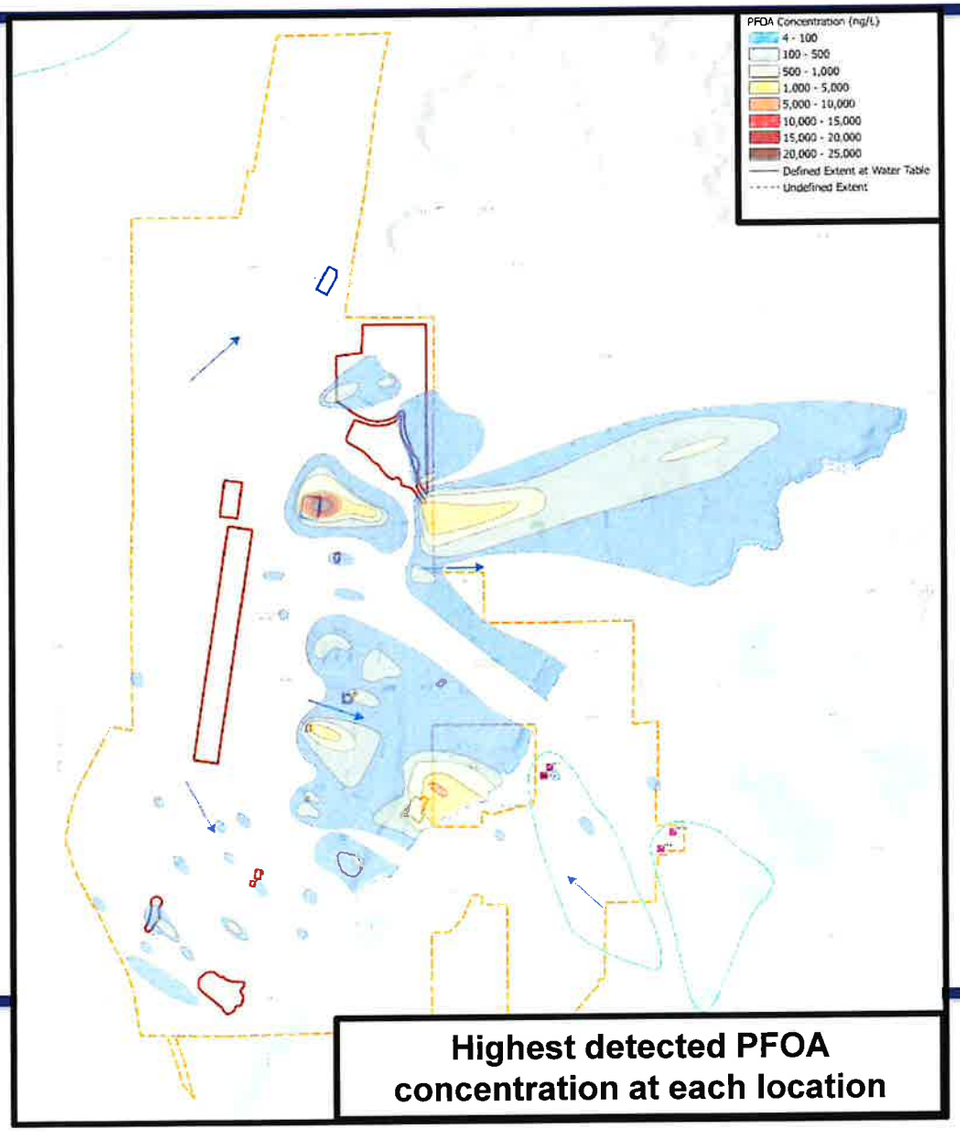
Ongoing Groundwater Delineation - PFOS



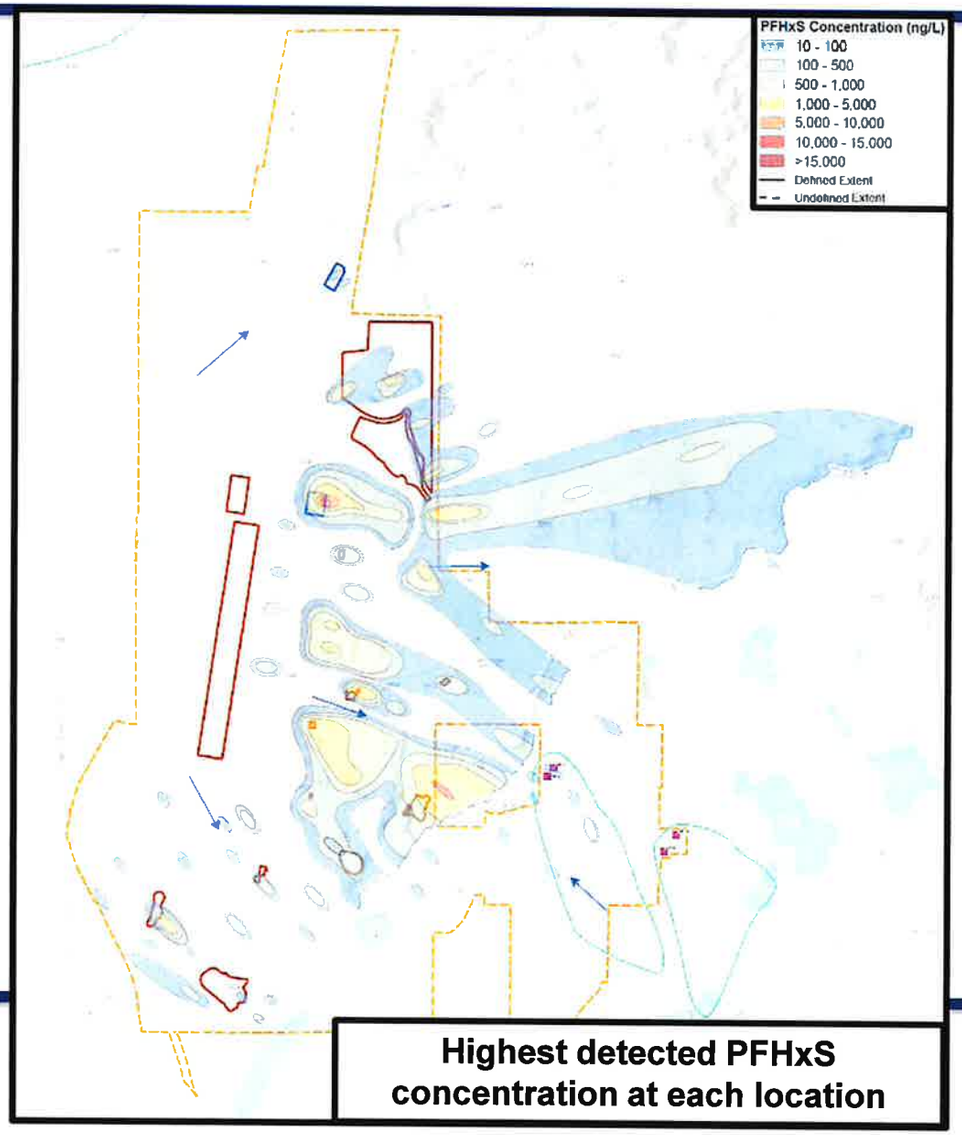
Highest detected PFOS concentration at each location

Ongoing Groundwater Delineation - PFOA



Highest detected PFOA concentration at each location

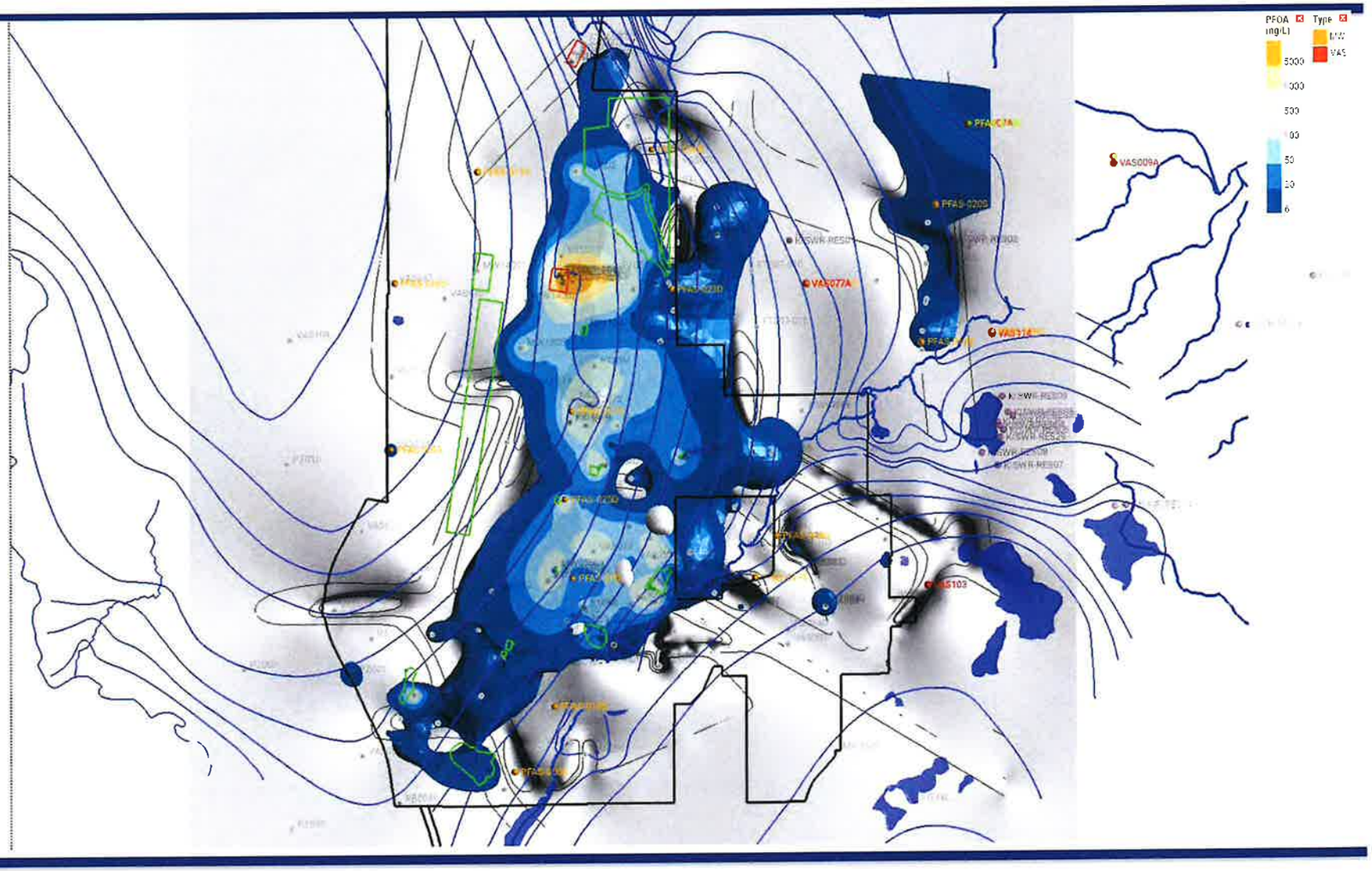
Ongoing Groundwater Delineation - PFHxS



Highest detected PFHxS concentration at each location

3-D Visualization Tool

- Example of complexities - PFOA
- Incorporates vertical variation of PFOA concentrations
- 3-D visualization model calibration is on-going



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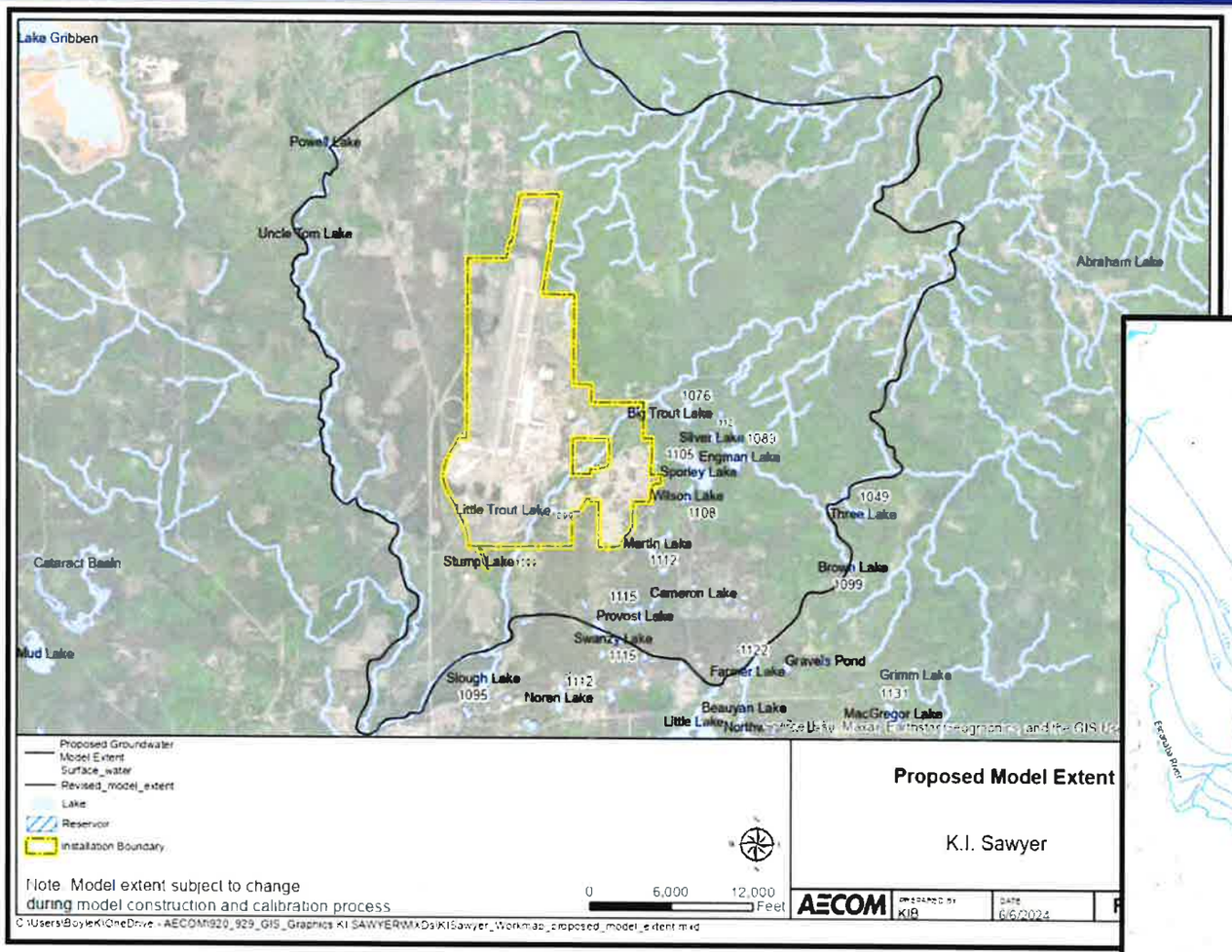
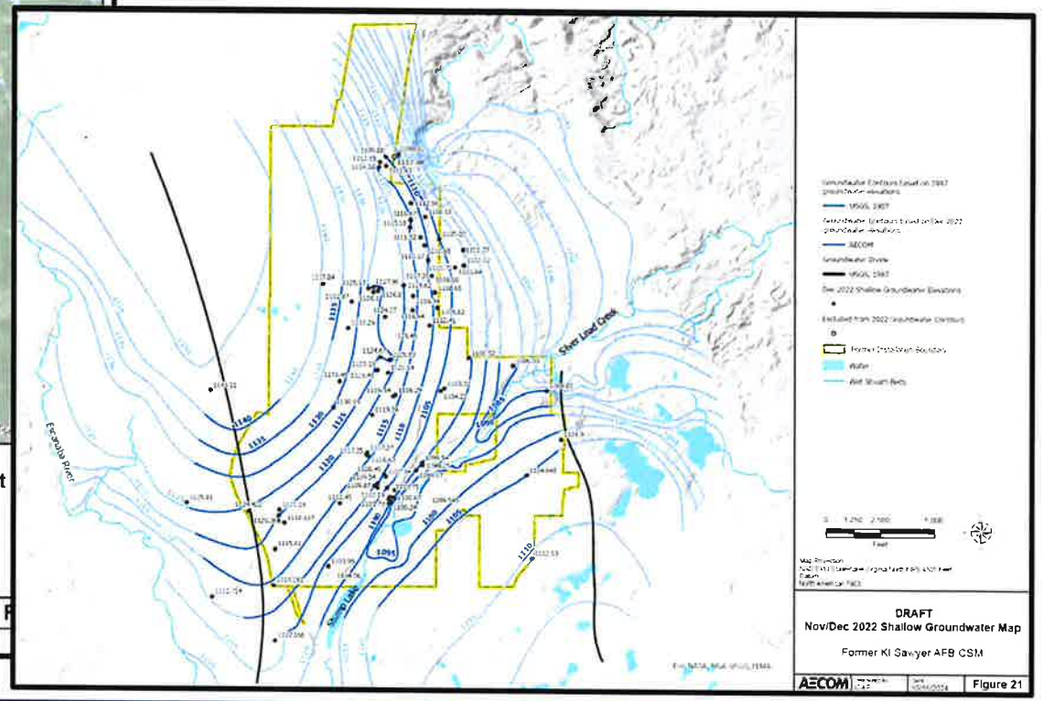
Groundwater Model

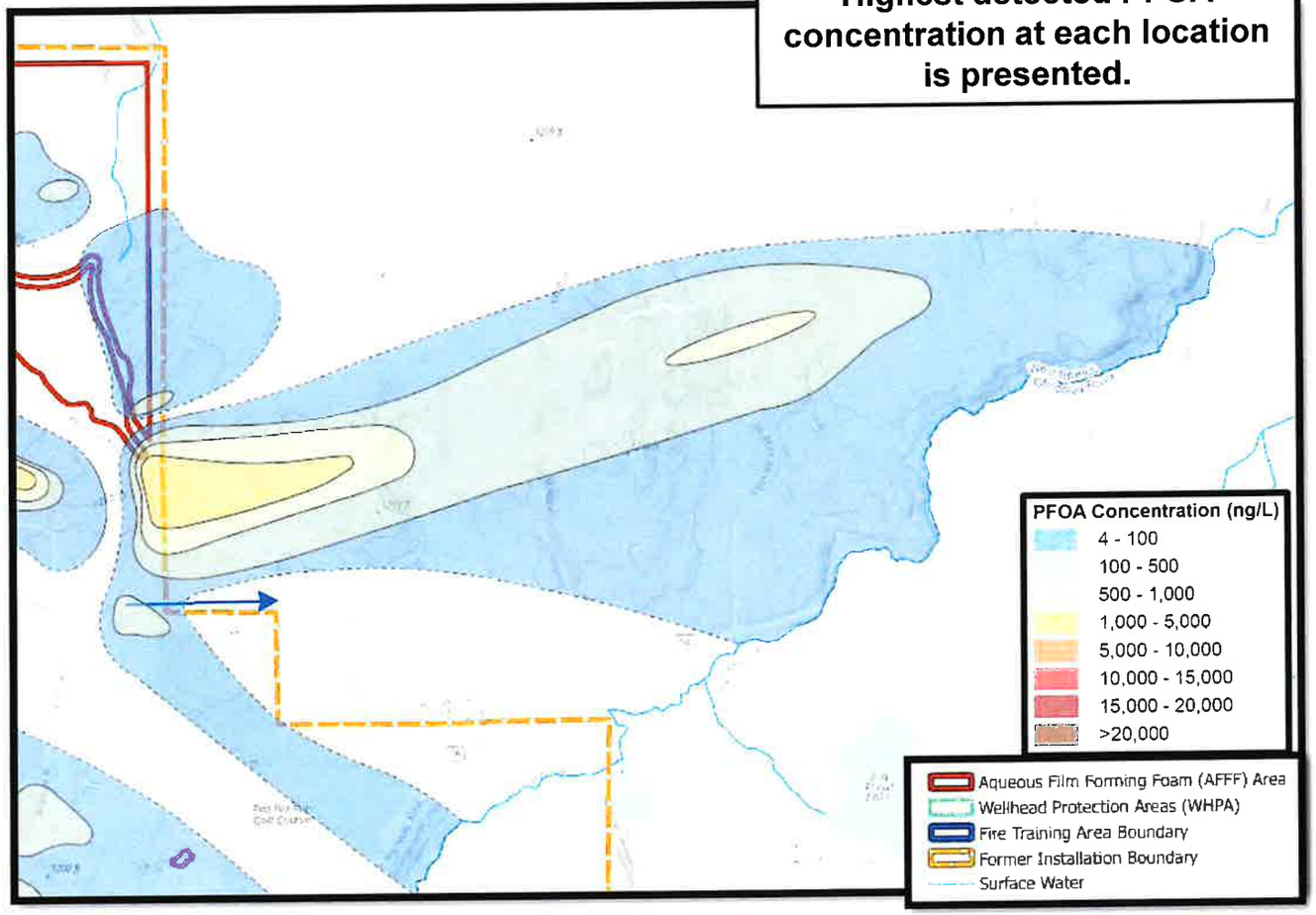


- **Identifies:**
  - **Migration/preferential pathways**
  - **Flow direction**
  - **Flow rate**



Eastern Delineation – On-going

- 2026 field season groundwater focus:
  - Additional VAS planned to refine vertical migration pathways of PFAS east of base boundary and to define north / east extent
  - Shallow, intermediate and deep well clusters will be installed to create monitoring network



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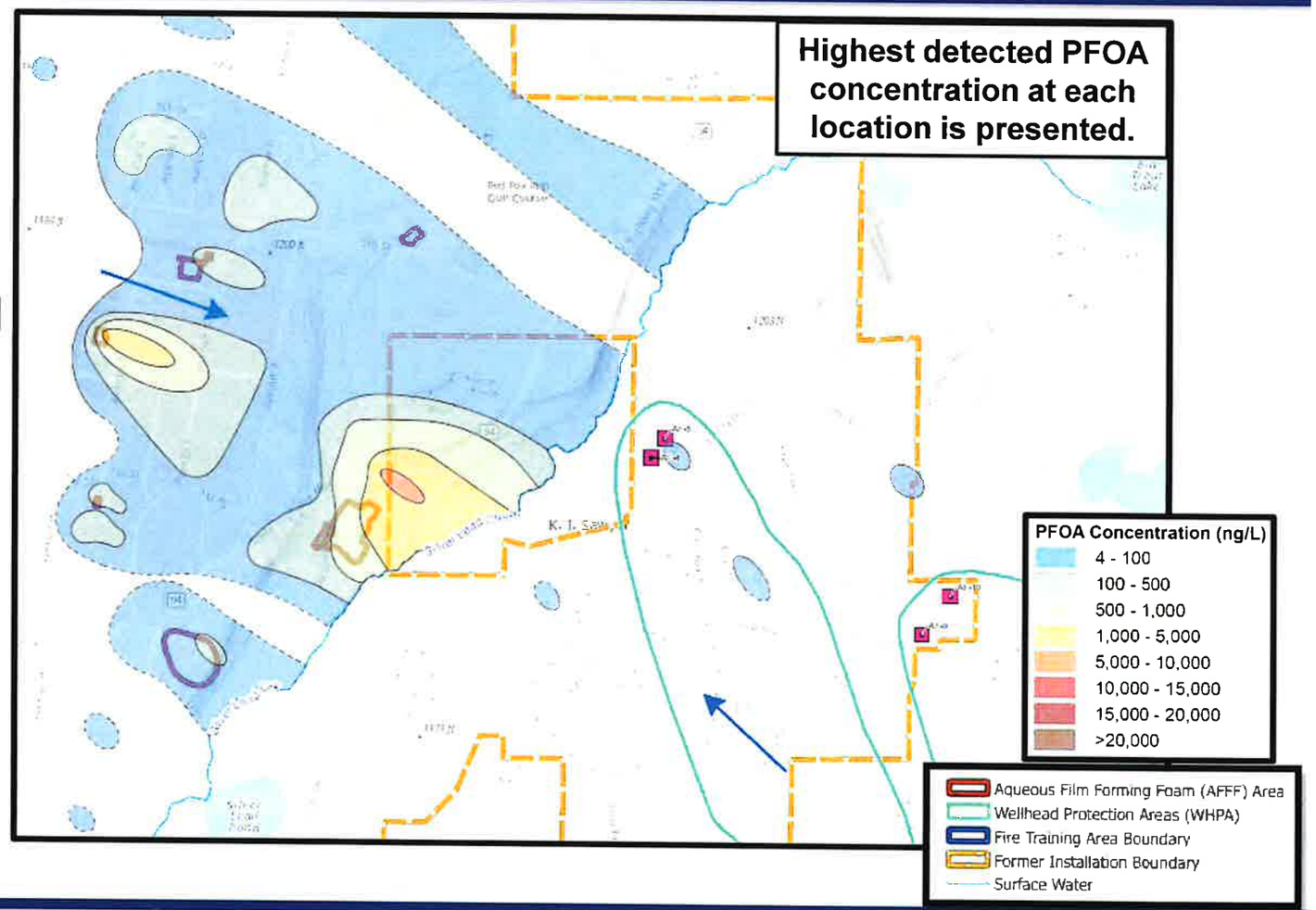
Eastern Delineation – On-going

- 2026 field season groundwater focus
  - Well clusters in WHPA to define southeastern extent and determine groundwater flow within shallow, intermediate and deep zones.
  - Multiple well clusters along Silver Lead Creek to:
    - Monitor the groundwater to surface water interface
    - Refine knowledge of impacts near Voodoo Avenue
    - Determine groundwater flow directions with regard to Silver Lead Creek



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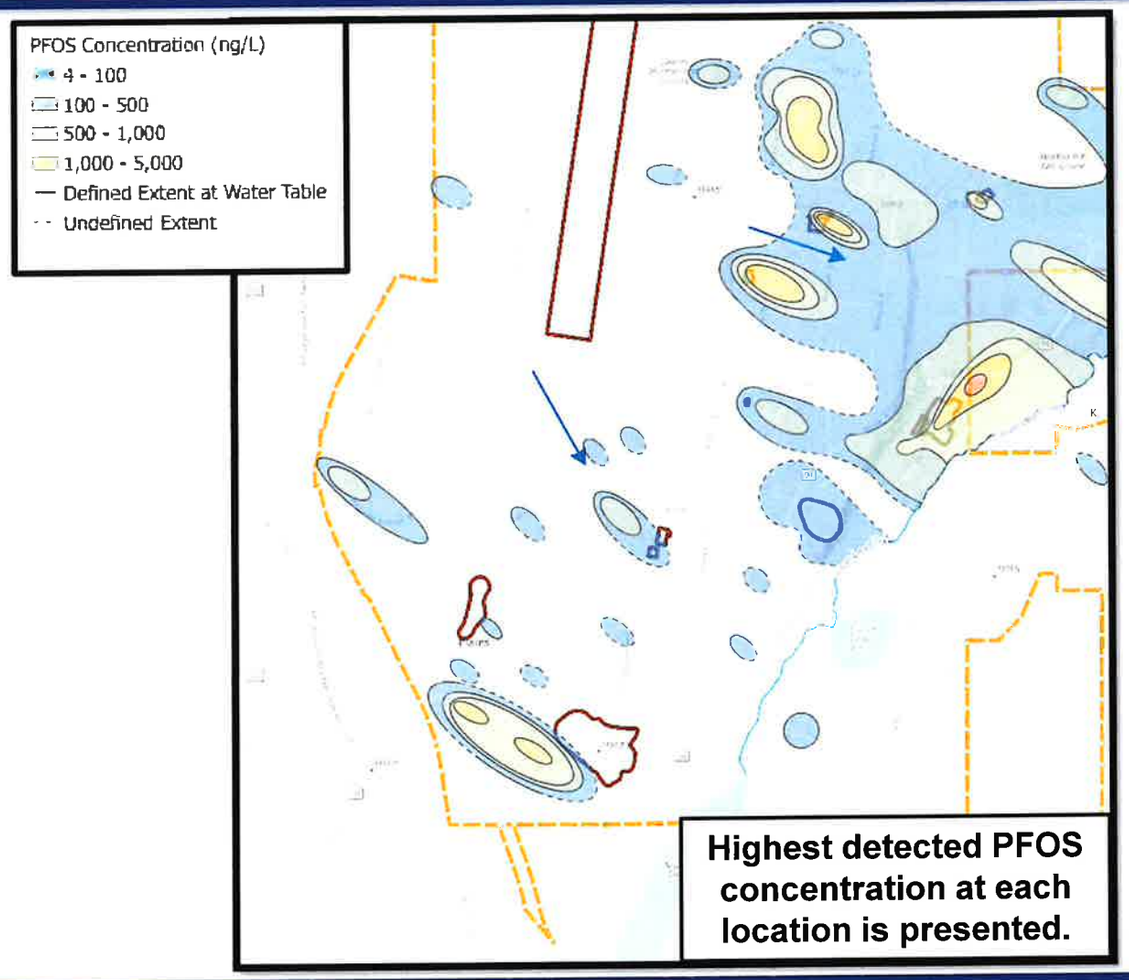
Southern Delineation – On-going

- 2026 field season groundwater focus
  - VAS / well cluster planned across Silver Lead Creek to determine groundwater flow
  - Well clusters to define southern extent near Stump Lake and Silver Lead Creek.
  - Sample of 2 existing piezometers to use as base boundary monitoring points.



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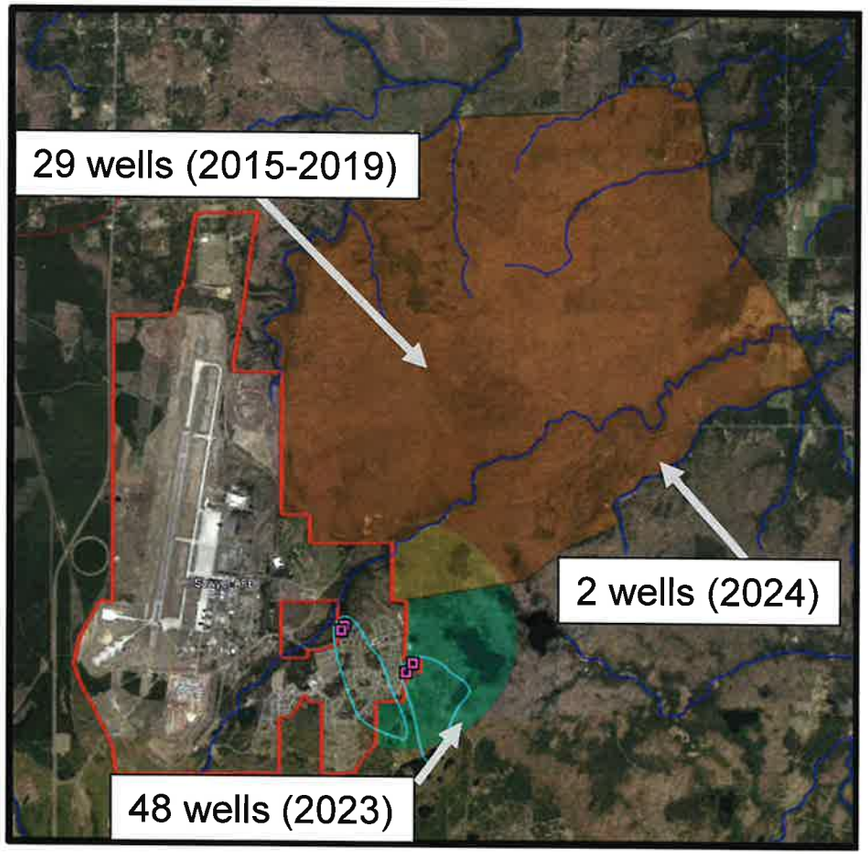
Drinking Water Well Sampling

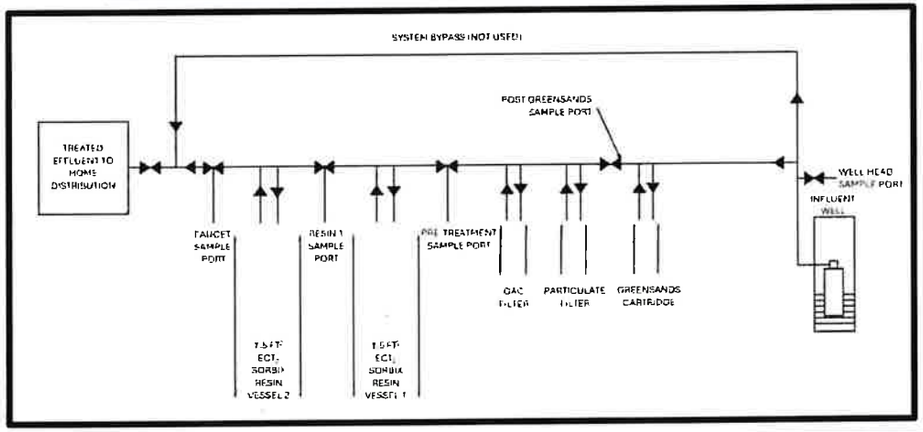
- Municipal wells (public drinking water)
  - Sampled in 2015 – PFAS detected below DoD action levels
- Private drinking water wells (residential):
  - 2017: 2 wells within 1 mile of former base boundary
    - PFAS detected in 1 well above DoD action level
  - 2019: 27 wells within 4 miles of former base boundary
    - PFAS not detected
  - 2022: 1 well (business; within former base boundary)
    - PFAS not detected
  - 2023: 48 wells within 1 mile of southeastern installation boundary
    - PFAS detected below DoD action levels
  - 2024: 2 wells previously not identified in 2019 well survey
    - PFAS detected below DoD action levels



Pre-2024 DoD Action Level = 70 ppt (PFOS & PFOA)
Current DoD Action Level = 3X USEPA MCLs

PFAS Response Actions to Date

- PFOA > DoD action level detected at one residence in 2017
  - Bottled water was immediately provided to resident
  - A point of entry treatment (POET) system was installed to remove PFAS
  - Annual sampling confirms system operates as designed; PFAS are below laboratory detection limits in treated water



Private Drinking Water Well Sampling

- **2026 Private Drinking Water Sampling:**
  - **Re-sampling of select wells with updated laboratory methods**
  - **Mailed letters and door-to-door survey will be conducted**
    - » **A well survey form will be included**
  - **Depending the results of the sampling, additional actions may be necessary**

Example – Sampling Request Letter

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

Day Month 2026

AFCEC/CZBE
2261 Hughes Avenue, Suite 155
JBSA Lackland, TX 78236

Property Owner
Address
City/State/Zip

RE: Request to Sample Drinking Water Wells near Former K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base (AFB)

Dear Mr./Mrs./Ms.,

The Air Force, through its contractor Aerostar SES LLC (Aerostar), is conducting a groundwater investigation for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at the former K. I. Sawyer AFB. The investigation is being conducted in coordination with the State of Michigan's environmental regulatory agency - Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE). As part of the investigation, the Air Force contractor, Aerostar, is performing a second private water sampling event near the former installation.

Upcoming Field Activities

- **2026 Field Season:**
  - Collect private drinking water well samples
  - Collect sediment and surface water samples
  - Collect surface and subsurface soil samples
  - Continue VAS step-out locations
  - Install and sample permanent monitoring wells
  - Install and sample groundwater – surface water interface wells along Silver Lead Creek
  - Beginning field activities May 26

RI Summary

- Complete sampling to define the nature and extent of PFAS impacts in groundwater, soil, surface water, and sediment
- Complete groundwater and 3-D visualization models
- Next step – evaluate the risk to human health and the environment
- Following completion of the RI AF will follow the CERCLA process to complete feasibility study and choose remedial actions, as required

Additional Resources

- K.I. Sawyer BRAC page contains specific base information: https://www.afcec.af.mil/Home/BRAC/K-I-Sawyer/
- Air Force maintains a public webpage for its response to PFAS: http://www.afcec.af.mil/WhatWeDo/Environment/Perfluorinated-Compounds/
- DoD PFAS information: https://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/eer/ecc/pfas/
- USEPA PFAS information: https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls-generic-tables
- Michigan PFAS Action Response Team website: https://www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse/

Contact Information

- Air Force:
  - isamar.nieves-cancel@us.af.mil
- Media inquiries/support: Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center Public Affairs at (210) 925-0956 or afcec.pa@us.af.mil

Questions?

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ATTACHMENT 2

RAB COMMUNITY MEMBER APPLICATION

Air Force Installation & Mission Support Center

Restoration Advisory Board
Community Member Nomination
K.I. Sawyer
(military base name)

What is a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)?

A RAB is a forum for the exchange and discussion of environmental restoration program information among a Department of Defense installation or former installation, regulatory agencies, tribes (where applicable) and the community. The RAB enables community members to review the installation's progress on environmental restoration matters and ask questions and make comments about that progress.

To be considered for membership in the K.I. Sawyer RAB, please fill out the application below.

Name: _____
First Middle Last Suffix

Mailing Address:
Number, Street City State Zip

Phone Number(s):
Home Work Cell

Email Address:

Please indicate the basis for your eligibility:

☐ **I live in the** K.I. Sawyer **community** – Home address (please be prepared to provide proof of residence):

☐ **I work in the** K.I. Sawyer **community** – Work address (please be prepared to provide proof of employment):

☐ **I am a current owner of property in the** K.I. Sawyer **community** – Property address (please be prepared to provide proof):

Former K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base

Please state why you are interested in serving on the K.I. Sawyer Restoration Advisory Board:

Are you willing and able to devote as much as 8 hours each quarter to reviewing documents, preparing for meetings, and attending meetings?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Would you be willing and able to attend meetings in the evening?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Please list the civic, social, or environmental groups or organizations (for example, Rotary club, Scouts BSA, Sierra Club, watershed protection group, church, etc.) to which you belong or with which you serve, including any role or office you hold in those groups or organizations:

Please list any technical or professional certifications and affiliations you hold:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SUBMIT BY May 29, 2026

Mail to:

Isamar Nieves-Cancel AFCEC/CZB
2261 Hughes Ave. Suite 155
JBSA Lackland, TX 78236-9853

Or email to: isamar.nieves-cancel@us.af.mil; litwiller_trevor@bah.com