

**Kalamazoo County  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY COUNCIL**

April 9, 2014

Present: Francis Bell, Deborah Cardiff, Patricia Crowley, Daniel Moyle, John Taylor, Jim Pearson, David Harn, Erich Zinser, Andrew Neiboer, Richard Ford

Absent: Mike Wetzel, John O’Keefe, David Harn

Environmental Health: Vern Johnson, Heather Bishop

TOPIC	DISCUSSION	ACTION	FOLLOW-UP
1. Welcome - Introductions			
2. Approval of Minutes	Minutes for January 8 <sup>th</sup> , 2014 were approved		
3. Citizen Comments			
4. Revised By-Laws	Everyone received a copy of the revised by-laws. They were adopted and accepted by the Kalamazoo County Board of Commissioners (BOC) at the March meeting.		
5. Program updates	Staff from every program is very busy this time of year. This is the month when all food facility licenses are due. There about 900 licenses in the process. Beach sampling is starting from Memorial day to Labor day for 8 county public beaches. No sampling will be done Woods Lake because they will be closed for renovations this year. Campground inspection will be done in the spring. Seasonal pools inspections will be done soon. This is required in order to open up the pool. HHW is busy in the spring and they are preparing for it. LWW has had a huge jump in this month for well and septic permits. There has been an increase for new sewage permits. A subdivision was also approved in Richland Township.		
Groundwater Restricted Zones – Heather Bishop, GWS and Deb	Heather talked about how a site becomes a contamination site, and how EH gets the information and what is done with it once it is received. One of the requirements for the well permitting program is to consider potential		

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Cardiff	<p>groundwater contamination sources when writing a well permit.</p> <p>If you own a property how does it become a contamination site: The old way was that you knew that you had a leaking underground storage tank and you knew that there was a release or you dug up the tanks to replace them and you found gas in the soil. Or there was and old industrial property where there was known industrial solvents used in that property and was found when soil or groundwater testing was done. The new way to find contamination sites is still going to be underground storage tanks. There are a lot of gas stations in the county that probably had leaking tanks at one point in time and it's just a matter of finding all of them. The other way to find them is through investigation of property for real estate transaction. If someone is transferring commercial property, a phase 1 environmental assessment is done and they find what they called Recognized Environmental Conditions that may present an environmental risk to the property. If it is specific enough then they will do a phase 2 and do soil and groundwater testing. Anything that is found that exceeds the part 201 criteria it becomes a site. The person buying the property is obligated to fill out at Baseline Environmental Assessment so that they can be absolved of responsibility for clean up for the contamination that existed on that property before they bought it. Another ways to find contamination sites: Release from abandoned containers, release to environment like truck rollovers in the highway and homeowner complaints.</p> <p>What qualifies as contamination by the state: The part 201 criteria are environmental regulations set by DEQ. There are 2 classifications, one is a facility and one is a site. This depends on which cleanup program it falls under. The leaking underground program is going to move to the 201 criteria. They previously existed as 2 separate programs. Underground storage tanks have very specific regulations in Michigan and if they were leaking they fall</p>		

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	<p>under the cleanup for that program. A 201 site was essentially anything that didn't qualify as a leaking underground storage tank. For cleanup proposes they are going to put them together and everyone is going to use the 201 criteria for cleanup. This has an established number to determine the risk. If it is below that number then it is not a health risk and if it is above then they will consider it a health risk and it requires clean up.</p> <p>Fran: What happens once a site is identified?</p> <p>Heather: DEQ works with a liable party or they do investigation to find a liable party to do the cleanup work. There are sites that are just sitting there.</p> <p>Fran: What happens if there isn't a responsible party? Does the state then pays for it?</p> <p>Heather said the state has limited funds so they prioritize based on human health risk and the environment.</p> <p>Pat: There are different set of number based on risk exposure pathway, for example there may be a number for drinking water and another for fish. There are numbers for soil and numbers for water. Soil number has a direct contact criterion, where if you have contact with the soil then you have an exposure risk versus a soil number that is design to protect groundwater.</p> <p>How do we find out about this:</p> <p>DEQ is typically the only source of information. The other source is an inventory of facility list (Heather showed this list on the power point). With the changes last year to the 201 program, all of the 201 rules were rescinded and rewritten and the list came out of this. The list contains anything that has an open leaking underground storage tank. Heather talked more about the list.</p> <p>Deb: Part of Heather's responsibility is to go to the site quarterly download the information and evaluate anything that is new, because there might be something that we have to add to our contamination site list; so that when we issue permits we are aware of where these sites are. Our working relationship with the DEQ is very good</p>		

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	<p>Heather: Occasionally we find out about new contamination sites via residential sampling and homeowner complaints</p> <p>What qualifies as a contamination site for EH:</p> <p>Heather: Anything that is considered an open leaking underground storage tank, open 201 sites, active super fund.</p> <p>Heather talked and explained how maps are done and used once data is collected.</p> <p>Restricted Covenant:</p> <p>Deb: Restricted Covenant is something that is placed on the deed of the property. It acknowledges that there is contamination in the groundwater and cannot be used and a well cannot be drilled in the property. A restricted convenience is typically used for 15 parcels or less. This acknowledges the current and future owners of the situation. There is also a groundwater restricted use zone that was in place in the county in 2004 specifically for the KL Landfill site. If more than 15 parcels need to be restricted and if the local unit of government has a groundwater restriction regulation in place they can use the groundwater restricted use zone. Deb talked about the process on how a restricted zone becomes approved. Once they are approved they become part of our sanitary code. Information is incorporated in Heather's maps and it is forbidden to drill a well there to prevent exposure to human health.</p>		
Member Comments	<p>Fran - MDOT has agreed to rebuilt exit 88 on I-94. This is scheduled for 2016</p> <p>Jim – Consolidated dispatch is a topic coming up again. What is a stake here is to get things going on whether the county wants to impose a \$0.42 fee on every telephone in the county.</p> <p>Pat – The rain fall that we had last year was the most we've had since 2001. Due to this there were a lot of flooding complaints.</p> <p>There was a grant given for a rain barrel sale. The city is</p>		

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	selling the barrels for half the price.		