

Michigan

Enacted Legislation

Name (bill number)	Year	PFAS Addressed	Agency Responsible	Summary of Action	Codified at
HB 4320	2017	Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)	<p>Appropriations Bill. Includes funding for PFAS remediation, laboratory equipment, community water supply testing, and grants to local public health departments.</p> <p>U.S. Department of Defense is going to reimburse the state for costs associated with PFAS contamination at military sites</p>	N/A
HB 4389	2019	Perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance	Michigan Department of Environment, Great lakes, and Energy (DEGLE)	<p>Fire departments must report use of firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS to the Michigan pollution emergency alert system immediately after the end of a fire or other incident.</p> <p>The department shall establish a collection program for firefighting foam concentrate containing intentionally added PFAS and properly dispose of the foam concentrate (contingent on legislative appropriations to cover program costs).</p>	Mich. Comp. Laws § 324.14701, 14703, 14705
SB 152	2019	PFAS	DEGLE	<p>Appropriations Bill. Gave \$15,000,000 to DEGLE for PFAS and emerging contaminants; of the \$15 million, \$4 million must be allocated to a grant program for municipal for the cost of monitoring and testing wells.</p> <p>DEGLE must report by April 1, 2020 on all grantees of funds.</p>	N/A

HB 4390	2019	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	State Fire Marshal	<p>Among other things, beginning October 2020, firefighting foam concentrate containing intentionally added PFAS must not be used in any firefighter training required under this act.</p> <p>Until December 31, 2023, the firefighter training required under this act must include training on proper use and disposal of firefighting foam concentrate and training on best environmental and public health practices following the use of firefighting foam.</p>	Mich. Comp. Laws § 29.369c
HB 4391	2019	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Department of Labor, Department of Public Health, and Department of Agriculture	Amending existing law relating to employment, labor, and employee workplace conditions. The new section requires the director of public health shall promulgate rules regarding a firefighter's use of firefighting foam concentrate including proper use, best health practices, and a prohibition on the use of firefighting foam concentrate containing intentionally added PFAS (for training or equipment calibration purposes)	Mich. Comp. Laws § 408.1014r
HB 5396	2020	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	DEGLE, DHHS	<p>Appropriations Bill.</p> <p>Requires DEGLE to report quarterly on expenditures for certain activities, including PFAS contamination.</p> <p>Appropriated \$20,802,500 to DHHS for PFAS and environmental contamination response and \$828,000 to the State Psychiatric Hospitals and forensic Mental Health Services. \$4,750,000 of DHS's funds must be used to grant to local governments to respond to PFAS and other emerging public health concerns. DHHS should work with local governments' in their response to PFAS.</p> <p>DHHS is to work with U.S. DOD to be reimbursed for state funds used to address PFAS contamination at military sites. DHHS is to participate and cooperate with the Task Force.</p>	N/A

SB 0565	2021	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	DEGLE	<p>Appropriations bill. Appropriated \$15 million to the PFAS remediation grant program to provide assistance to utilities to remove or reduce PFAS contamination in drinking water sources.</p> <p>Priority of funds is given to counties with 170,000–180,000 and near the former industrial site “contiguous with Muskegon Lake.” Projects must address remediation in groundwater, drinking water, surface water, and fishery resources. Expected to complete cleanup around Muskegon Lake by 2026.</p>	N/A
SB 0082	2021	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	DEGLE, DHHS	<p>Appropriations bill. Provides the DEGLE with a one-time appropriation of \$14,450,000 for PFAS remediation. DEGLE can use the funds to give grants to local governments, municipal airports, and independent airports up to \$5,000,000 to remediate, monitor, and test for PFAS contamination. DEGLE is required to report on funded activities by April 1, 2022 and to report quarterly on activities and appropriations related to PFAS contamination.</p> <p>Provides DHHS with \$20,276,000 for PFAS and environmental contamination response. \$4,750,000 of the appropriated funds are to be used as grants to local public health departments to support their response to PFAS contamination. DHHS must work with the departments to address contamination and health risks. DHHS must also work with the U.S. DOD to ensure that the state is reimbursed for the costs associated with addressing PFAS contamination at military training sites and support facilities. Funding from the state is not to be used for PFAS contamination when there is federal or private funding available.</p>	N/A

				DHHS is also supposed to work with the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team and other departments to appropriate funds for PFAS related actions.	
HB 5783	2022	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	DEGLE, DHHS, Department of Technology, Management and Budget	<p>Appropriations bill. <i>Partially vetoed by the Governor. Parts are similar to SB 0082.</i></p> <p>Provided \$500,000 for the disposal of firefighting foam containing PFAS.</p> <p>Also provided DHHS with \$20,367,00 for PFAS and Environmental Contamination Response. Up to \$4,750,000 of DHHS's funds for local health services is to be used to support local health departments' efforts to address and response to PFAS contamination. DHHS is to collaborate with local governments on these actions. DHHS is to work with the DOD to be reimbursed for efforts to address PFAS contamination at military bases.</p> <p>The Department of Technology, Management, and Budget received \$3,184,000 for a PFAS remediation project. The Department is to work to investigate, monitor, mitigate, all PFAS contamination at the State Policy Emergency Management and Homeland Security Training Center. The project is to be completed by Sept. 2026.</p>	N/A

HB 4437	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	DEGLE, DHHS, and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	<p>Appropriations bill. <i>Partially vetoed by the Governor. Parts are similar to SB 0082 and HB 5783.</i></p> <p>Allowed DEGLE to expend funds for PFAS remediation grant program and other programs. Also appropriated \$100,000,000 for PFAS and emerging contaminants funds and \$2,000,000 for PFAS remediation at airports. Funds can be used for investigation and mitigation efforts. Granted DHHS \$20,367,00 for PFAS and Environmental Contamination Response. Up to \$4,750,000 of DHHS’s funds for local health services is to be used to support local health departments’ efforts to address and response to PFAS contamination. DHHS is to collaborate with local governments on these actions. DHHS is to work with the DOD to be reimbursed for efforts to address PFAS contamination at military bases.</p> <p>Department of Agriculture and Rural Development is allowed to use unexpended funds from emergency management to fund projects addressing PFAS in agricultural environment.</p>	N/A
SB 303	2023	PFAS	Public Service Commission	<p>Amending existing law to authorize local governments to adopt “property assessed clean energy programs” to promote things like renewable energies, improving water usage, and environmental hazard projects. Program would provide financial assistance to private property owners to fund these types of projects.</p> <p>Mitigating and addressing PFAS contamination in portable water systems would count as an “environmental hazard project.”</p>	Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 460.931–460.949

HB 4292	2023	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	DEGLE	Appropriations Bill. Appropriated \$15 million to DEGLE for the PFAS remediation grant program.	N/A
SB 747	2024	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	DEGLE, DHHS, State Psychiatric Hospitals and Forensic Mental Health Services, and State AG	<p><i>Similar to other Appropriation Bills.</i> Appropriations Bill. Allows DEGLE to use remaining funds to fund various environmental cleanup programs including the PFAS remediation grant program.</p> <p>Requires state AG to include PFAS contamination as part of quarterly report on activities and initiatives.</p> <p>\$ 19,530,400 to DHHS for their PFAS and environmental contamination response. Similar funding as previous bills for local governments to address PFAS response and public health concerns. As well as other requirements to work with DOD and the Task Force</p> <p>\$200 to the State Psychiatric Hospitals and Forensic Mental Health Services for PFAS and environmental contamination response</p>	N/A

Enacted Regulations

Name	Year	PFAS Addressed	Authorizing Statute	Summary of Action	Citation
Maximum Contaminant Levels (link)	2020	PFNA, PFOA, PFHxA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFBS, GenX	Safe Drinking Water Act, Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 325.1001–325.1023	DEGLE promulgated MCLs for 7 PFAS under the state’s Safe Drinking Water Act (the page does not seem to have been updated since the EPA’s new PFAS drinking water regulations)	Mich Admin Code R 325.10604g

Best Available Technology to meet MCLs	2020	PFNA, PFOA, PFHxA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFBS, GenX	Safe Drinking Water Act, Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 325.1001–325.1023	Rule establishing BAT to meet PFAS MCLs.	Mich Admin Code R 325.10308b
Public Notice of MCL Violations	2020	PFNA, PFOA, PFHxA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFBS, GenX	Safe Drinking Water Act, Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 325.1001–325.1023	Rule requiring public notice of PFAS MCL violations to contain specific health effects language.	Mich Admin Code R 325.10405
General Public Notice Requirements of MCL Violations	2020	PFNA, PFOA, PFHxA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFBS, GenX	Safe Drinking Water Act, Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 325.1001–325.1023	Rule establishing tier of public notice required for PFAS MCL violations.	Mich Admin Code R 325.10401a
Certification for PFAS Analyses	2020	PFNA, PFOA, PFHxA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFBS, GenX	Safe Drinking Water Act, Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 325.1001–325.1023	Rule establishing requirements for labs to be certified to test for PFAS listed in the MCLs.	Mich Admin Code R 325.12708

Other Administrative Actions

What	Year	PFAS Addressed	Who	Summary of Action
Executive Order No. 2017-4 (link)	2017	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Governor Snyder	<p>Directed the Departments of Environmental Quality, Health and Human Services, Military and Veteran Affairs, and Agriculture and Rural Development to establish the PFAS Action Response Team. Other departments can be requested to join and work with the team as well.</p> <p>The team is to work with local and federal officials to coordinate on PFAS contamination related issues. The team is in charge of the “implementation of the state’s action strategy.”</p>
Executive Order No. 2018-5 (link)	2018	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Governor Snyder	<p>requiring MPART to coordinate with DHHS, State Emergency Management Coordinators, and local public health department directors to develop a readiness plan to manage local expedited responses to PFAS contamination. DHHS is also directed to establish an emergency fund to assist local governments in their response to PFAS contamination and provide them with information on alternative drinking water sources.</p>
Executive Order No. 2019-03 (link)	2019	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Governor Whitmer	<p>Reestablished the PFAS Action Response Team as an advisory board within the Department of Environmental Quality. Team is to assist the director with coordinating activities with other departments and agencies, assess status of known PFAS contamination sites, identify areas where they can assist local governments to protect air, water, and land quality, identify new contamination sites, etc.</p>
Executive Order No. 2021-8 (link)	2021	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	Governor Whitmer	<p>Directed the Department of Technology, Management and Budget to take “appropriate actions” to ensure that there is a disclosure when a package contains intentionally added PFAS and to adopt policies and procedures encouraging products to not contain PFAS or intentionally added PFAS.</p>

EGLE establishes new surface water values for two PFAS Chemicals (link)	2022	PFBS, PFOA, PFOS	DEGLE	DEGLE established new water quality values (WQV) for PFBS and PFOS, and revised the existing WQV for PFOA. Under “Rule 57” the department can promulgate WQVs.
Michigan Releases new Fish Consumption Guidelines for Rainbow Smelt and Carp Caught in Various Lakes (link)	2023		DHHS	Announcing new “Eat Safe Fish consumption” guidelines for rainbow smelt in various lakes.
Cleanup Criteria Requirements (link)	last updated 2023		DEGLE	Under the Groundwater and soil cleanup Criteria rules, DEGLE has different criteria for residential and nonresidential cleanup.
Eat Safe Fish Guides (link)			DHHS	General page for fish consumption guidelines. You can search by county to see what consumption guidelines the department has issued.
Foam on Waterbodies Advisory	2024		MDHHS, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)	MDHHS advises residents and visitors to avoid foam on Michigan's waterbodies like lakes, rivers, and streams due to the potential presence of harmful chemicals, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Natural foam is typically off-white or brown and has an earthy or fishy smell, while PFAS-containing foam is bright white and lightweight. PFAS exposure can lead to health issues such as high cholesterol and liver damage. People should rinse off or bathe after contact with foam to avoid accidentally ingesting harmful substances. MDARD also recommends keeping animals away from foam to prevent them from ingesting it while grooming.

Other State Actions

What/Title	Year	PFAS Addressed	Who	Summary of Action
Interim Strategy– Land Application of Biosolids Containing PFAS (link)	2024	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances– PFOS and PFOA	Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy	Explaining new rules that went into affect on 1/1/2024: Biosolids that test and have PFOS and/or PFOA levels at above 100 µg/kg are deemed “impacted” and cannot be applied to lands. Lays out required when biosolids are at or above 100 µg/kg and at or above 20 µg/kg but below 100 µg/kg.
Michigan PFAS Action Response Team (link)			Michigan PFAS Action Response Team	page about the team and links to information about PFAS in drinking water, public meetings, PFAS investigations and sampling, and known contaminated sites.
PFOMS: PFAS in Firefighters of Michigan Surveillance (link)		per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	DHHS	Information about a project implemented by DHHS to do blood testing to determine PFAS levels in firefighters due to prolonged exposure. Provides information on how to enroll in the project
PFAS information related to NPDES (link)			DEGLE	Page providing information about PFAS in surface water requirements, reports, and strategies to address for NPDES permits.
IPP PFAS Initiatives (link)		PFOS and PFOA	DEGLE	information about the IPP (Industrial Pretreatment Program) PFAS Initiative that requires all municipal WWTPs to determine if they passing PFOA and PFOS to surface water sources. If a WWTP determines that they are passing PFOS and PFOA they must take steps to identify, reduce, and eliminate the source of PFAS contamination.
Municipal NPDES Permitting Strategy for PFAS	2021	EGLE		Michigan was granted authority to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), wherein they provide permits to wastewater dischargers. The NPDES permitting strategy for PFAS aims to reduce or eliminate PFAS at municipal WWTPs. For WWTPs having sources of PFAS, the permits may include effluent limits for PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS and/or PFBS if the WWTP has reasonable potential to exceed WQVs., PFAS monitoring

				requirements, a compliance schedule, and a Pollutant Minimization and Source Evaluation Program for PFAS are included as appropriate.
Compliance Strategy: PFAS from Industrial Direct and Industrial Storm Water Discharges			EGLE	Strategy to Reduce PFAS discharges from industrial storm water and industrial direct discharges, including short-term wastewater characterization studies, NPDES permit limits, and administrative orders.
Compliance Strategy for Addressing PFAS from Public and Private Municipal Groundwater Discharges (michigan.gov)			EGLE	Strategy to reduce or eliminate PFOS and PFOA from industrial (non-municipal) facilities that hold NPDES and Groundwater Discharge permits.
Air Toxics Screening Level Database		PFOS PFOA 6.2 FTS	EGLE	Updated initial threshold screening level (ITSL) for PFOS to 0.0004 µg/m ³ (24 – hr avg) and updated ITSL for PFOA is 0.0001 µg/m ³ (24-hour avg). The initial threshold screening level (ITSL) for 6:2 fluorotelomer sulfonic acid (or 6:2 FTS) is 1 µg/m ³ , with annual averaging time. The updated ITSL for PFOA is based on the updated EPA reference dose of 1E-7 mg/kg/day that was derived from epidemiological studies. The ITSL for PFOA is based off the updated EPA reference dose of 3E-8 mg/kg/day that was derived from epidemiological studies.
Rule 57 Water Quality Values (link)	last updated 2023	PFOS, PFOA, PFBS, PFHxS, PFNA	EGLE	Page providing general information about Rule 57 and the WQVs they have set. New WQVs for PFNA and PFHxS were established in 2023. Rule 57 human health values available for PFOS, PFOA, PFBS, PFNA, PFHxS. Rule 57 aquatic life values available for PFOS, PFOA, PFBS. Aquatic life screening values available for PFNA, PFHxS.

Outreach Actions

What/Title	Year	PFAS Addressed	Who	Summary of Action
State of Michigan Department of Attorney General Request for Proposals for PFAS Manufacturer Tort Litigation (link)	2019		State AG	Information about submitting proposals for serving as a Special Assistant Attorneys General to bring environmental tort claims on behalf of the state against PFAS manufacturers.
Combating PFAS Contamination in Michigan (link to selected firms to bring tort claims) (link)				Information about PFAS litigation in the state and the AG's work to address PFAS contamination.

Proposed Legislation

Bill Name	Year	PFAS Addressed	Summary of Action	Status
HB 6320 (link)	2018	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances - PFOS and PFOA	Would have amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to require water suppliers to collect samples to test for PFAS when they serve 10,000 or less citizens or if the department of environmental quality has identified the presence of at least one PFAS in groundwater samples already. IF PFAS is detected then the water supplier must publish a public advisory within 3 days of the confirmed contamination explaining what PFAS are, information about how to get your water tested, and other resources.	Died in House Committee on Natural Resources
SB 402 / HB 4746 (link)	2019	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have created a PFAS Action Response Team within the DEGLE. <i>The Team would have been made up similar to under Executive Order No. 2017-4.</i></p> <p>The team would have established an advisory workgroup to participate in activities and to assist it in performing its duties. The team would have worked to address and identify PFAS contaminated sites, initiate response and public health protocols, perform outreach, conduct long-term monitoring, collaborate with other departments on response, explore other avenues for funding for remediation efforts, recommend PFAS state laws to adopt, etc.</p>	Died in House Committee on Ways and Means

SB 14	2019	PFOS and PFOA	Would have amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to create new MCL levels for PFOA and PFOS: PFOS- 5 parts per trillion PFOA-5 parts per trillion	Died in Senate Committee on Environmental Quality
HR 161	2019	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	This resolution would have requested (EPA and DOD) to increase federal action to address known PFAS contamination sites in the state near military bases and around the country.	Died in House Committee on Ways and Means
SB 802	2020	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have appropriated \$21,636,000 to DEGLE for PFAS and environmental contamination response, \$868,000 to DHHS for PFAS and environmental contamination response.</p> <p>\$4,750,000 of the appropriated funds are to be used as grants to local public health departments to support their response to PFAS contamination. DHHS must work with the departments to address contamination and health risks. DHHS must also work with the U.S. DOD to ensure that the state is reimbursed for the costs associated with addressing PFAS contamination at military training sites and support facilities. Funding from the state is not to be used for PFAS contamination when there is federal or private funding available.</p> <p>DHHS is also supposed to work with the Michigan PFAS Action Response Team and other departments to appropriate funds for PFAS related actions.</p>	Died in Senate Committee on Appropriations
HB 5554 (link)	2020	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Same as SB 802</i>	Died in House Committee on Appropriations
SB 187 (link)	2021	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Same as SB 802 and HB 5554</i>	Died in Senate Committee on Appropriations

SB 217 (link)	2021	“any organic chemical containing at least 1 fully fluorinated carbon atom”	<p>Would have required products to have labels warning and written notice to retailers when a project’s packaging could lead to PFAS exposure. The written notice would have to include a description of the product.</p> <p>Retail sellers would have had to ensure that there was proper labeling before selling to consumers when the product’s packaging may contain PFAS, and acknowledging that the retailer is knowingly introducing PFAS/know that the container may be created with PFAS.</p> <p>There would be civil fines attached to any violation of the statute and the AG could have sought injunctive relief under the statute for violations.</p>	Died in Senate Committee on Environmental Quality
HB 5250 (link)	2021	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Would have amended the existing Food Law to prohibit the knowing manufacturing, sale, offering to sell, distributing for sale, or distribute for use when food packaging has PFAS, bisphenols, or phthalates at amounts higher than “incidental presence[s].”</p>	Died in the House Committee on Agriculture
SB 591	2021		<i>Same as HB 5250</i>	Died in Senate Committee on Environmental Quality
HB 4420 (link)	2021		<p>Would have appropriated \$95 million to DEGLE for their PFAS programs: \$25 million to use in their grant program for municipal and independent airports to pay for testing and monitoring of PFAS, \$5 million to community water supply PWS to cover remediation of contamination efforts and to invest in technologies to remediate contaminants waters. The department would have had to report to the legislature on their budget and activities that the fund is funding.</p>	Died in Senate Committee on Appropriations
SB 327 (link)	2023	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Same as HB 5250 and SB 591.</i>	Died in Senate Committee on Energy and Environment
SB 189 (link)	2023	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<p>Appropriations Bill. Would have required State AG to make quarterly reports on, among other things initiatives and activities related to PFAS contamination.</p>	Passed Senate but died in House Committee on Appropriations

SB 190 (link)	2023	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Similar to as SB 802, HB 5554, SB 187</i> Would have appropriated \$20,346,4000 to DHHS for PFAS and environmental contamination response. Funds would have been allocated as grants to local public health departments to address PFAS contamination, DHHS was to work with DOD to be reimbursed for the cost of cleaning up contaminated military sites, and DHHS must work with the PFAS action team.	Passed Senate but died in House Committee on Appropriations
SB 199 (link)	2023		Would have made appropriations to DEGLE.	Passed both the Senate and House initially, but the House version died in the Senate
HB 4249 (link)	2023		Appropriations Bill for DEGLE. Would have appropriated \$2,000,000 for PFAS remediation at airports, specifically to purchase firefighting equipment that does not contain PFAS. Department would have been tasked with using some funds for the renew Michigan Program to fund PFAS remediation grant program.	Passed House but died in Senate Committee on Appropriations
HB 5118 (link)	2023		<i>Similar to SB 303.</i> Would have amended the Property Assessed Clean Energy Act and included PFAS contamination as a type of environmental hazards project that private property owners could get funding from local governments to do.	Died in House Committee on Energy, Communications, and Technology
SB 734 (link)	2024	“any organic chemical containing at least 1 fully fluorinated carbon atom”	<i>Same as SB 217</i>	Currently in Senate Committee on Regulatory Affairs
HB 5614 (link)	2024		Would amend the “Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act” to, among other changes, create a new requirement for DEGLE to implement restrictions on PFAS concentration in biosolids, sewage sludge, and sewage slide derivations for land use application. The requirement should state that anyone wanting to use these biosolids and sludge must first test for PFAS and report the results to DEGLE. DEGLE would be required to work with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development when promulgating this rule.	Currently in House Committee on Energy, Communications, and Technology

HB 5657 (link)	2024	“any organic chemical containing at least 1 fully fluorinated carbon atom”	<i>Same as SB 217 and SB 734</i>	Currently in House Committee on Natural Resources, Environment, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation
HB 5902 (link)	2024	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	<i>Mostly about beverage container recycling requirements. However, one section would ban the sale, offer to sell, and distribution of packaging that has PFAS in it, among other toxic substances.</i>	Currently in House Committee on Natural Resources, Environment, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation

Proposed Regulation: *None found*

What/Title	Year	PFAS Addressed	Summary of Action	Status
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Cases

- I. Dancer v. United States, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 45881, 2024 WL 1130958 (W.D. Mich. Mar. 15, 2024)
Civil rights actions brought by citizens of Kalamazoo, Michigan for injuries they claim were from air pollution and chemical discharge from the nearby paper mill owned by Graphic Packaging International. The court granted the defendant’s motions to dismiss the case.
- II. In re E.I Dupont de Nemours & Co. C-8 Pers. Injury Litig., 2022 U.S. Ap LEXIS 25452, 2022 WL 4149090 (6th Cir. 2022)

- III.** 3M v. Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (2022) ([Order and Opinion](#)) ([complaint](#)) ([press release](#))
3M challenged DEGLE’s MCLs level for 7 PFAS in drinking water claiming that the way the department promulgated the MCLs, it would mean that the MCLs would apply to groundwater too. 3M challenged the rules on 3 different groups, but only one claim—that “the Department did issue a deficient regulatory-impact statement”— the court determined had merits. The court determined that DEGLE did not exceed its rulemaking authority under the State Safe Drinking Water Act and 3M’s argument was for a stricter reading than what the statute said.

The court held that the drinking water rules promulgated by DEGLE were not arbitrary or capricious.

In 2024, the State Supreme Court granted a motion for the parties to amend the agreement. *3M v. Dep’t of Env’t, Great Lakes, and Energy*, 1 N.W. 3d 296 (Mich. 2024). ([press release about Supreme Court hearing](#))

- IV.** Nessel v. Chemguard, Inc. et al. ([complaint](#)) ([press release](#))
State AG lawsuit in state court against manufacturers of AFFF containing PFAS that was sold in the state.
- V.** Nessel v. E.I. du Pont De Nemours & Co., et al. (W.D. Mich. Aug. 20, 2020) ([complaint](#)) ([press release](#))
State AG lawsuit in federal court against manufacturers of AFFF containing PFAS that were made “according to military standards.”
- VI.** Nessel v. Domtar Industries, Inc. (Mich. Ct. Cl. Dec. 16, 2022) ([complaint](#)) ([press release](#))
State AG filed a lawsuit against Domtar Industries, Inc. for the PFAS contamination from their Port Huron, Michigan, Canada, and other states. Domtar discharges sludge containing PFAS into the environment via composting facilities in St. Clair County. The AG is seeking damages and costs from Domtar to cleanup the contamination and a ruling from the court holding Domtar liable for the contaminant and ordering them to investigate the full extent of the contamination.
- VII.** Michigan Dep’t of Env’t Quality v. Wolverine World Wide, 1:18-cv-39 (W.D. Mich. Feb. 19, 2020) ([order](#)) ([press release](#)) ([consent decree](#)) ([press release announcing approval of the settlement](#))
The state AG, representing the DEQ and Plainfield and Algoma townships, filed a lawsuit against Wolverine World Wide (Wolverine) for the contamination of the townships’ drinking water wells and environment. Under the Consent Decree, Wolverine agreed to pay \$69.5 million to provide water to residents, filters to remove PFOS and PFOA, and to perform sampling of drinking water wells to find and monitor contamination. Wolverine is also required to monitor and investigate

other PFAS contamination in surface and groundwater, as well as addressing the contamination at House Street Disposal Site and Wolverine's Tannery.

- VIII.** Day v. Dep't of Env't, Great Lakes & Energy, 2022 Mich. App. LEXIS 2202, 2022 WL 1195058 (Mich. Ct. App. Apr. 21, 2022).
- IX.** Zimmerman v. 3M Co., 542 F. Supp. 3d 673 (W.D. Mich. June 8, 2021)
- X.** Michigan v Asahi Kasei Plastics North America (settlement) ([AG press release](#)) ([Consent Decree](#))
The state and Asahi Kasei Plastics North America (Asahi) reached a settlement over the PFAS discharged from Asahi's facility in Brighton, Michigan requiring Asahi to investigate PFAS contamination in soil, surface and groundwater and to clean up any contamination found. This settlement came out of a lawsuit brought by the AG against 17 PFAS manufacturers in 2020.