

I continue collaborations and meetings with Rep. Ron Kind and Sen. Tammy Baldwins' staff to discuss funding streams and current legislation being introduced in DC, pertinent to PFAS contamination in our community. Guidance from their offices and the State are being reviewed to see how the Bipartisan Infrastructure Legislation, ARPA or other funding streams may be used for pilot remediation studies, research and a permanent safe drinking water solution.

The DNR informed me that despite the Natural Resources Board tied vote which prevented establishing enforceable standards for PFAS in groundwater, it does not change the fact that the WI Department of Health issued a health advisory for Campbell last year. That advisory has not been lifted.

The EPA states they anticipate releasing a Health Advisory Level (HAL) for PFAS in May/June 2022. That will help pave the way for the EPA to set a "draft" maximum contaminate level (MCL) this Nov. 2022. The current EPA **lifetime advisory** is 70 parts per trillion which was established in 2016. Since that time additional research suggests the EPA will lower the MCL to something closer to 20 ppt or less. That would mirror what the WDNR recommended in Feb 2022.

I continue to be actively involved in many State and Federal PFAS advisory groups who meet every two to four weeks to discuss how our communities can move forward to address toxic PFAS contamination. These communities share information, and collaborate.

This AM I met with our Thriving Earth Exchange Project Manager/Coach **Erin Cunningham**. Erin will assist me in developing our "want ad" for researchers who will assist us in hydrogeomorphic studies assessing the various aquifers in our region. Additional studies on economic impact to residents and businesses; ground water flow in relation to elevations in the Black River and Lake Onalaska; and PFAS uptake and depuration in fish and other organisms may also be studied.

I also met with the DNR this AM to talk about various Pilot program remediation efforts that have been used in other PFAS contaminated communities across the nation. In WI questions include how a potential pilot program would be funded, what the permitting process would look like, the goals for the pilot program and how the data could inform decisions on a long-term solution. There are many nuances to PFAS. Gaining more knowledge about specific aspects of the contamination helps us navigate a myriad of different aspects we need to research and discuss as we plan for a safe long-term solution.

I am also working with Margaret Larson and the county on a public education campaign and safe disposal of highly concentrated contaminated filters that residents or businesses may be using to attempt to reduce the contamination in tap water. There are numerous studies which show that these filters need to be treated as hazardous waste. The impacts of disposing toxic waste in landfills or incinerators is well documented. Our goal is to establish protocols for disposal which will be the most protective of human health. Later this month I will participate in a two-day disposal seminar specifically targeting PFAS waste.

I encourage everyone to seek out their elected and appointed officials and candidates and ask about their intentions to address PFAS contamination.