

The EPA released a new Health Advisory Level (HAL) since our last meeting. The 2016 EPA **lifetime advisory** was 70 parts per trillion. The EPA cited 100's of studies on the toxicity of PFAS, and revised the health advisory for 4 compounds. PFOA, PFOS which are "legacy" PFAS and Gen X and PFBS which are shorter chain PFAS.

- **Interim** updated Health Advisory for PFOA = 0.004 parts per trillion (ppt)

More than 1,000 times less than the previous HAL

- **Interim** updated Health Advisory for PFOS = 0.02 ppt

More than 100 times less than previous HAL

- **Final** Health Advisory for GenX chemicals = 10 ppt

Previously did not have an EPA HAL

- **Final** Health Advisory for PFBS = 2,000 ppt

The previous DNR HAL was 450,000 ppt

The EPA will use these new advisory levels to set a "draft" maximum contaminate level (MCL) this Nov. 2022. MCL's are enforceable. Environmental groups in WI, are petitioning the WDNR to establish new advisory levels based on these new EPA recommendations. Remember in Feb. of this year, the Natural Resources Board failed to set a standard for groundwater (private wells), raised the municipal standard from the DNR recommended 20 ppt to 70 ppt (based on the 2016 EPA standard) and created a new standard for surface water which will be phased in over a number of years.

Meanwhile the WMC lawsuit to overturn the DNR Spills law is still being adjudicated.

Margaret Larson, other county representatives and I have discussed a potential pilot program between the Town and the County. Our goal is to prevent PFAS filters from being thrown in the trash. Currently WI has no safe method of disposal for POU and POET filters. We have guests here tonight from the county who can answers some of your questions about this pilot program.

Thriving Earth Exchange Project Manager **Erin Cunningham** has posted the position description for a hydrogeologist with experience in GIS mapping and modelling. This will assist us in hydrogeomorphic studies assessing the various aquifers in our region. Additional studies on ground water flow in relation to elevations in the Black River and Lake Onalaska may also become part of the TEE project.

This is an election year and I encourage everyone to ask their elected leaders about PFAS; funding, potential remedies and more. More than 100 communities in WI are facing some form of water contamination. Your voice and vote are critical to electing candidates who value safe water for all Wisconsinites, not just residents on municipal water.

Some federal and state funds will become available in the future and I will ask Cassie to elaborate on that when I'm done here.