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DOOR COUNTY GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PROTOCOL AND PRELIMINARY SCREENING

Prepared for: Door County Board of Supervisors
January 23, 2024

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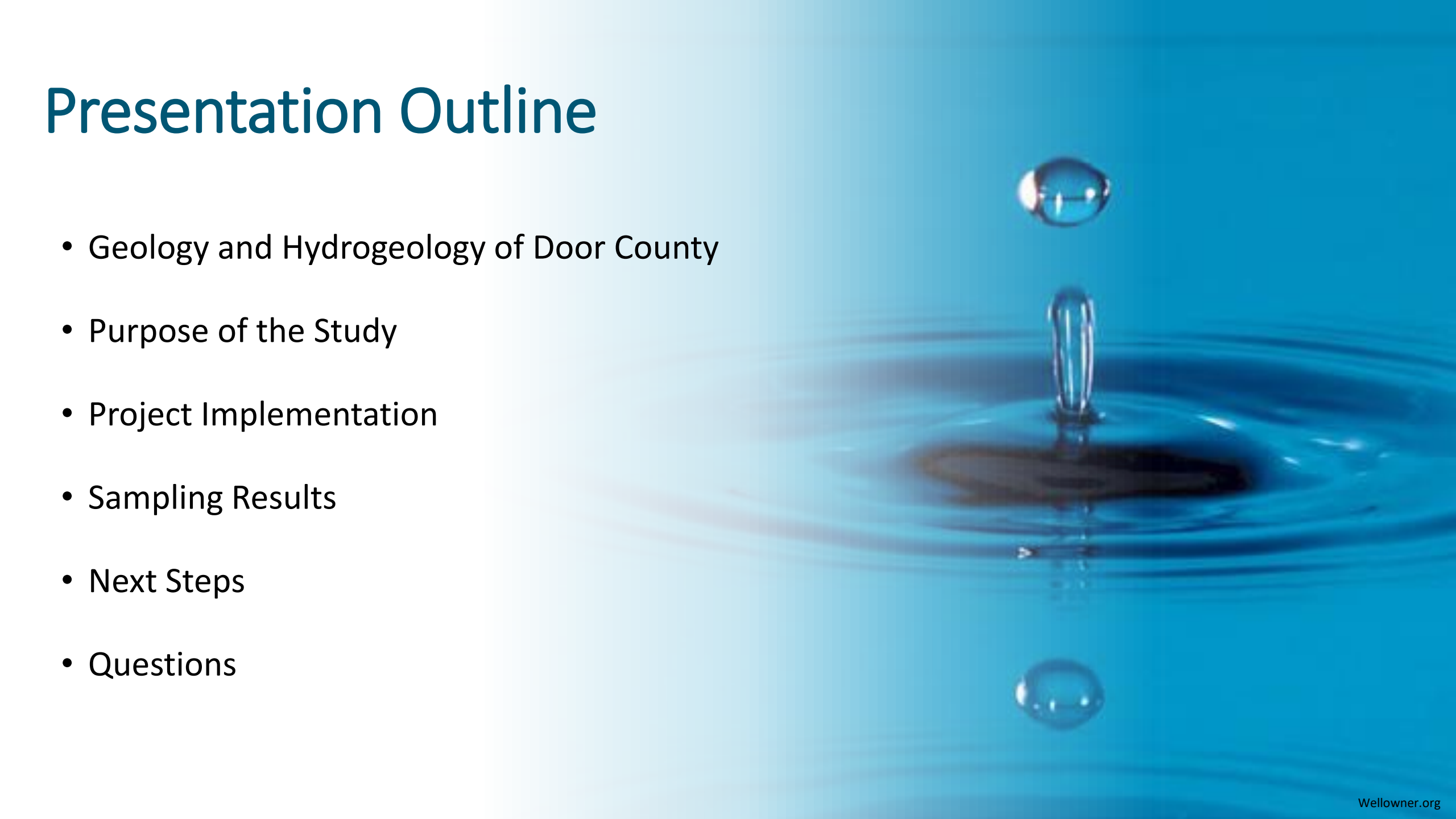
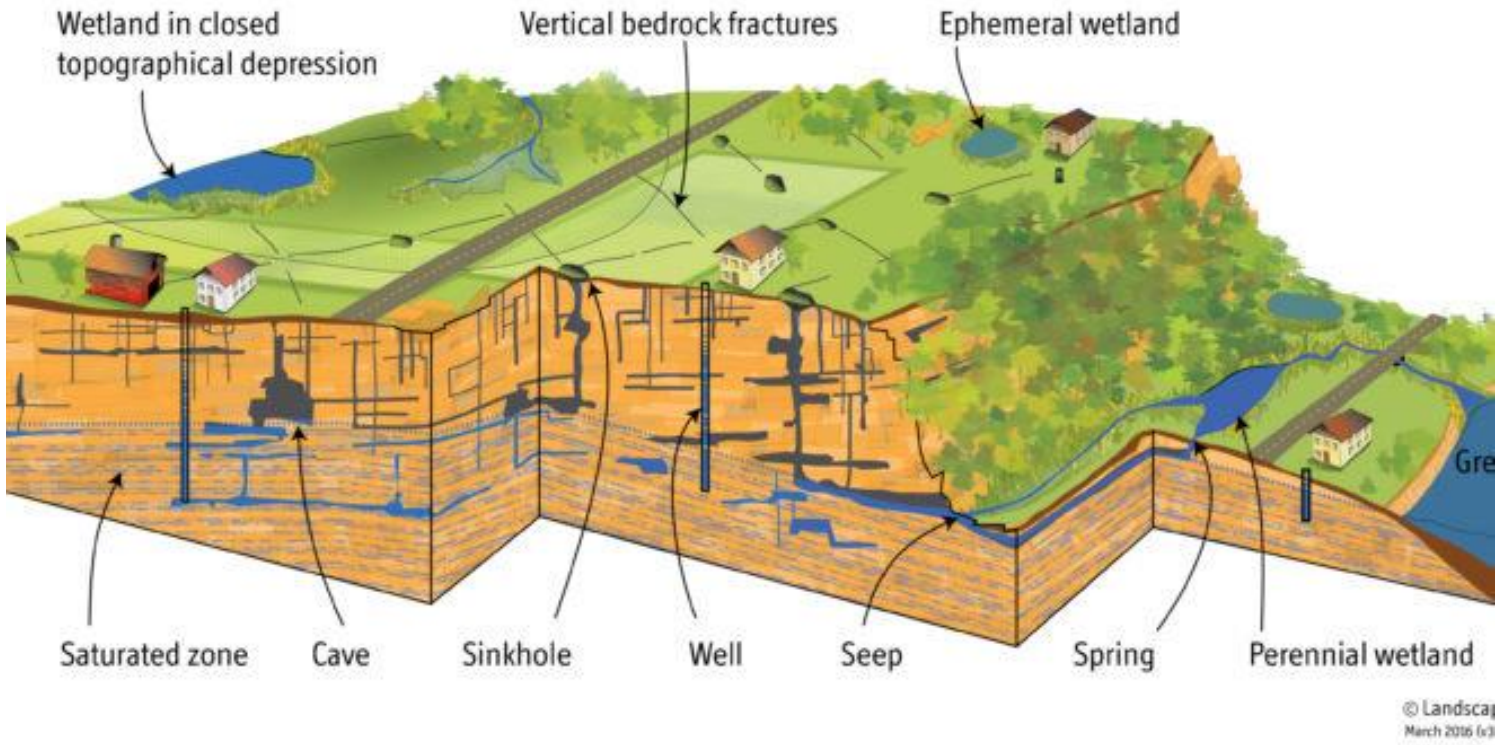
James F. Drought, P.H

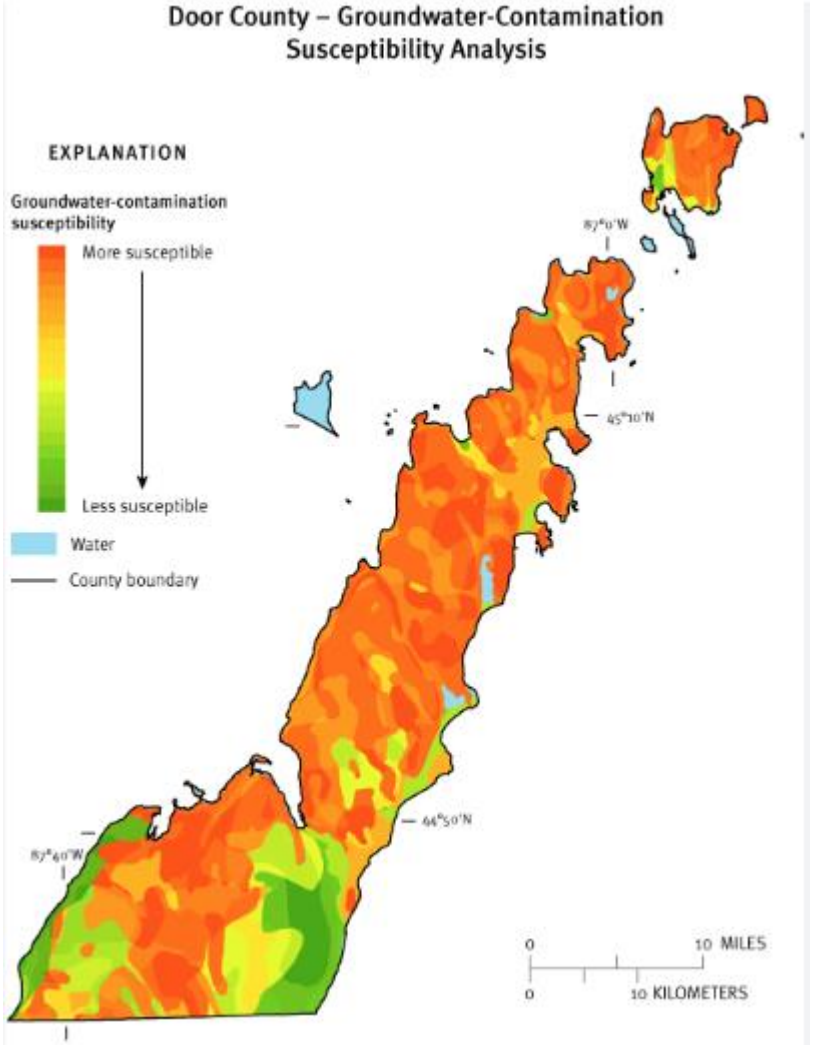
Presentation Outline

- Geology and Hydrogeology of Door County
- Purpose of the Study
- Project Implementation
- Sampling Results
- Next Steps
- Questions



Door County Geology/ Hydrogeology

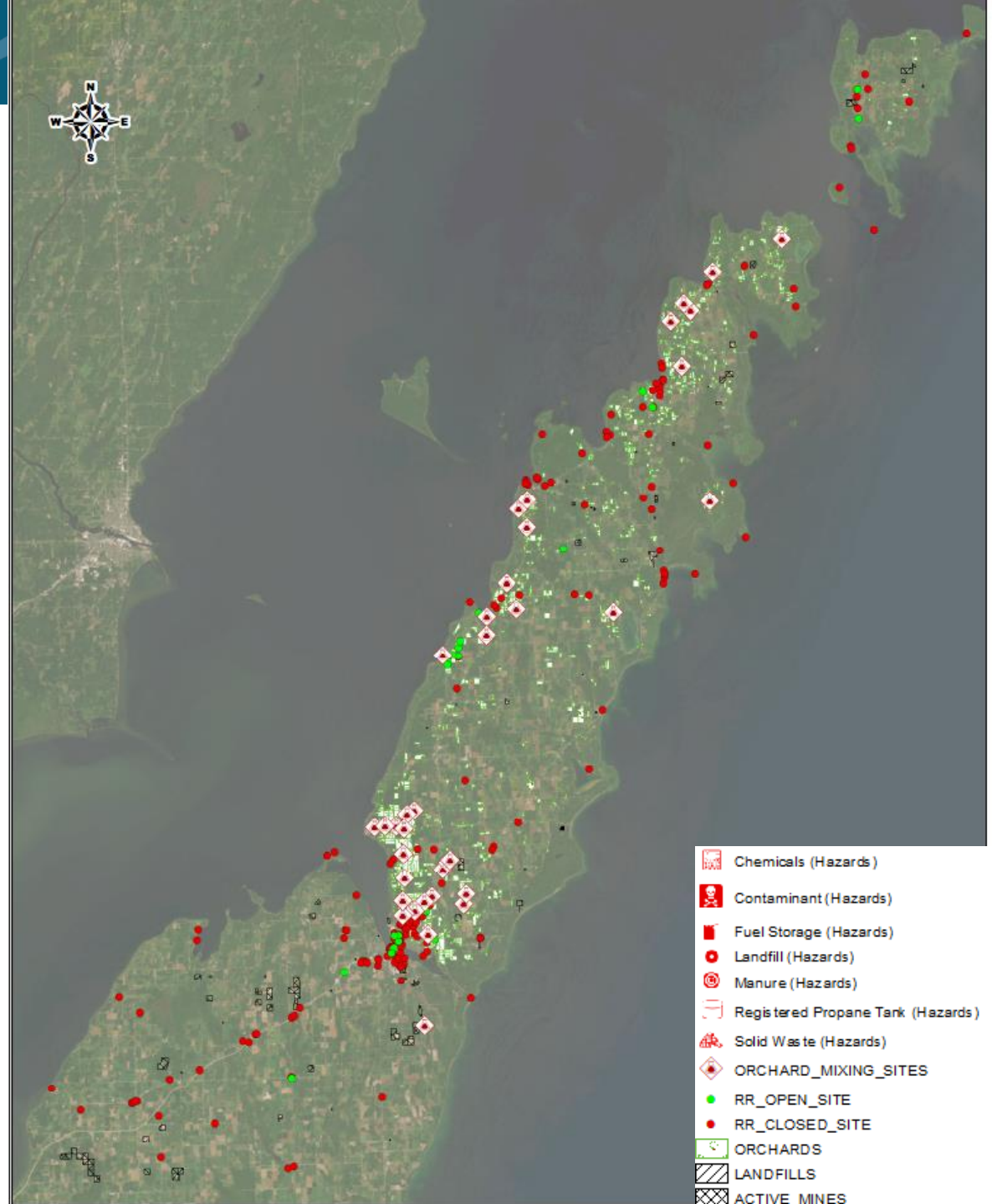




Map source: Schmidt, R.R., 1987, Groundwater contamination susceptibility map and evaluation: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin's Groundwater Management Plan Report 5, PUBL-WR-177-87, 27 p.

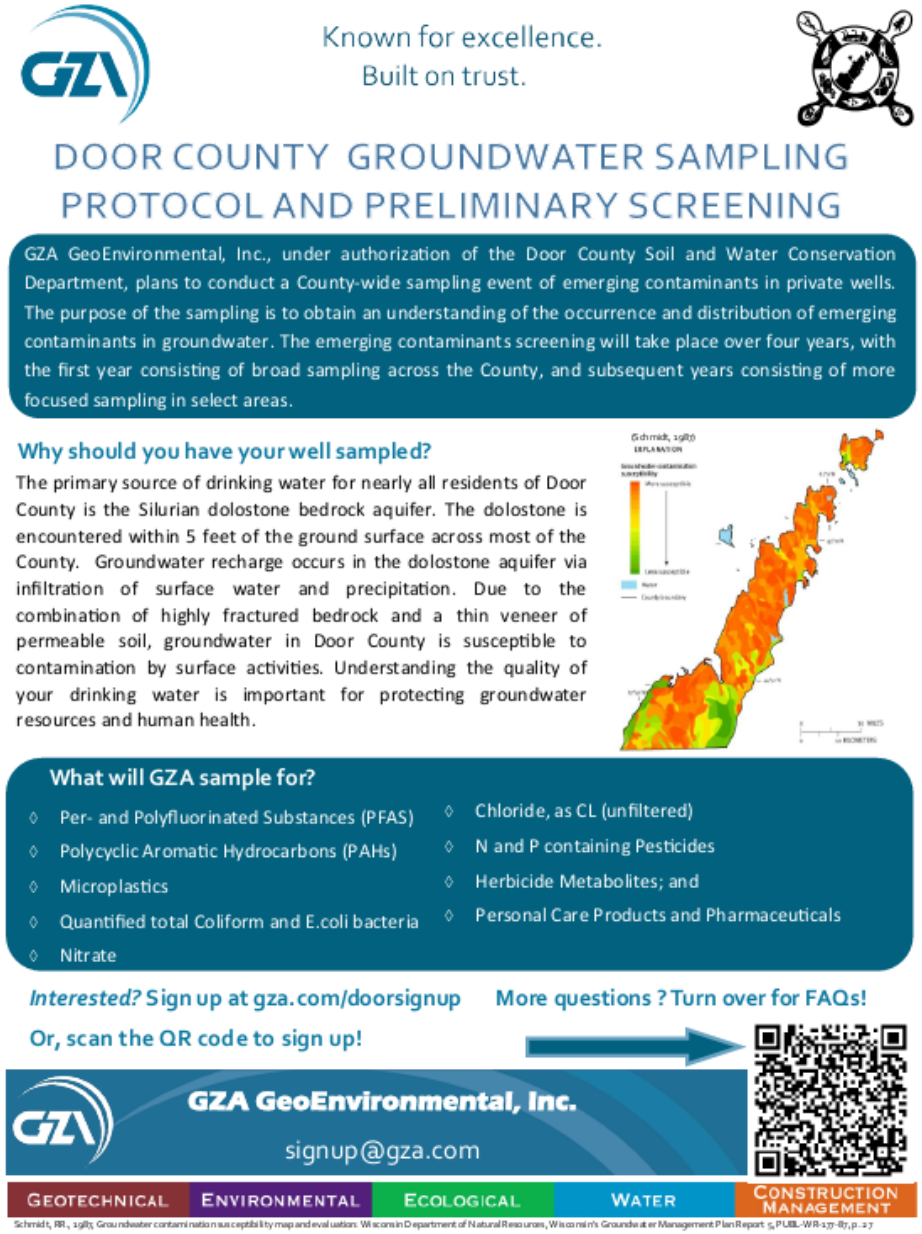
Purpose of Study

- History of groundwater quality impacts
- Primary source of drinking water
- Emerging contaminants:
  - Not regularly monitored
  - Lack of published standards
  - Known/suspected health effects



Public Outreach

- Informational Flyer and FAQs :
  - Public notice boards in Door County
  - Issued to 14 Towns, 4 Villages, and City of Sturgeon Bay
  - 500 letters sent to residents
  - Door County Website
    - Public Health
    - Environmental Health
    - Groundwater



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DOOR COUNTY GROUNDWATER SAMPLING PROTOCOL AND PRELIMINARY SCREENING

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc., under authorization of the Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department, plans to conduct a County-wide sampling event of emerging contaminants in private wells. The purpose of the sampling is to obtain an understanding of the occurrence and distribution of emerging contaminants in groundwater. The emerging contaminants screening will take place over four years, with the first year consisting of broad sampling across the County, and subsequent years consisting of more focused sampling in select areas.

Why should you have your well sampled?

The primary source of drinking water for nearly all residents of Door County is the Silurian dolostone bedrock aquifer. The dolostone is encountered within 5 feet of the ground surface across most of the County. Groundwater recharge occurs in the dolostone aquifer via infiltration of surface water and precipitation. Due to the combination of highly fractured bedrock and a thin veneer of permeable soil, groundwater in Door County is susceptible to contamination by surface activities. Understanding the quality of your drinking water is important for protecting groundwater resources and human health.

What will GZA sample for?

- Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances (PFAS)
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- Microplastics
- Quantified total Coliform and E.coli bacteria
- Nitrate
- Chloride, as CL (unfiltered)
- N and P containing Pesticides
- Herbicide Metabolites; and
- Personal Care Products and Pharmaceuticals

Interested? Sign up at gza.com/doorsignup
Or, scan the QR code to sign up!

More questions ? Turn over for FAQs!

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
signup@gza.com

GEOTECHNICAL ENVIRONMENTAL ECOLOGICAL WATER CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Schmidt, RR., 1983; Groundwater contamination susceptibility map and evaluation: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin's Groundwater Management Plan Report 5, PUBL-WR-137-87, p. 27

Public Outreach

- Published in Peninsula Pulse
- Facebook
  - Door County Public Health
  - Let's Go Door County
- WDOR Interview (8/18/23)

DOOR COUNTY GREEN PAGE

Emergent Contaminant Sampling In Private Wells

By Door County Pulse, June 15th, 2023

SHARE TWEET PIN SHARE LINKEDIN REDDIT EMAIL

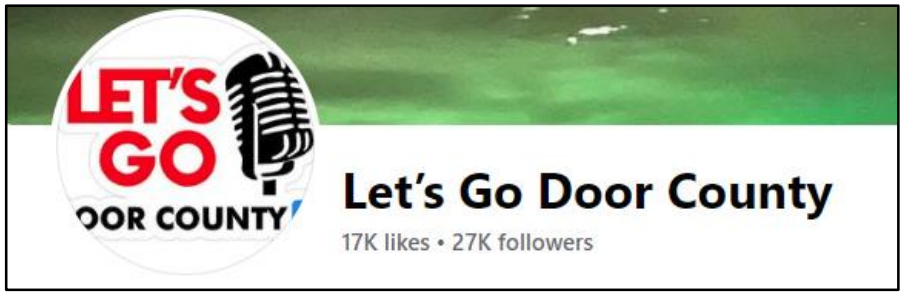
GZA GeoEnvironmental, under the authorization of Door County's Soil and Water Conservation Department, will be conducting a countywide sampling of emerging contaminants in private wells to understand more about the occurrence and distribution of such contaminants in groundwater.

The screening will take place over four years, starting in 2023 with broad sampling across the county, and in subsequent years with more focused sampling in select areas.

The contaminant testing will vary on a well-by-well basis, but the testing list includes per- and poly-fluorinated substances (PFAS), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), quantified total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria, nitrate and nitrite, chloride, pesticides, personal-care substances and pharmaceuticals.

GZA encourages private well owners in Door County to volunteer by filling out the form at gza.com/doorsignup. The sampling program is free for the well owners whose well is chosen for study, and all chosen participants will receive a copy of their own results.

Find out more at gza.com/doorfaq or by email at Doorgwsignmeup@gza.com.



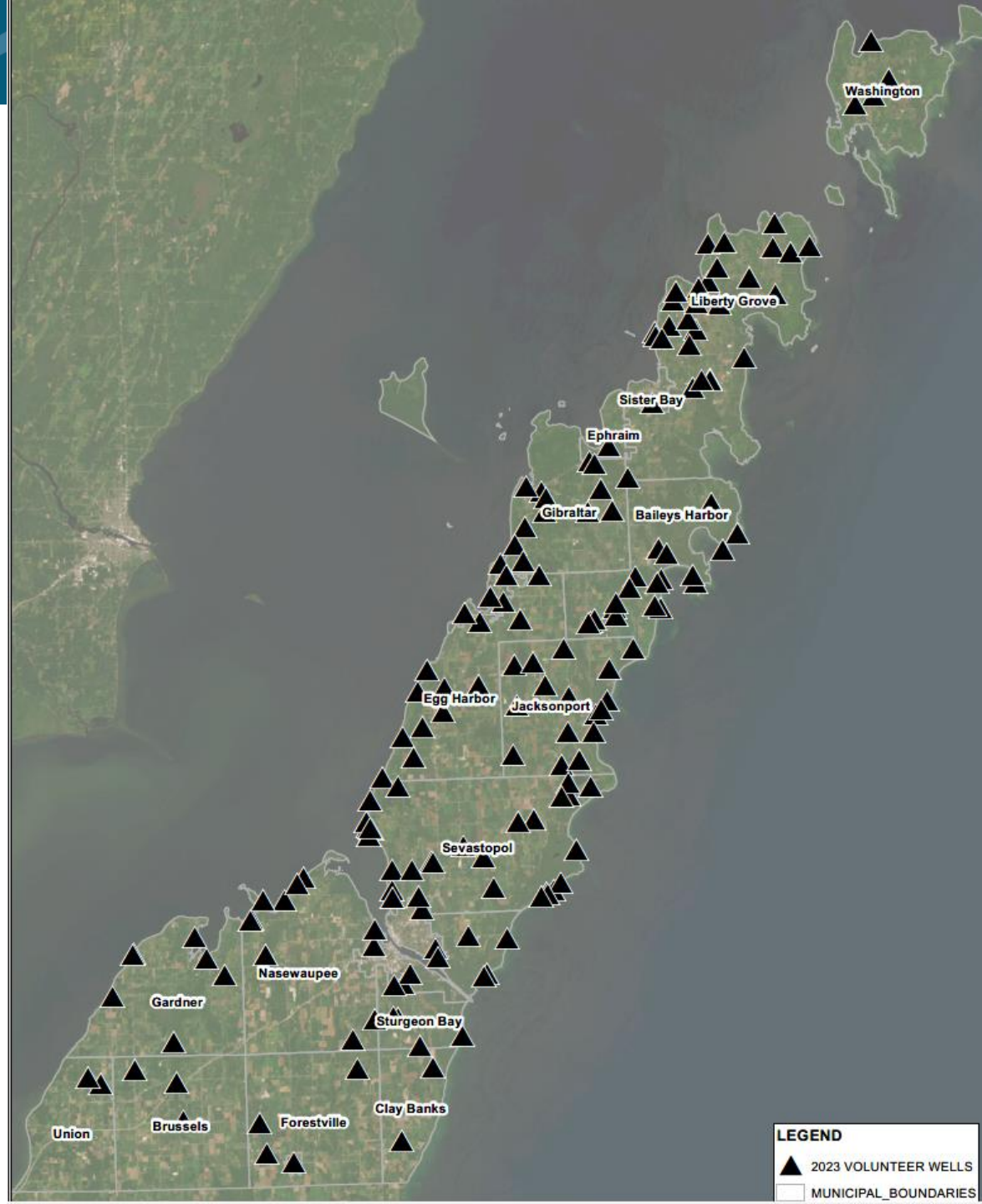
Door County Public Health
Published by Shauna Blackledge · 2d ·

Door County Soil and Water Conservation is looking for 120 private well owners to participate in an emerging contaminants study evaluating microplastics, PFAS, and other contaminants in private wells. If you have a private well and would like to be a part of the study, sign up at gza.com/doorsignup.

Fall 2023 Volunteers

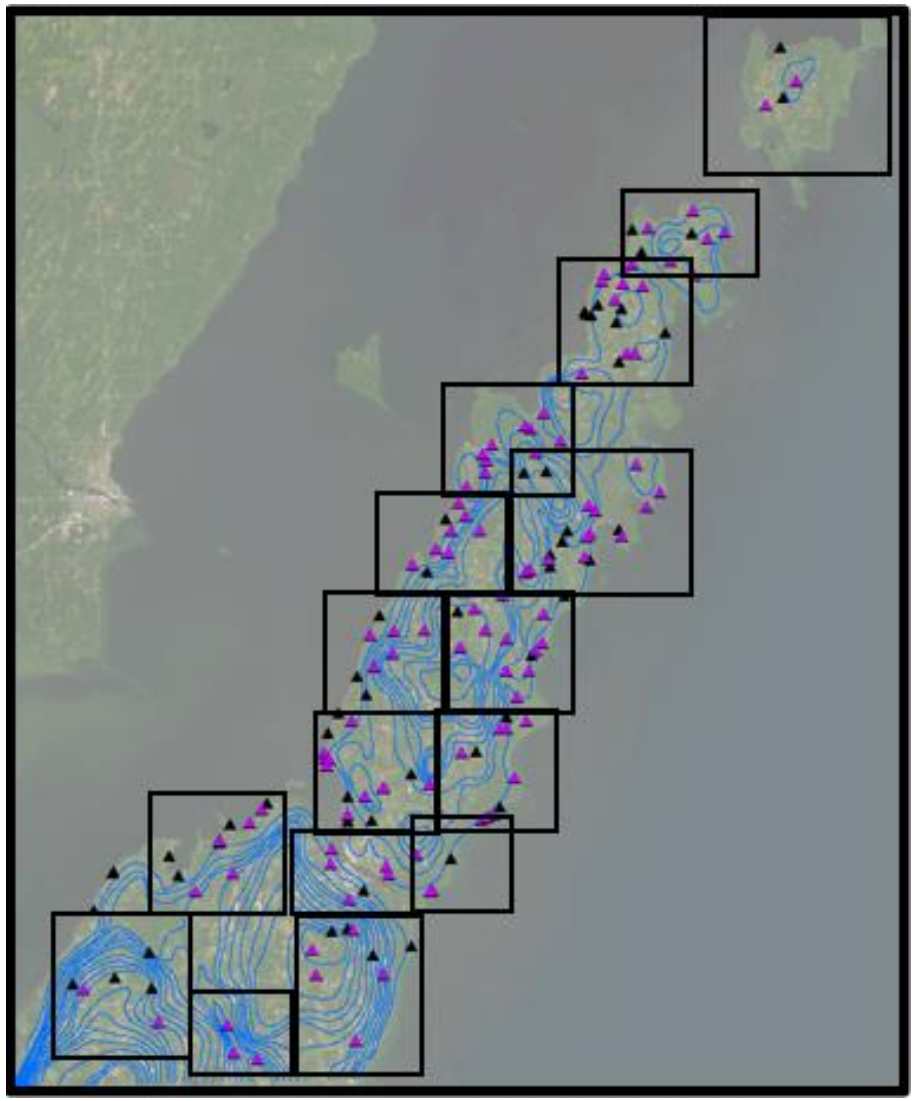
- 173 Volunteers (as of 9/13/23)

MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS
CLAY BANKS	2	EGG HARBOR	16
FORESTVILLE	4	JACKSONPORT	16
BRUSSELS	3	BAILEYS HARBOR	19
UNION	2	GIBRALTAR	12
GARDNER	7	EPHRAIM	3
NASEWAUPEE	11	SISTERS BAY	1
STURGEON BAY	14	LIBERTY GROVE	28
SEVASTOPOL	31	WASHINGTON	4



Well Selection Process

- Establishment of volunteer “groups” (black squares)
- Utilize GIS to determine suitable wells in grouped areas



Data for Well Selection

- **General Area**
  - Topography and groundwater direction
  - Conduits to groundwater/sinkholes
  - Land use
- **Silurian Aquifer**
  - Geology & depth of well from WCR*
- **Proximity to Source Areas**
  - County GIS – (landfills, orchards, orchard mixing, airports)
  - RR Sites map (open and closed)

- While wells with well construction documentation were prioritized, wells without well construction documentation were also considered for sampling.

Well Construction Report
WISCONSIN UNIQUE WELL NUMBER **MZ239**

Drinking Water and Groundwater - DG/5
Department of Natural Resources, Box 7921
Madison WI 53707
Form 3300-077A

Property Owner: BAKKE, JEFF	Phone #
Mailing Address: 5206 VALLEY TRL	
City: RACINE	State: WI Zip Code: 53402
County: Door	Co. Permit # / Notification # / Completed: 03-24-1999
Well Constructor (Business Name): JORNS HARVEY & DAVID WELL DRLG INC	Lic. #: 68
Address: 5235 BLUFF CT, STURGEON BAY WI 54235-9790	Facility ID # (Public Wells) / Well Plan Approval # / Approval Date (mm-dd-yyyy)
Hicap Permanent Well # / Common Well #	Specific Capacity: 0.1

1. Well Location
Town of LIBERTY GROVE
Fire # (if avail.)
Street Address or Road Name and Number: GARRETT BAY RD
Subdivision Name / Lot # / Block #
Latitude / Longitude in Decimal Degree (DD) °N °W
Method Code: GPS008
SE NE or Govt Lot #: Section: 2 Township: 32 N Range: 28 E

2. Well Type New Well
of previous unique well # constructed in
Reason for replaced or reconstructed well ?
Construction Type: Drilled

3. Well serves 1 # of HOME
Private,potable
Heat Exchange____# of drillholes
Hicap Well ? No
Hicap Property ? No
Hicap Potable ?

4. Potential Contamination Sources - ON REVERSE SIDE

5. Drillhole Dimensions and Construction Method

Dia. (in.)	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
10	Surface	6
8	6	171
6	171	221

Upper Enlarged Drillhole / Lower Open Bedrock

- Rotary - Mud Circulation .....
- Yes Rotary - Air .....
- Rotary - Air & Foam .....
- Drill-Through Casing Hammer
- Reverse Rotary
- Cable-tool Bit ____in. dia...
- Dual Rotary .....
- Yes Temp. Outer Casing 6in. dia
- Yes Removed? ____depth ft. (If NO explain on back side)

8. Geology

Geology Codes	8. Geology Type, Caving/Noncaving, Color, Hardness, etc...	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
I	TOPSOIL	Surface	1
P	HARDPAN	1	6
L	LIMESTONE	6	221

6. Casing, Liner, Screen

Dia. (in.)	Material, Weight, Specification Manufacturer & Method of Assembly	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
6	STANDARD WEIGHT BLACK STEEL CASING. NEW PLAIN END SAWHILL STEEL CO. WT. PER FT. 18.97 ASTM-A-53	Surface	171
Dia. (in.)	Screen type, material & slot size	From (ft.)	To (ft.)

9. Static Water Level
42 ft. below ground surface

10. Pump Test
Pumping level 174 ft. below surface
Pumping at 18 GP M for 1 Hrs.
Pumping Method ?

11. Well Is
12 in. above grade
Developed ? Yes
Disinfected ? Yes
Capped ? Yes

12. Notified Owner of need to fill & seal ?
Filled & Sealed Well(s) as needed? Yes

7. Grout or Other Sealing Material
Method: BRAIDENHEAD

Kind of Sealing Material	From (ft.)	To (ft.)	# Sacks Cement
NEAT CEMENT	Surface	171	30 S

13. Constructor / Supervisory Driller	Lic #	Date Signed
HJ		03-24-1999
Drill Rig Operator	Lic or Reg #	Date Signed
HJ		

WISCONSIN UNIQUE WELL NUMBER MZ239

8. Geology

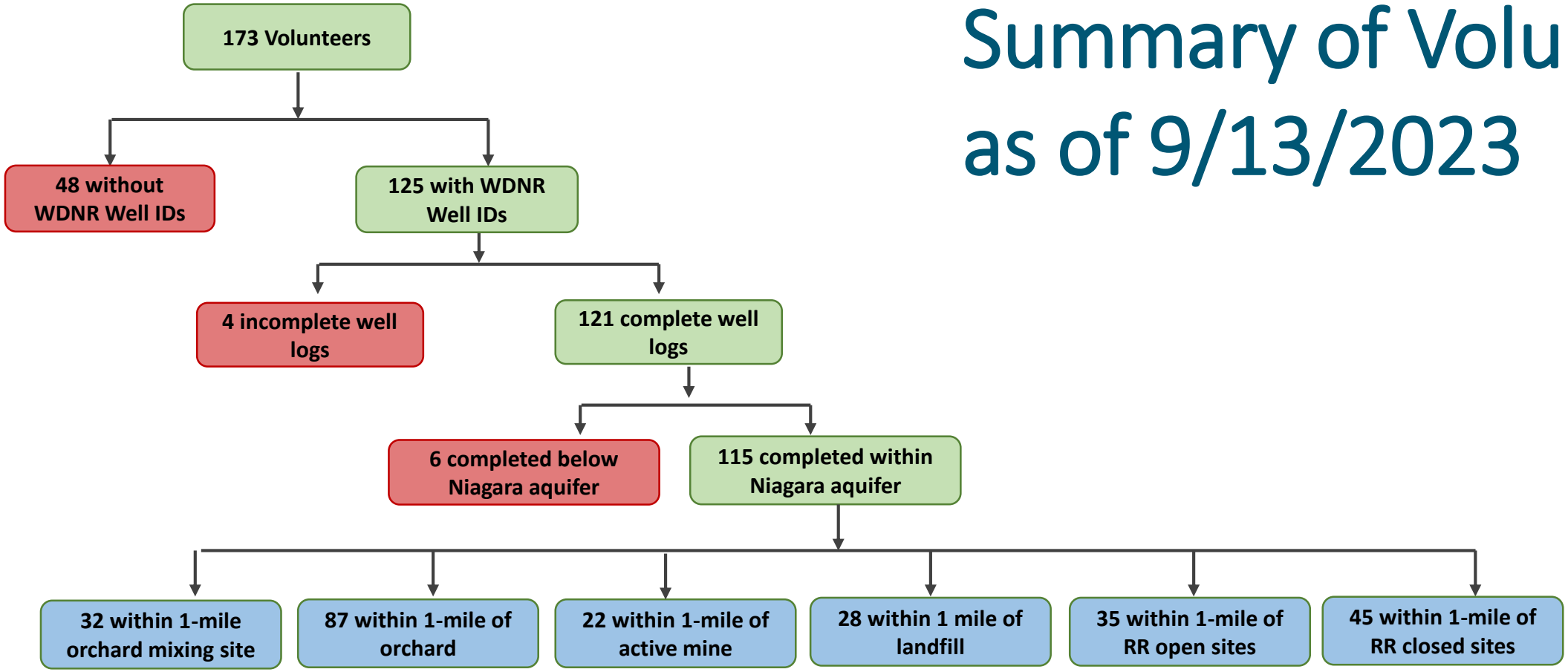
Geology Codes	8. Geology Type, Caving/Noncaving, Color, Hardness, etc...	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
I	TOPSOIL	Surface	1
P	HARDPAN	1	6
L	LIMESTONE	6	221

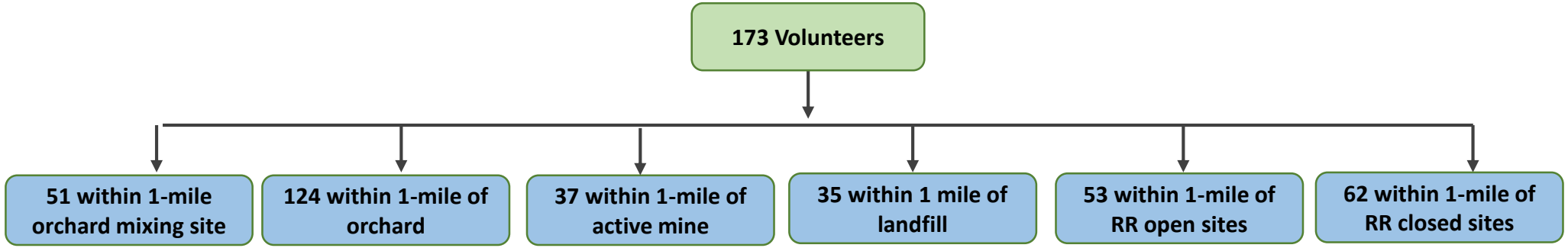
9. Static Water Level
42 ft. below ground surface

10. Pump Test
Pumping level 174 ft. below surface
Pumping at 18 GP M for 1 Hrs.
Pumping Method ?

[Well Construction Information System (wi.gov)]

Summary of Volunteers as of 9/13/2023

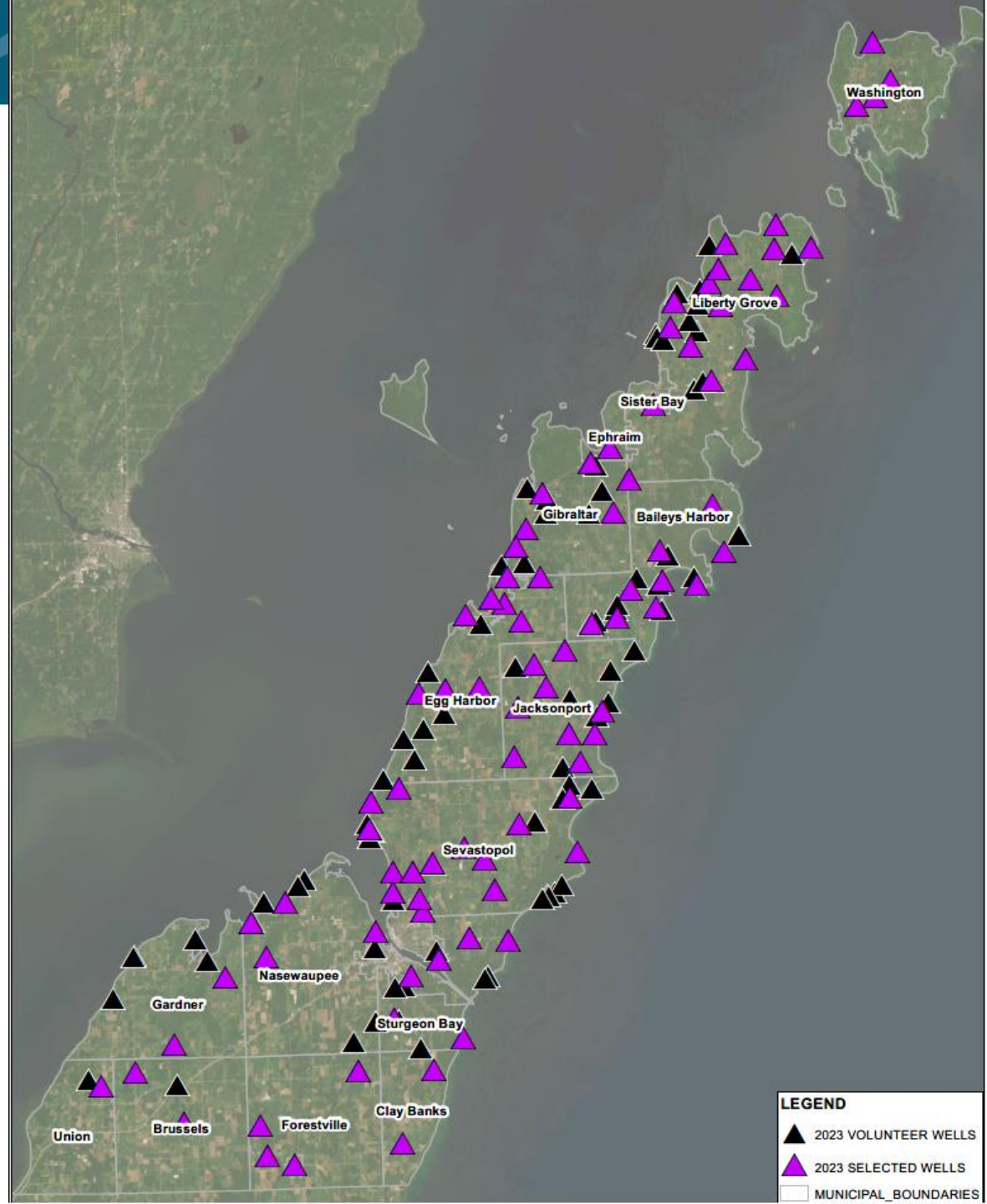




Fall 2023 Selected Wells

- 89 Selected (sampled 9/25/23 - 10/12/2023)
- All wells were sampled for:
  - PFAS (PFOA and PFOS)
  - Bacteria (Coliform and E-Coli)
  - Nitrate
  - Chloride

MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS
CLAY BANKS	2	EGG HARBOR	9
FORESTVILLE	4	JACKSONPORT	9
BRUSSELS	2	BAILEYS HARBOR	9
UNION	1	GIBRALTAR	4
GARDNER	2	EPHRAIM	2
NASEWAUPEE	4	SISTERS BAY	1
STURGEON BAY	5	LIBERTY GROVE	14
SEVASTOPOL	15	WASHINGTON	4



Fall 2023 Selected Wells

- 89 Selected (sampled 9/25/23 - 10/12/2023)
- ***Select*** wells were sampled for:
  - DACT screening for pesticides
  - Arsenic
  - Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
  - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS
CLAY BANKS	2	EGG HARBOR	9
FORESTVILLE	4	JACKSONPORT	9
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UNION	1	GIBRALTAR	4
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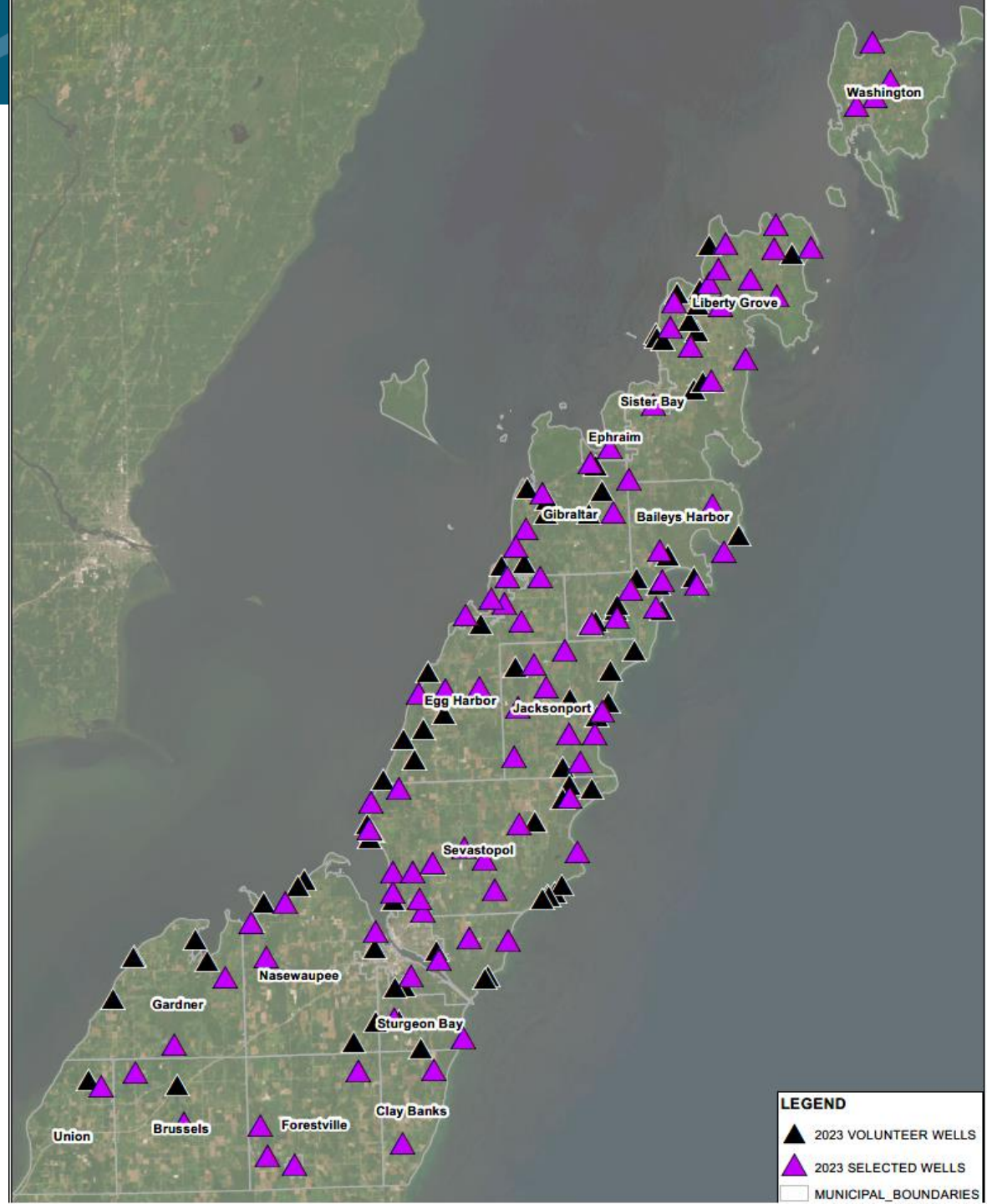
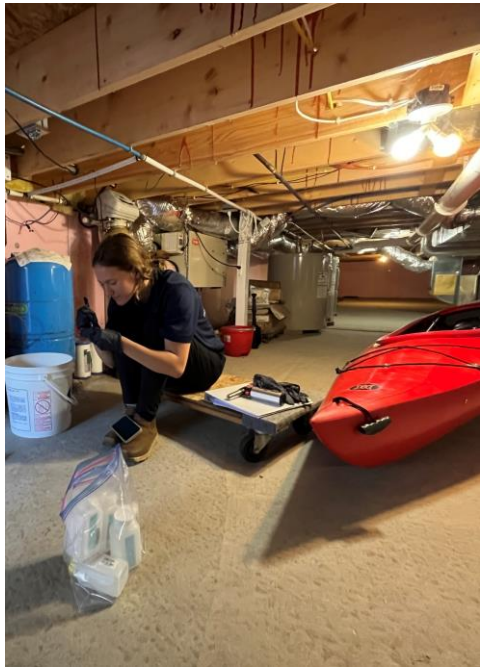


Sampling Methodology

- Locate well – add GPS
- Pressure tank and outdoor spigot
- Locate pressure tank
- Flush system
- Collect PFAS and VOCS (if applicable)
- Clean hands procedure
- Flame and Flush
- Bacteria, remaining analytes
- Place samples immediately in cooler of ice


Sampling Me

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- Pressure tank and out
- Locate pressure tank
- Flush system

OCS (if applicable)
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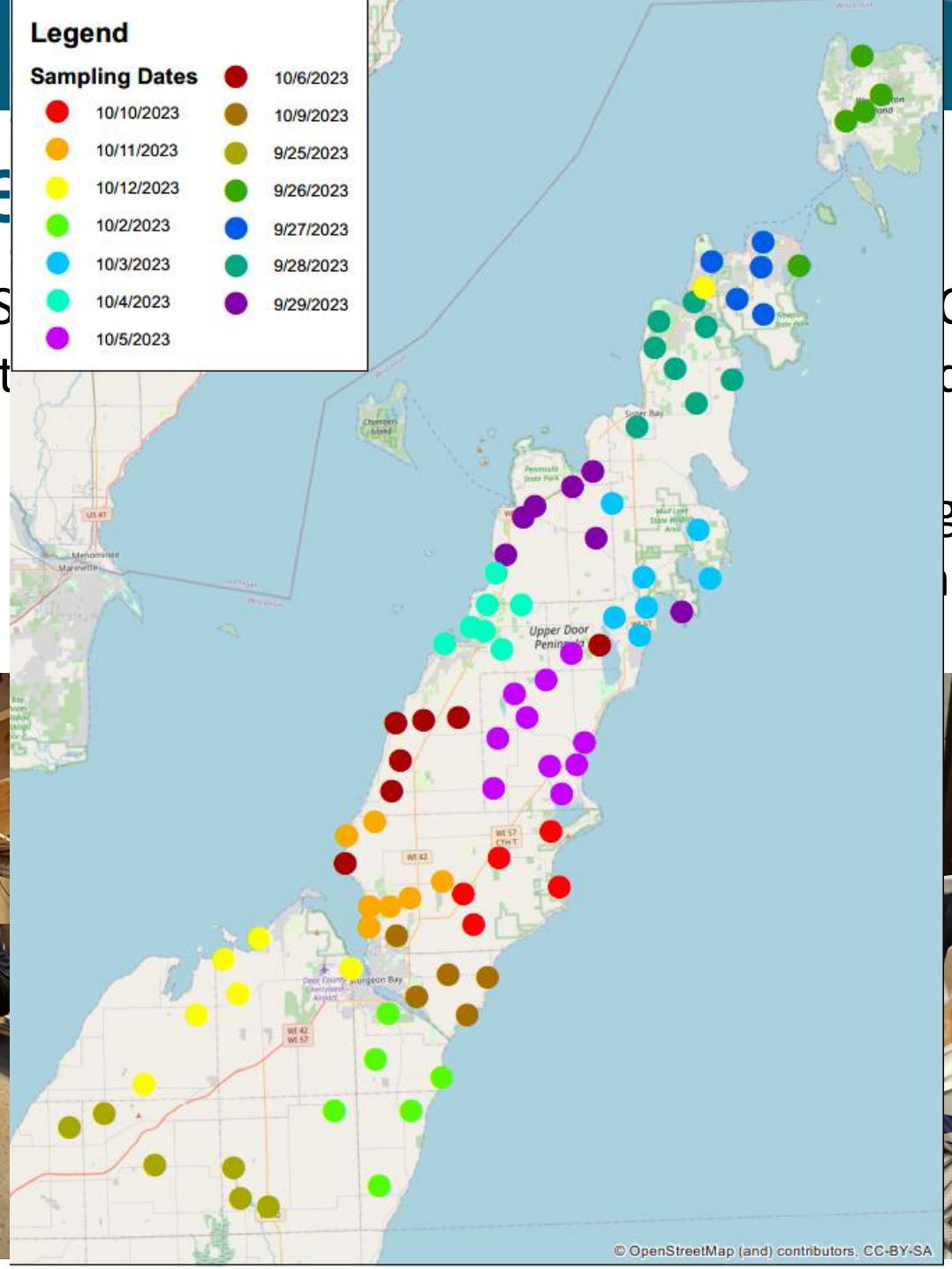
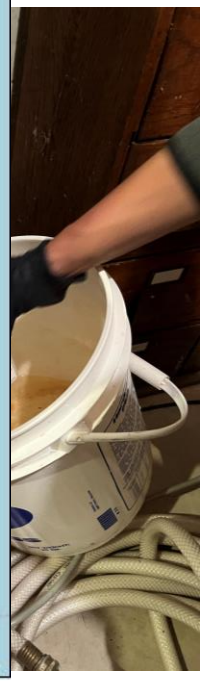




Interpretation of Results

- PFAS results are compared to:
  - Wisconsin Administrative Code (WAC) NR 809 Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and;
  - USEPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR, proposed)

- Remaining analyte results are compared to:
  - Wisconsin Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter NR 140 **Enforcement Standards (ESs)** and **Preventative Action Limits (PALs)**
  - **ES** = maximum allowable concentration in groundwater/cleanup goal
  - **PAL** = % of ES, used in facility design

  - Values pertain to regulated facilities but serve as a reference for groundwater quality

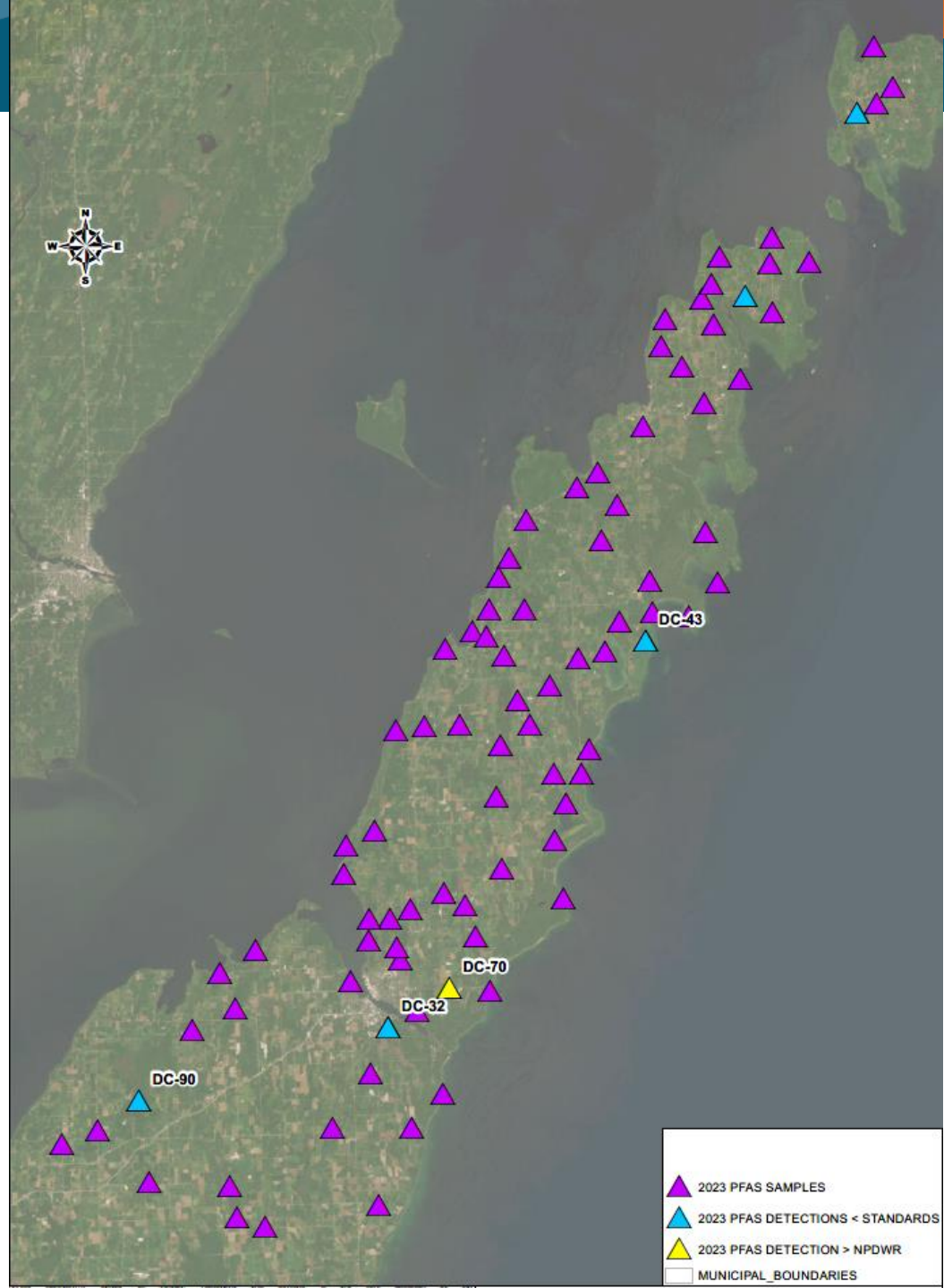
Results - PFAS

- 89 Wells sampled
- 6 PFOS and 4 PFOA detections (~7%)
- ND – 10.9 ng/L

- 1 PFOA detections > EPA's NPDWR

WELL	PFOS	PFOA	PFOS + PFOA	NR809 MCL	NPDWR	UNIT
DC-07	0.91	ND	0.91	70	4	ng/l
DC-12	0.6	ND	0.6	70	4	ng/l
DC-32	3.8	2.3	6.1	70	4	ng/l
DC-43	1.5	1.7	3.2	70	4	ng/l
DC-70	2.9	10.9	13.8	70	4	ng/l
DC-90	1.1	1.3	2.4	70	4	ng/l

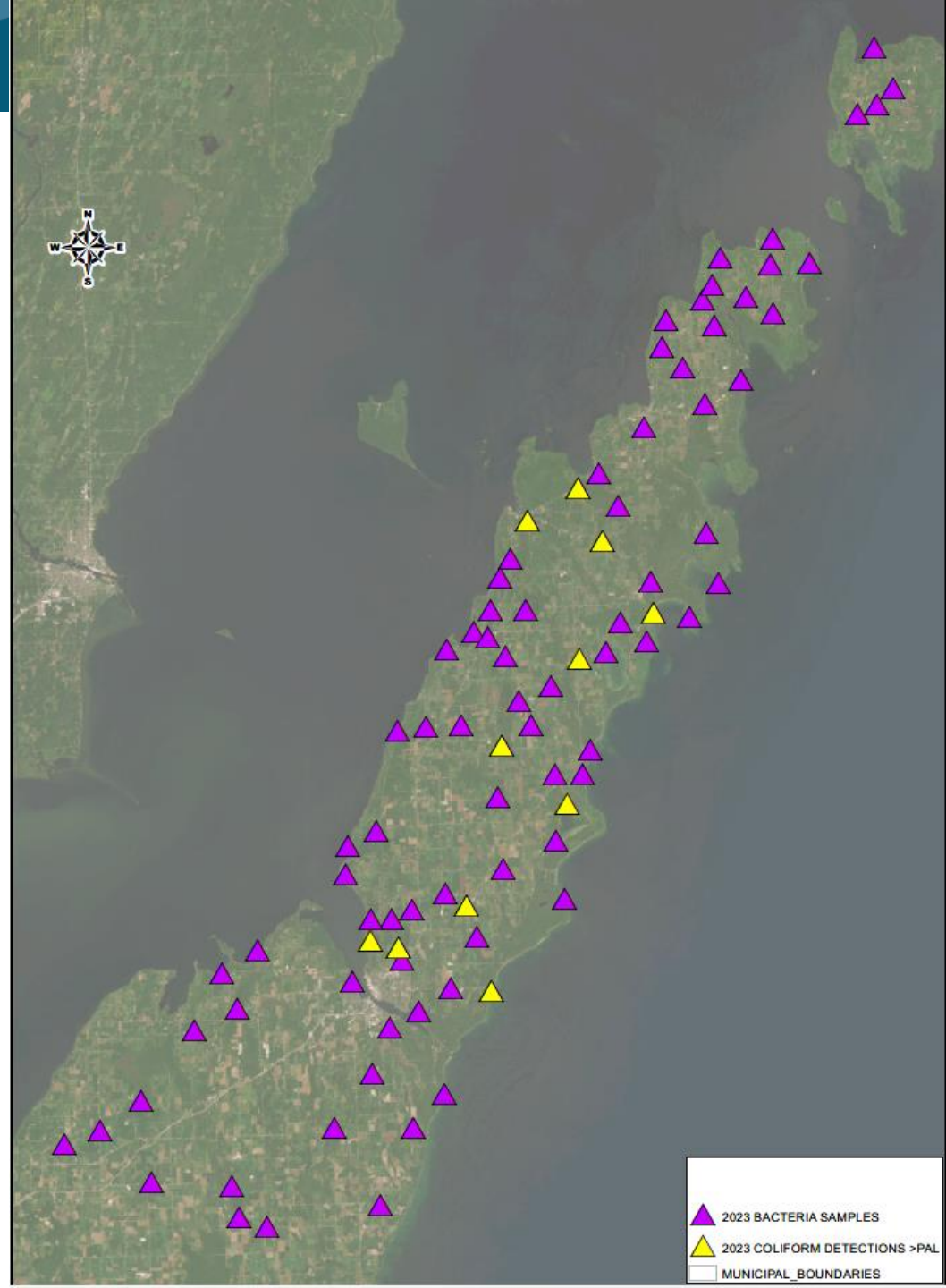
MCL = maximum contaminant level
NPDWR – National Primary Drinking Water Regulation
Black highlight = NPDWR exceedance
ND = not detected



Results - Bacteria

- 89 Wells sampled
- 11 Coliform and 1 E-coli detections > PAL (~12%)
- Coliform= ND - 21.3 MPN E-coli = ND – 2 MPN

WELL	COLIFORM	E-COLI	NR140 PAL	UNIT
DC-25	1	<1	0	MPN
DC-60	1	<1	0	MPN
DC-69	1	<1	0	MPN
DC-85	1	<1	0	MPN
DC-78	3.1	<1	0	MPN
DC-30	4.1	<1	0	MPN
DC-27	7.5	<1	0	MPN
DC-56	9.5	<1	0	MPN
DC-42	16	<1	0	MPN
DC-73	18.3	<1	0	MPN
DC-98	21.3	2	0	MPN



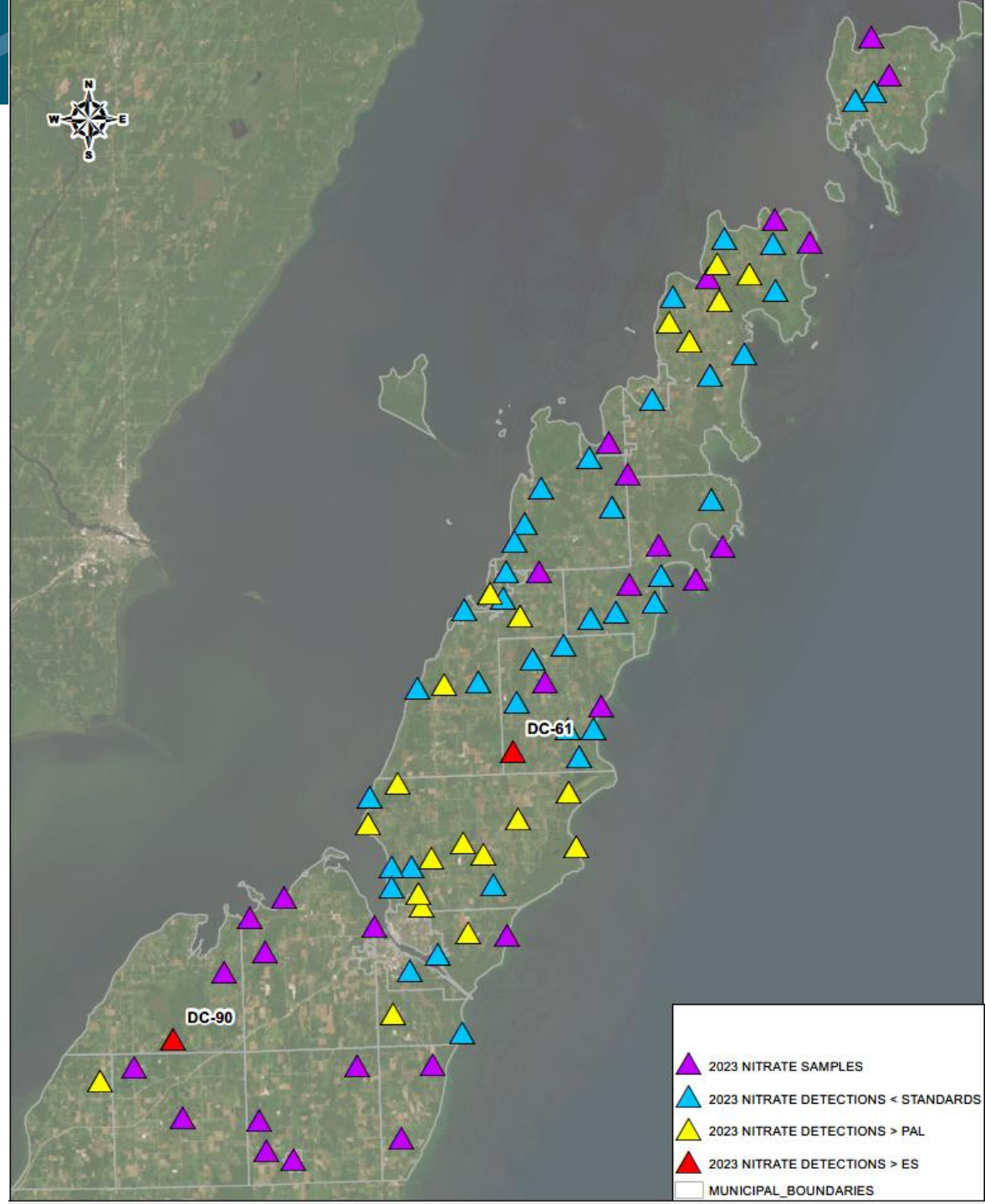
Results - Nitrate

- 89 wells sampled
- 61 detections (~69%)
- ND – 13.8 mg/L

- 38 detections < PAL (~62%)
- 21 detections > PAL (~35%)
- 2 detections > ES (~3%)

WELL	NITRATE	NR140 PAL	NR140 ES	UNIT
DC-61	**10.2**	2	10	mg/l
DC-90	**13.8**	2	10	mg/l

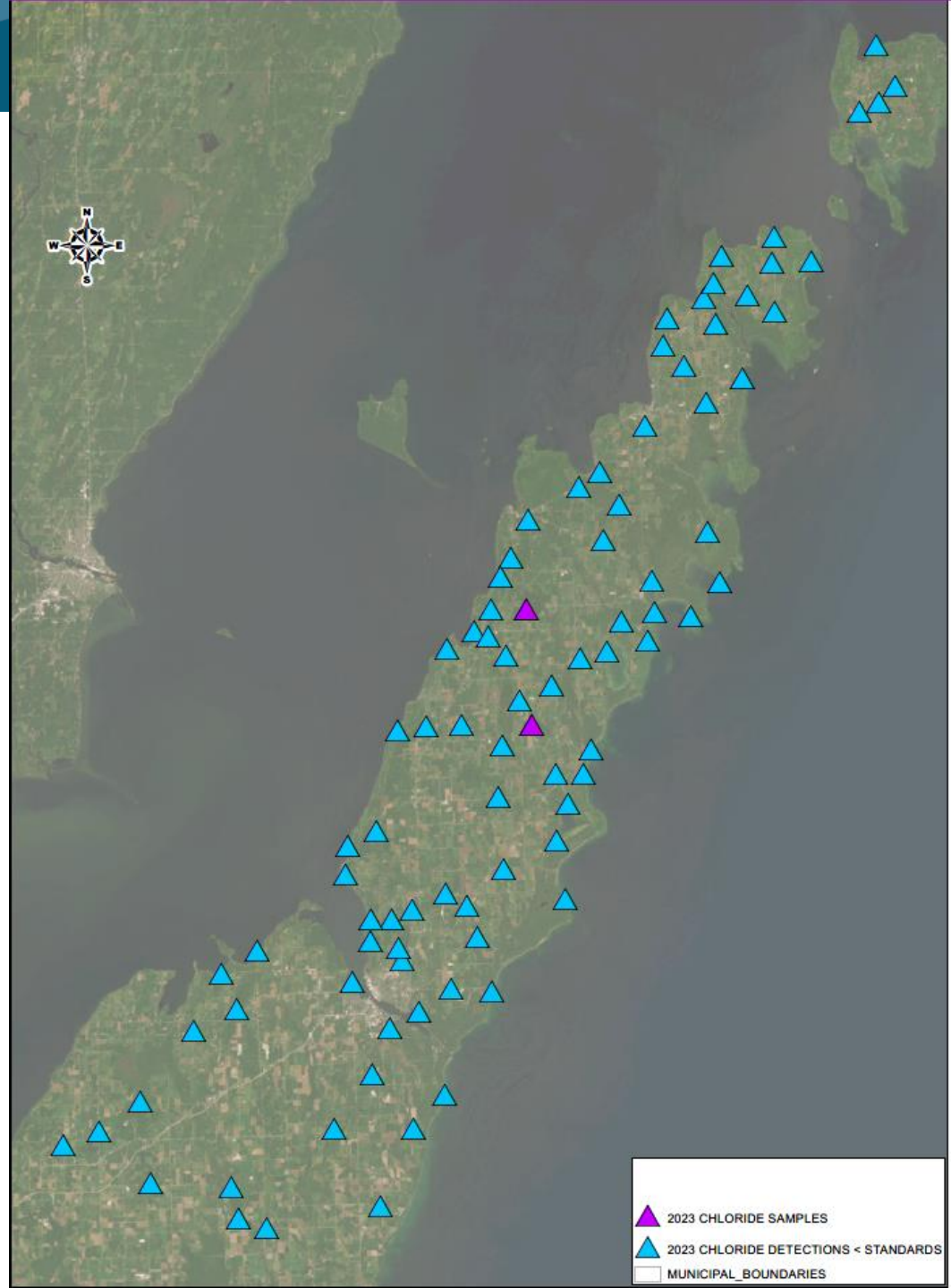
Red bold text = ES exceedance



Results - Chloride

- 89 wells sampled
- 89 detections (~69%)
- ND – 72.2 mg/L

- No detections > PAL (125 mg/L)



Results – DACT Screen

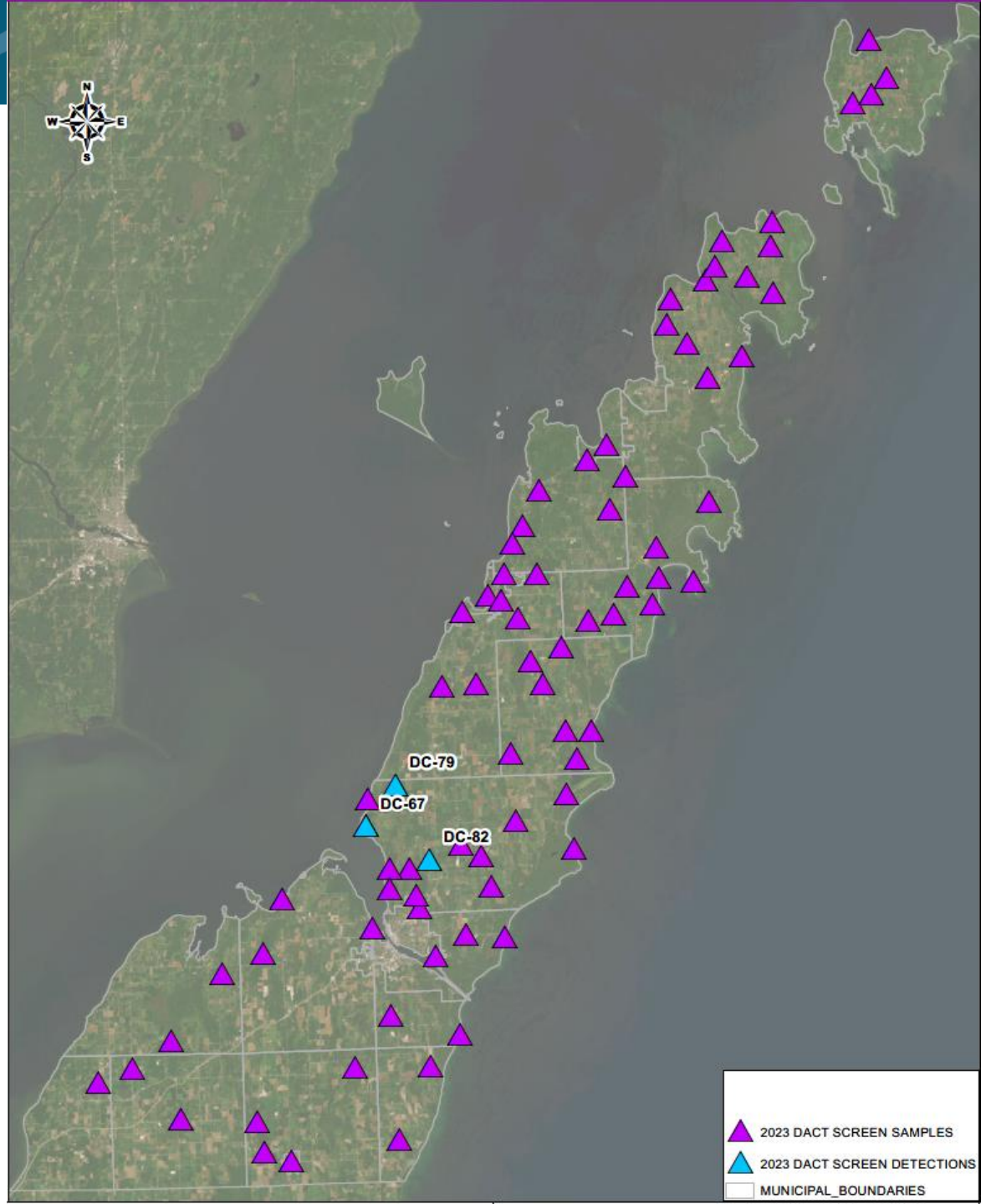
- Diaminochlorotriazine (breakdown of Atrazine)
- 80/89 Wells sampled
- 3 Detections < PAL (~4%)
- ND – 0.2 ug/L

WELL	DACT SCREEN	NR140 PAL	NR140 ES	UNIT
DC-67	0.2	0.3	3	ug/l
DC-76	0.10	0.3	3	ug/l
DC-82	0.16	0.3	3	ug/l

IF YOUR DACT SCREEN IS –

- LESS THAN 0.1 µg/l – NO TRIAZINE HERBICIDES WERE DETECTED IN YOUR WATER SAMPLE.
- 0.1 TO 1.0 µg/l, TRIAZINE HERBICIDES WERE DETECTED BUT IT IS UNLIKELY THAT YOUR WATER EXCEEDS THE 3.0 µg/l TOTAL ATRAZINE STANDARD.
- 1.0 TO 2.0 µg/l, THERE IS A CHANCE THAT YOUR WATER SUPPLY EXCEEDS THE 3.0 µg/l TOTAL ATRAZINE STANDARD.
- GREATER THAN 2.0 µg/l, IT IS LIKELY THAT YOUR WATER SUPPLY EXCEEDS THE 3.0 µg/l TOTAL ATRAZINE STANDARD.
- GREATER THAN 3.0 µg/l, IT IS HIGHLY LIKELY THAT YOUR WATER SUPPLY EXCEEDS THE 3.0 µg/l TOTAL ATRAZINE STANDARD.

UW-Stevens Point "*Interpreting your DACT Screening Result*"



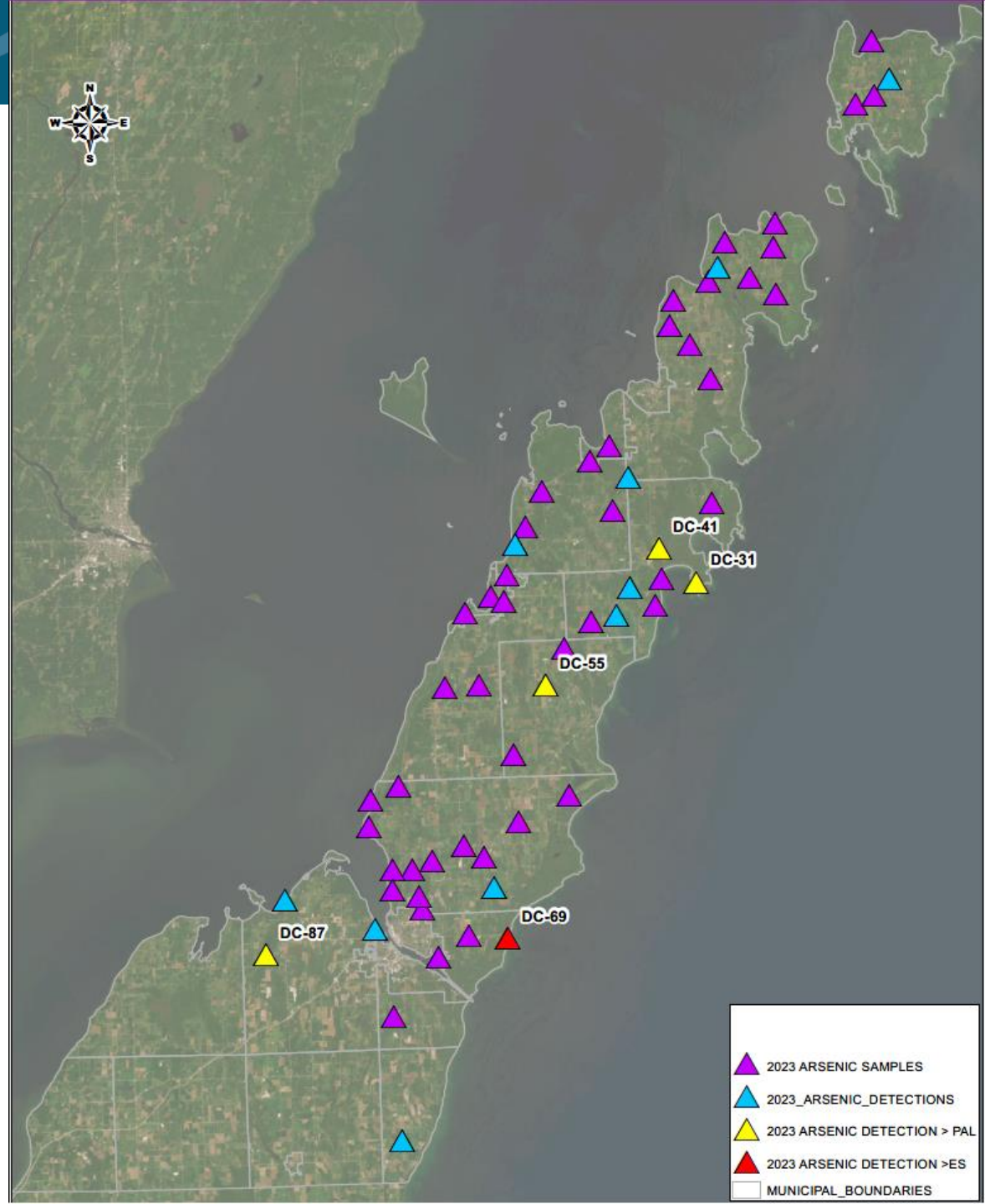
Results - Arsenic

- 61/89 wells sampled
- 15 detections (~25%)
- ND – 30 ug/L

- 10 detections < PAL (~67%)
- 4 detections > PAL (~27%)
- 1 ES detection > ES (~6%)

WELL	ARSENIC	NR140 PAL	NR140 ES	UNIT
DC-31	3	1	10	ug/L
DC-41	2	1	10	ug/L
DC-55	1	1	10	ug/L
DC-69	30	1	10	ug/L
DC-87	2	1	10	ug/L

- **Black underlined text = PAL exceedance**
- **Red bold** text = ES exceedance

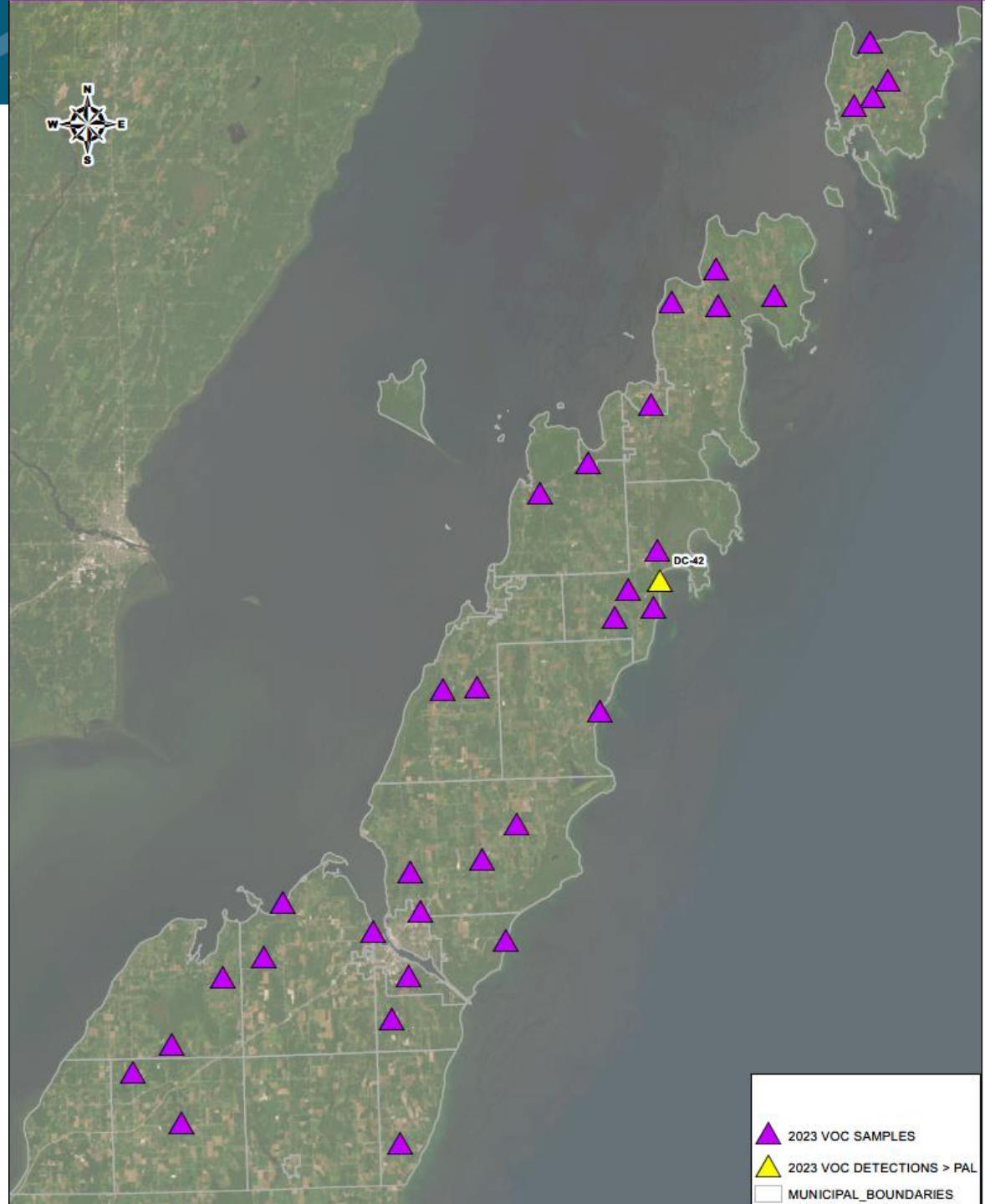


Results - VOCs

- 34/89 wells sampled
- 1 Detection > PAL (~3%)
- Methylene Chloride

WELL	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	NR140 PAL	NR140 ES	UNIT
DC-42	1.9	0.5	5	ug/l

Black underlined = PAL exceedance



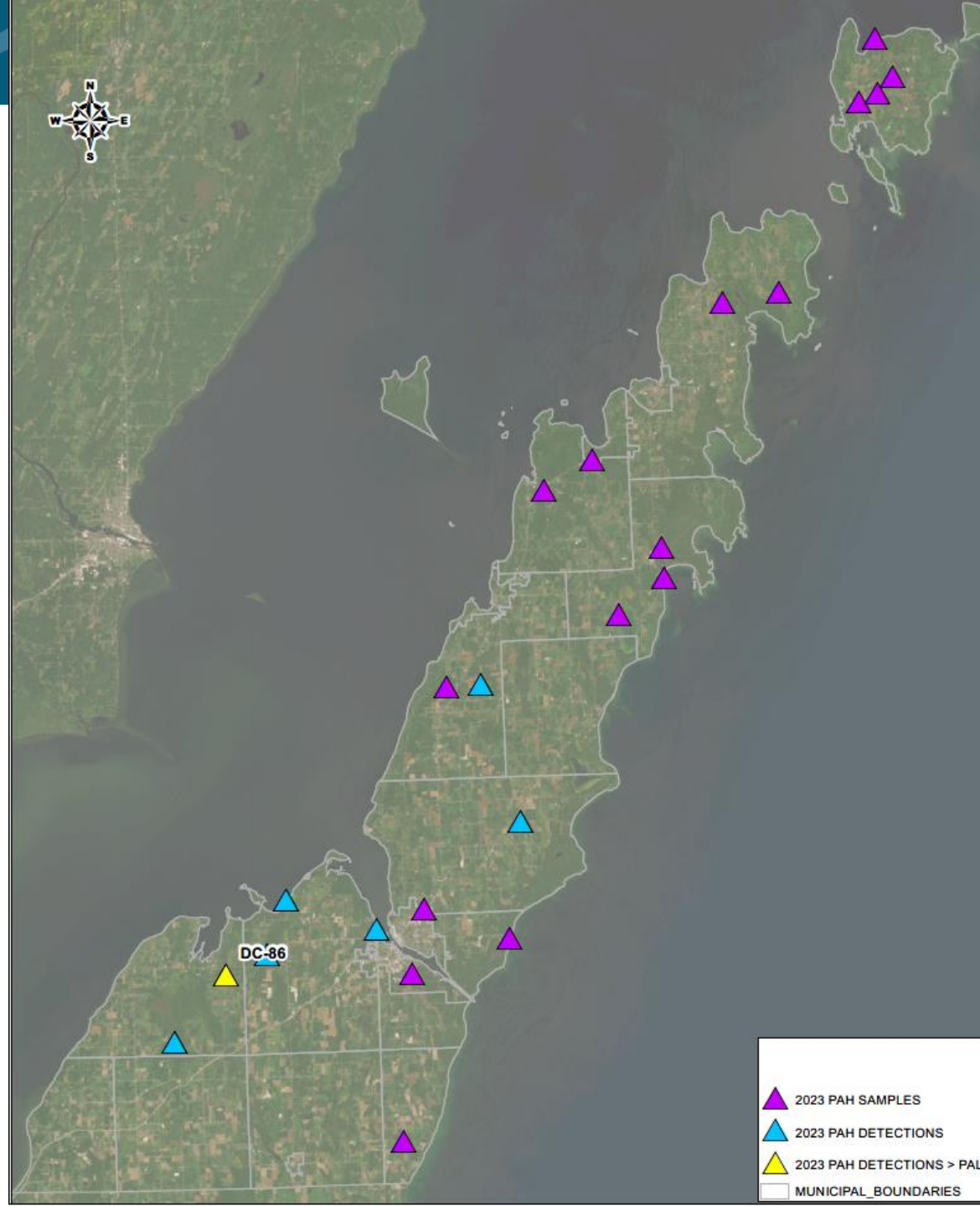
Results - PAHs

- 23/89 wells sampled
- 6 wells had one or more detections (~26%)

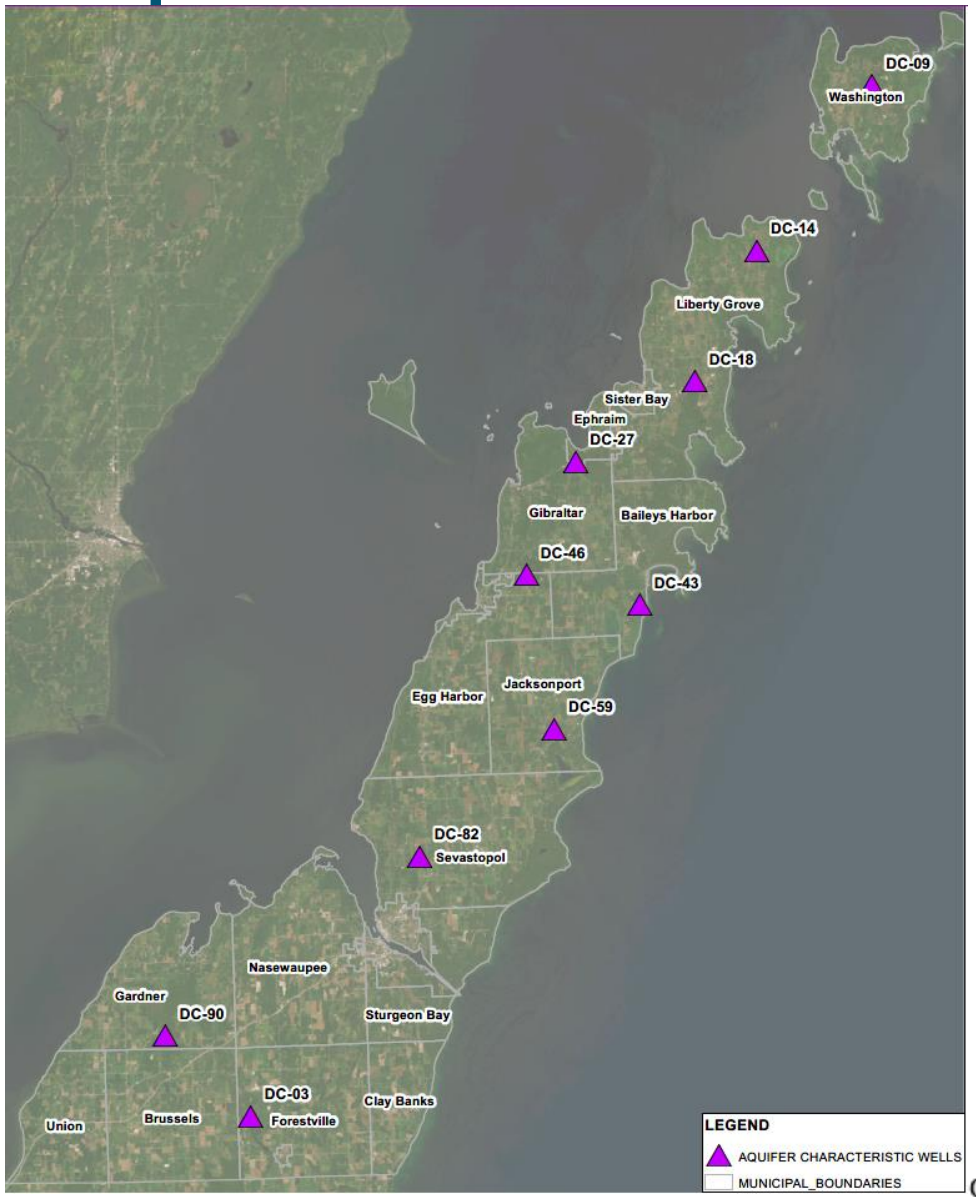
- 1 detection > PAL

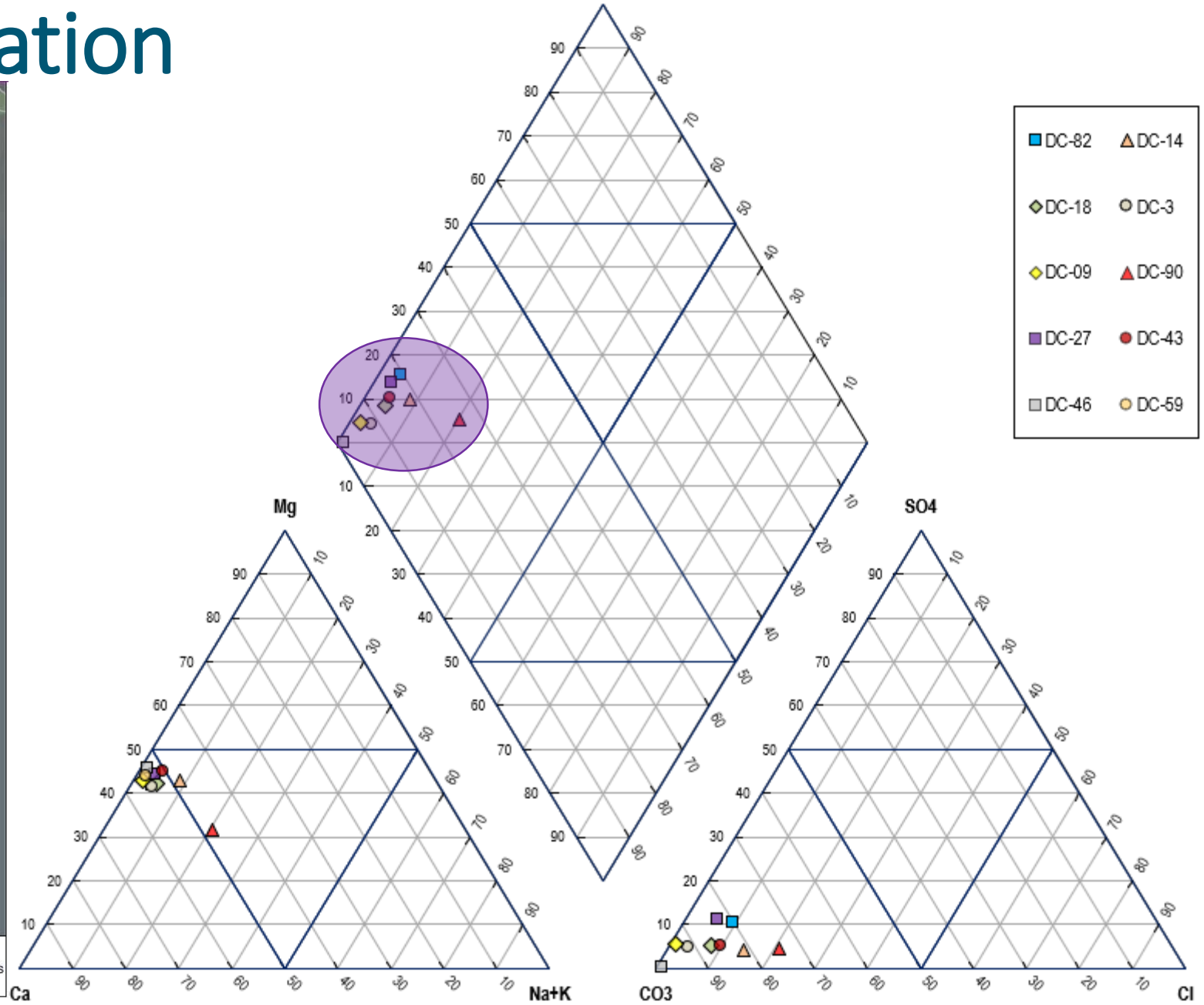
WELL	CHRYSENE	NR140 PAL	NR140 ES	UNIT
DC-86	0.021	0.02	0.20	ug/L

Black underlined = PAL exceedance



Aquifer Characterization





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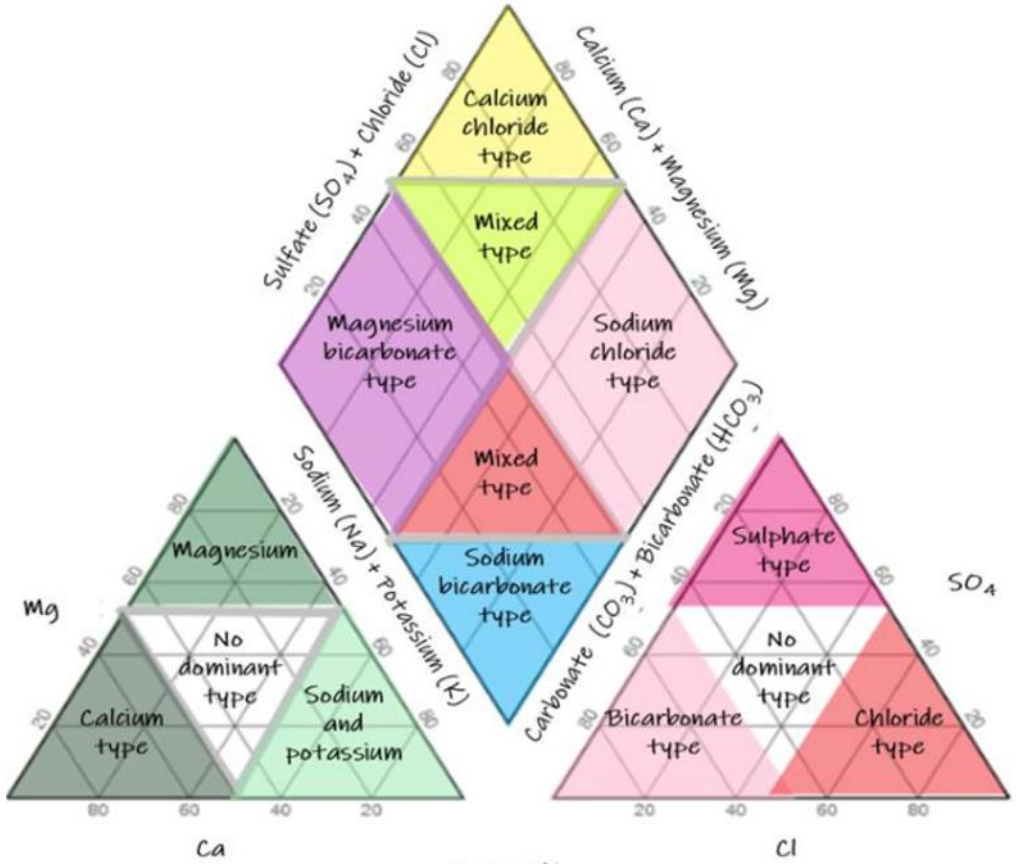
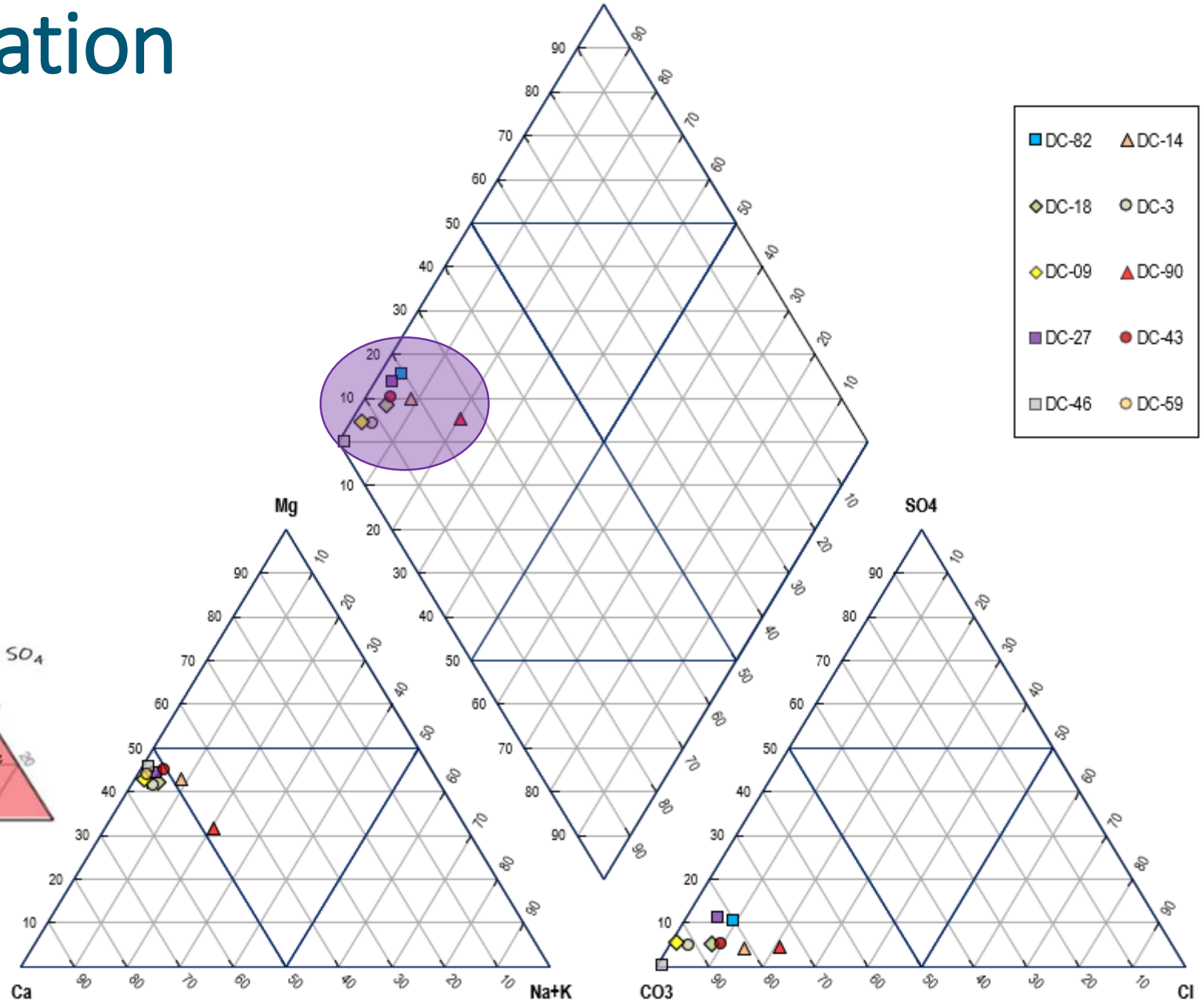
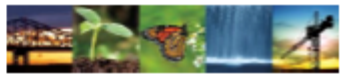




Notification of Results



2023-12-14
File No. 20.0158368.00

[redacted]

Re: Notification of Private Well Sample Results

Dear [redacted]

On behalf of the Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department, GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA) is pleased to provide you with the results of the potable water samples collected at your property on 2023-10-12. The groundwater samples were collected as part of your participation in the County-wide screening of emerging contaminants in private wells. A summary of the samples collected at your property, the corresponding results, and the regulatory standards as presented in Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapters NR 140 and NR 809, are presented below.

As you may be aware, the emerging contaminant screening will take place over four years, with the first year (2023) consisting of broad sampling across the County. Subsequent sampling will consist of more focused sampling in select areas of interest. Should we wish to resample your well again in future sampling events, we will reach out to you at that time.

Thank you again for your participation in this important study. Should you have any questions regarding the analytical testing results, please feel free to contact Ms. Stephenson electronically at sheryl.stephenson@gza.com.

Very truly yours,
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

Sheryl I. Stephenson, P.G.
Project Hydrogeologist

James F. Drought, P.H.
Principal Hydrogeologist

Table 1: NR 140

Analyte	Result	NR 140 PAL	NR 140 ES
Coliform (mpn/100ml)	BDL	0	0
E-coli (mpn/100ml)	BDL	0	0
Chloride (mg/L)	8.9	125	250
Nitrate + Nitrite (mg/L)	BDL	2	10
Arsenic (ug/L)	0.44	1	10
Pesticides DACT Screen	BDL	NA	NA
Phenanthrene (ug/L)	0.04	NA	NA
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	BDL	NA	NA

A 'BDL' designation indicates that the analyte concentration is Below the Method Detection Limit.
A 'NA' designation indicates that the standard is Not Applicable.
Only detected PAHs are listed.
PAL = Preventative Action Level
ES = Enforcement Standard

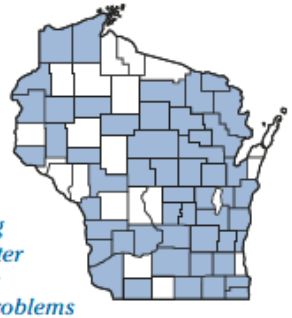
Table 2: NR 809

Analyte	Result	NR 809 MCL
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/l)	BDL	70
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/l)	BDL	70

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Proposed PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) establishes a MCL of 4 ng/l for PFOS and PFOA.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

Drinking Water Wells tested with Arsenic Levels Greater than 10 ppb.



Arsenic has been detected in every county in the State of Wisconsin. The shaded counties on the map represent areas with water wells that had arsenic levels exceeding the arsenic drinking water standard of 10 parts per billion (ppb). Serious problems with arsenic are however concentrated in specific regions within these counties.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Drinking Water & Groundwater

What is arsenic?

Arsenic is an element that occurs naturally in soil and bedrock formations. Traces of arsenic are also found in groundwater, lakes, rivers and ocean water. Foods like fruits, vegetables, and seafood can also contain arsenic. Some fruits and vegetables absorb traces of arsenic from the soil they grow in. Ocean fish and seafoods naturally have high levels of an organic non-toxic form of arsenic.

High levels of inorganic arsenic, the most toxic form, have been found in over 1,200 private drinking water wells in Wisconsin. The map on the cover shows counties where wells have been tested and found to contain arsenic above 10 ppb.

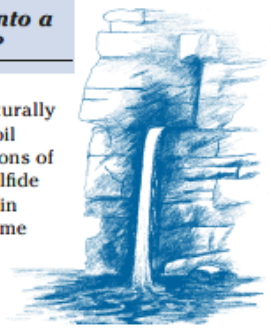
How can I be exposed to arsenic?

Since arsenic is a natural part of our environment, everyone is exposed to small amounts. The major source of arsenic exposure is drinking water that contains elevated levels of arsenic. Other sources of arsenic exposure include:

- foods containing traces of arsenic
- smoke from wood, coal, tobacco products
- dust from some industrial processes
- pesticides
- anti-parasitic veterinary medicines
- folk remedies
- some treated lumber

People who are exposed to arsenic over a period of years can experience a variety of health problems. Arsenic can be easily absorbed into the human system by drinking contaminated water or by breathing airborne particulates. In most cases, it is safe to use water that contains arsenic to bathe and for household chores. Arsenic is not easily absorbed through the skin and does not evaporate from the water into the air.

How does arsenic get into a drinking water supply?



Most of the arsenic found in Wisconsin groundwater is naturally occurring, deposited in the soil and bedrock layers over millions of years. Arsenic is tied up in sulfide minerals, which are common in bedrock formations and in some glacial deposits. Arsenic can be released from soil and rock into the groundwater and drawn into wells.

Scientists who have studied this problem believe arsenic is being released into groundwater at elevated levels in the Outagamie, Winnebago and Brown County area at least partly because people are now using more water than ever before due to rapid suburban development. During the past ten years, about 10,000 new wells have been constructed in this area. Water quality problems have increased as more new wells are being drilled and demands on groundwater continue to increase.

Studies have shown that increased water demands have lowered the water table in this area. This has allowed oxygen to get into the bedrock aquifers, creating chemical reactions that release arsenic into the water. In other areas of the State, different types of reactions can release arsenic that moved into Wisconsin, in the geologic past, from other geographic sources. Scientists are studying these and other possible factors to determine the best ways to avoid arsenic problems. The Department of Natural Resources staff continue to study arsenic contamination problems throughout the State to determine its geographical extent and severity.

How can arsenic affect my health?

Consumption of arsenic-contaminated water has been associated with the following possible health effects:

- Skin cancer
- Internal cancers (bladder, prostate, lung and other sites)
- Thick, rough skin on hands and feet
- Unusual skin pigmentation (dappling of dark brown or white splotches)
- Numbness in the hands and feet
- Circulatory disorders
- Tremors
- Stomach pain, nausea, diarrhea
- Diabetes
- Depression

Arsenic contamination of drinking water is a serious health concern. If you think you or someone in your family has symptoms from arsenic exposure talk to your doctor and have your water tested for arsenic.

How can I find out if my water is contaminated with arsenic?

You cannot smell, taste or see arsenic in your drinking water. The only way to know if your water contains arsenic is to have a water sample from your private well tested by a certified laboratory. A list of certified labs is available at **dnr.wi.gov**, Search: Arsenic

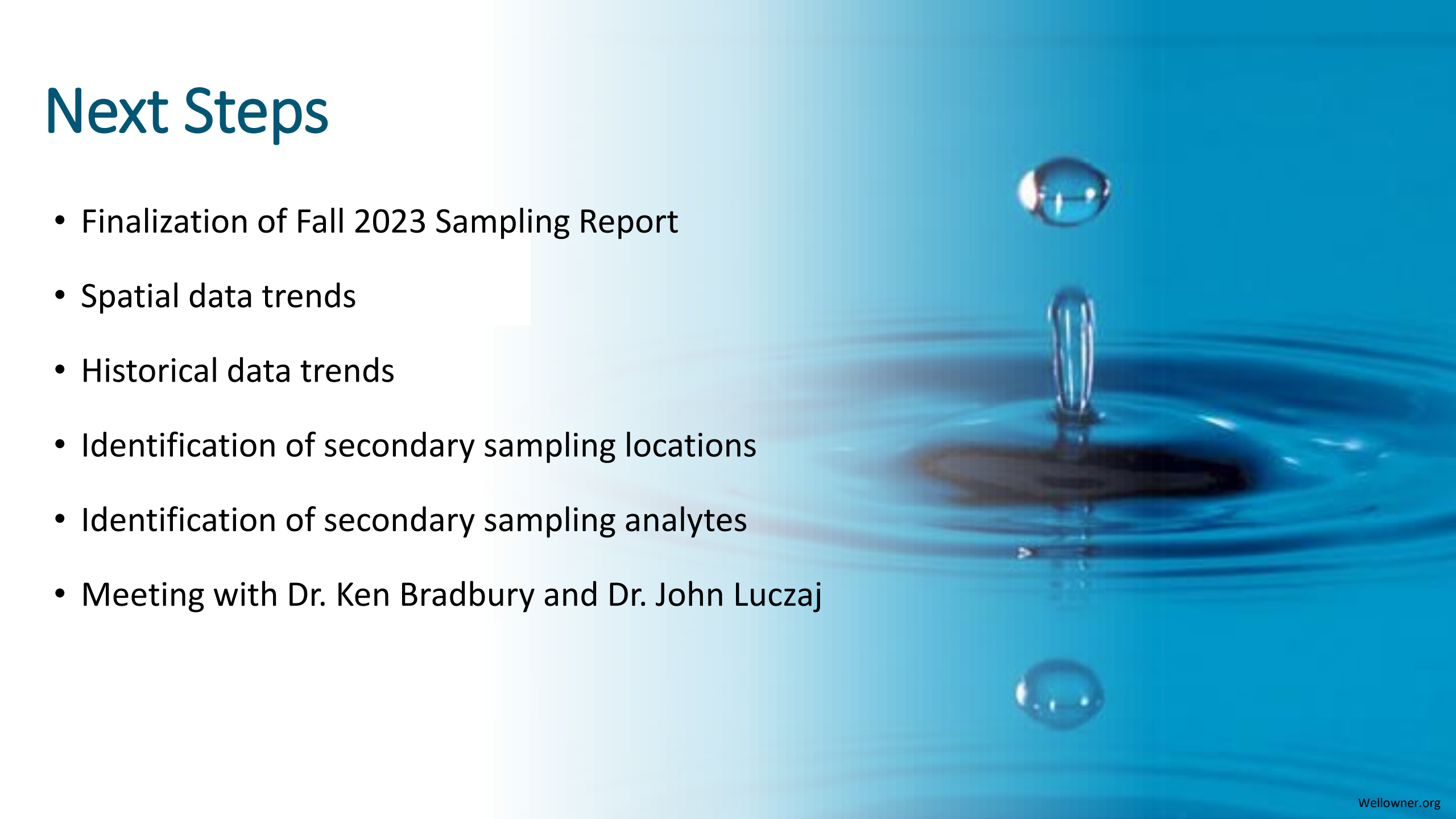
If you use water from a public water system, check the water system's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Public water systems distribute copies of their CCR to system users each summer. The section titled "Where can I get more information", found in this brochure contains instructions to help you find your CCR on the website.

If the arsenic level in your water is above the drinking water standard of 10 ppb, stop drinking your water. Obtain water from a known safe source for drinking and preparation of beverages or for foods like baby formula, soup, and coffee. Unless your arsenic level exceeds 100 ppb, it is safe to bathe in the water and use it for household purposes. If arsenic levels exceed 100 ppb, you should consult your local or County health department.

If the arsenic level in your water is just under 10 ppb and you consume 2 liters (about 68 ounces) or more of drinking water from this source per day, you may wish to try to reduce your exposure to arsenic. Contact your health care provider or local health department to determine your specific needs.

Next Steps

- Finalization of Fall 2023 Sampling Report
- Spatial data trends
- Historical data trends
- Identification of secondary sampling locations
- Identification of secondary sampling analytes
- Meeting with Dr. Ken Bradbury and Dr. John Luczaj



Thank you

Questions?