

Old and New Business 3-14-23

Interest Rates – climbing rate and effect

- Currently LGIP is at 4.54% interest and we are out pacing our budget 2023 projections with February interest approx. \$40,000 for the month
- This is a welcome unexpected revenue that theoretically can offset the soil contamination and clean-up costs that were unknown and unbudgeted in 2023

NWTC Mock Interviews 3/7/23

- Conducted mock interviews at NWTC on 3/7/23. I met and interviewed 4 students with two being 1st year students in the program
- Instructor indicated 2023 is a lower than usual graduate number – only 5-6 graduates from the program

WSLH PFAS Testing

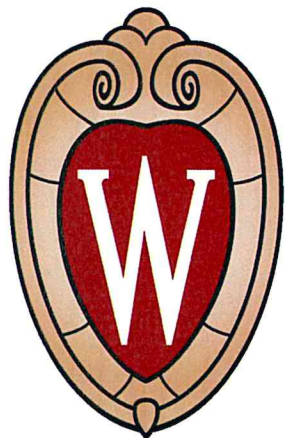
- Email received to invite us to participate in new study – see attached email

Other items/Notes:

- Brian accepted an invitation to be on the WWOA technical committee. The committee reviews and selects the relevant technical presentations presented at the WWOA annual conference. Meeting in New Holstein on 3/30/23 to review and select the presentations for the 2023 Conference.

Brian Helminger

From: MARTIN M SHAFER <mshafer@wisc.edu>
Sent: Sunday, February 12, 2023 7:28 PM
To: Kevin Skogman; Brian Helminger
Cc: MARTIN M SHAFER
Subject: Sample Assistance for New UW-Madison Research Project



WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Dear Kevin and Brian:

I am writing to ask if you will consider participating in a novel new study that we (Dr. Martin Shafer and Professor Christy Remucal, both from the University of Wisconsin-Madison) were recently funded to carry out. We received funding from the Wisconsin Groundwater Coordinating Council to provide a new comprehensive level of characterization of potential PFAS sources to groundwater (including precipitation/rain, septage, landfill leachates, and biosolids). In addition to a targeted analysis of 35 specific PFAS compounds, we plan to apply a suite of new analytical tools that we have in our laboratories, including: **(a)** non-targeted (qTOF-MS) analysis – in which we will provide semi-quantitative analysis of potentially 100's of other PFAS compounds; **(b)** oxidizable precursor analysis (TOP) – in which we can estimate the pool of PFAS precursors that may transform to targeted compounds; and **(c)** total organic fluorine analysis (EOF/TOF) – used to assess the TOTAL quantity of all PFAS. Ultimately, our goal is to "fingerprint" these various potential sources with this extensive characterization, such that a primary source assessment/apportionment could be carried out on field samples. We'll also be conducting PFAS mobility studies in source-amended representative soils. Clearly understanding sources is key to prioritizing efforts to reduce/eliminate PFAS in those source vectors. Our goal is to obtain 20-25 samples of each of these potential sources for the planned characterization.

Land-applied biosolids is one potential source, and we have recently collaborated with a few wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs) in Wisconsin to gather biosolids PFAS data, but we obviously need broader participation to carry out a more robust assessment. The value of such an effort to the utilities has clearly been demonstrated in the state of Michigan, where over 100 WWTFs participated in a biosolids PFAS assessment program. In the large majority of facilities where municipal loadings dominated inflows, PFAS levels in biosolids were low and below any action levels that might modify land-spreading. In a subset of facilities, nearly all with significant industrial loadings, biosolids PFAS levels were higher, but the program enabled the utilizes use this information to track down the sources and substantially reduce or eliminate those PFAS sources to the WWTF – lowering biosolids PFAS levels to municipal background levels. We are

very much hoping that you would be willing to support this effort and provide us with two biosolids samples over the next few months. This is very much an "analytical" effort, coming from research chemists with extensive PFAS experience, and we expect the data to help us better understand the relative importance of the many potential sources of PFAS to groundwaters. However, as noted above, the data will also be of immediate utility to your facility, and we can provide dedicated and confidential reports for your use. All samples obtained will be de-identified in the broadest sense (name, location, treatment type) and therefore in any public presentation or report it will not be possible to link data with a given WWTF. Each facility will receive a confidential comprehensive report of the analytical data, and those data will be compared to aggregate data from the pool of participating facilities. Though not a focus of this study, if you would be interested in a comprehensive PFAS characterization of your raw influent, (in addition to that of the biosolids) we can include those samples as part of this study. Overall, a great opportunity to obtain detailed information on PFAS entering your facility and in the biosolids residuals.

There will absolutely no fee to participate – all data/reports will be provided free-of-charge, and we will cover the logistics costs by providing collection containers and pre-paid mailers. The preferred materials would be either Class B or Class A dewatered solids from your winter storage facilities and/or anerobic digesters (collected and submitted about one month apart). Biosolids slurries, though not preferred, would also be accepted. I trust that you will consider providing the two biosolids samples and please let us know by responding to this message. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me using the contact information below.

Thank you so much in advance;

Sincerely,

Martin

Martin Shafer PhD

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