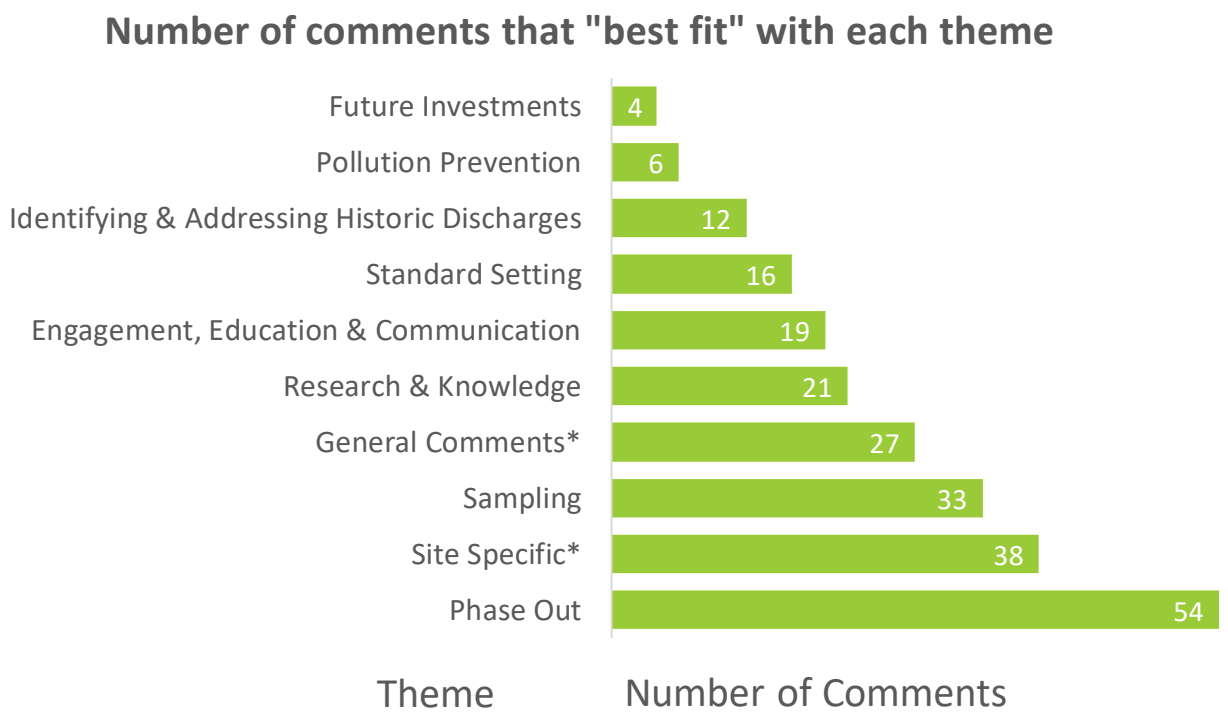
Appendix B: Public Comments (Informational)

From February 3rd to February 21st a survey was available for members of the public to provide anonymous input on what they thought the state should do to respond to PFAS. The survey was available online and in hardcopy format. Throughout February it was advertised at public advisory group meetings and a public listening session, on the WisPAC and PFAS Action Plan websites and distributed to interested parties through the Wisconsin DNR's GovDelivery system.

A summary of public suggested actions is shown below, including:

1. Breakdown of how many times each theme was the primary focus of a suggested action (chart. Themes marked with an * were general categories used to organize comments – they are not formal Action Item themes used in the report.
2. Detailed cross-walk between the themes and the public comments (table)



#	Action Plan Theme (best fit with suggestion)	Briefly describe the problem or issue related to PFAS that you think needs to be addressed by the state of Wisconsin.	If you have a suggestion for how the issue or problem above could be addressed, please share that with us here.
1	Sampling	Understanding the breadth of the PFAS issue in Wisconsin when it comes to water quality and the potential impact to human health.	I suggest the State find ways to identify the possible sources of PFAS in water supplies and assist in finding ways to limit the exposure of PFAS in drinking water. I think citizens of our State will be most concerned about ingestion exposure rather than other types of exposure to PFAS.
2	Site Specific	As a resident that lives less than a mile from Truax I am concerned of PFAS being built or par of the construction. I still do not know all the danger of PFAS I feel that a public campaign that is culturally centered has not been done yet.	I wish we had more videos about this danger in various languages and approaches.
3	Sampling	There are several issues that need to be addressed by the State of Wisconsin: 1. Testing of fields spread with biosolids. 2. Testing of plants and food products (like milk, meat, and eggs) grown/raised on the biosolid fields and watered in the proximity of the biosolid fields. 3. Survey of humans in the affected area to look for illnesses known to be linked to PFAS exposure. 4. Legislation from the state that protects humans over the interests of manufacturing.	
4	Phase Out	Contamination of drinking water supplies in multiple communities from past and ongoing practices	Require FAA and airlines and others to not use fire fighting foams containing PFAS. Require the Air National Guard at Truax to clean up contamination and do not approve expansion for F35s. Require cleanup and testing at all contaminated sites.
5	Site Specific	Our water is being polluted wit PFAS. Use should be minimized as much as possible.	An easy first step would be to prevent the F-35 planes from flying so close to residential areas.

6	Site Specific	PFAS levels are too high at Truax Field in Madison.	Conduct a thorough survey at Truax Field to assess the PFAS contamination coming from the base. Site-specific standards are needed for PFAS contamination before further construction at the field.
7	Site Specific	PFAS contamination at Truax Field in Madison and Potential F-35 Impacts.	Survey and assess contamination levels at base prior to construction; create site-specific standards for PFAS contamination.
8	Engagement, Education & Communication	People are regularly eating fish right now from Wisconsin waters that are highly contaminated with PFAS and may have been consuming these for years. We should be making a strong effort to address this now.	Identify bodies of water with high levels of PFAS, especially those with longstanding contamination, and test fish to determine their PFAS levels. Post advisories and do local outreach ASAP.
9	Pollution Prevention	Recycling of equipment that was used with PFAS materials. How should this material be handled? Metal recylclers or disposed of? This should be addressed to provide guidance to facilities that need to replace equipment.	
10	Sampling	Give high priority to remediate locations with high PFAS levels that are rapidly migrating into the environment, like those where large amounts of fire fighting foam has been released over long periods (e.g. Truax airield, Madison). We need to slow and stop the spread of PFAS from these sites.	Survey historical records to determine these locations, followed by preliminary sampling to determine levels. Immediately perform site characterization followed by steps to mitigate transport ASAP, followed by cleanups. PRIORITIZE FUNDING TO ADDRESS THESE SITES.
11	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	mitigation of current contamination	

12	General Comments	The plan should consider the redevelopment issues associated with older manufacturing sites where PFAS was used. PFAS contamination of equipment and building structures fall in a gap as buildings and equipment are not addressed under the DNR's R&R program. The presence of such contamination can be a barrier to redevelopment of the property.	The issue is being explored by the Brownfield Study Group with assistance of the Department of Natural Resources. However under current state regulatory authority there are limitations on addressing building and equipment contamination. These are more local issues. However, the coordination of local authority with the DNR's program is a gap and creates an impediment to redevelopment. There needs to be a gap analysis of regulatory authorities and recommendations on how to address in a way that promotes redevelopment. The Brownfields Study Group is an available resource to assist.
13	Pollution Prevention	Wisconsin residents may be contributing to PFAS contamination around the state by improperly disposing of PFAS-containing products.	DNR or DHS should announce recommendations for proper disposal of products that include PFAS, such as non-stick cookware, dental floss with PFAS, cans of stain resistant sprays containing PFAS, or furniture coated with those sprays. In addition, DHS should provide guidelines and explain what treatment technologies are available if a person's drinking water has PFAS concentrations above the DHS's recommended standards.
14	Engagement, Education & Communication	Wisconsin residents may be exposed to PFAS contamination by fishing in Wisconsin waters, without their knowledge of that contamination.	DHS and DNR should use the best available science to provide a recommendation of how many fish per week a member of the public should consume in known contaminated waters and should indicate whether that advisory depends on whether the person eats the entire fish or just the fillets. This advisory should be easily understandable and distributed to local news outlets, social media venues, community centers, and places where anglers gather.
15	Engagement, Education & Communication	Wisconsin residents may be unknowingly exposed to PFAS contamination.	DHS and DNR should issue health advisories now to communities that live near waters and areas of known or likely PFAS contamination and where members of the public are known to fish or swim. DNR should issue health advisories to areas near historic landfills where testing has not yet confirmed that PFAS are not contaminating wells or other water sources used by nearby residents. All of those health advisories should be issued and posted in all

			languages spoken by those who frequent the area and should be distributed to local news outlets, social media venues, community centers, and places where those who frequent the area gather.
16	Phase Out	There is not yet a ban on PFAS production in the state.	Wisconsin should not allow PFAS to be manufactured in the state, including through GenX technology.
17	General Comments	It is likely that PFAS is emitted as air pollution in Wisconsin.	The existing trash burners in Wisconsin likely discharge PFAS as air contaminants based on the materials they are burning in their facilities. PFAS are only successfully destroyed at very high temperatures and trash burners may not incinerate at a temperature high enough to destroy all PFAS compounds, if any. DNR should regulate airborne PFAS under its existing authorities, designate them as air contaminants, and seek to limit PFAS exposure by requiring incinerators in Wisconsin to reduce or eliminate PFAS emissions from their activities.
18	Standard Setting	There is an opportunity for comprehensive and effective regulation in the current PFAS rulemaking efforts.	DNR currently has the authority under its existing surface water quality standards scope statement to regulate PFAS other than just PFOA and PFOS. DNR and DHS should review existing science on whether other PFAS are harmful to human health and begin the groundwork for those future PFAS rulemakings, even if it ultimately only finalizes rulemakings for PFOA and PFOS under the current scope statement.
19	Standard Setting	PFAS are not yet regulated under CERCLA, which means that certain legal tools are not available to remedy PFAS contamination.	Wisconsin should join recent citizen calls to petition to the EPA to list certain long-chain PFAS compounds as hazardous wastes under RCRA, which would trigger their designation as a listed compound under CERCLA. CERCLA provides for the cleanup of abandoned hazardous-waste sites and would provide broad federal authority to respond to PFAS contamination.

20	Pollution Prevention	Wisconsin agencies should clearly address what fire-fighting foams are to be banned.	In its regulations promulgated pursuant to the recently passed bill to address fluorinated fire-fighting foams, 2019 Wis. Act. 101, DNR should clearly define what is meant by "intentionally added PFAS" to ensure that no such foams are used across the state.
21	Pollution Prevention	The public needs clear guidance on how PFAS fire-fighting foams and other PFAS-containing products are to be disposed of.	As part of the new fire-fighting foam law, 2019 Wis. Act. 101, the DNR must "promulgate rules to … determine appropriate containment, treatment, and disposal or storage measures for testing facilities." In promulgating rules to govern disposal of fire-fighting foams that contain intentionally added PFAS, the DNR should develop its regulation about disposal with an eye toward developing disposal standards for other products that contain other PFAS. If it recommends incineration as a disposal method, DNR should require that the incinerator that will receive the PFAS-contaminated waste comply be in compliance with its own air permit regulations.
22	Site Specific	State agencies could do more to address known PFAS contamination.	DNR should fully exercise its authorities under the Spills Law and NR Admin Code Ch. 716 to require full site investigations of known contaminated sites. DNR should require a site investigation work plan within 60 days, Wis. Admin Code. NR § 716.09(1), and a commence the field investigation 90 days after that, id. § 716.11(2g). For example, DNR should continue enforcement actions at Truax Field, where it should ensure that any party operating at the airport stop further PFAS contamination and require remediation of known PFAS contamination that is leaching into Starkweather Creek and the lakes surrounding the Madison area.
23	Research & Knowledge	More work needs to be done to understand the best methods for removing PFAS from the environment.	State agencies should continue to work collaboratively with toxicologists and engineers to understand the best methods for removing PFAS from the environment by funding research efforts and by supporting those efforts by publicizing the results of the research. As effective technologies are identified, state agencies should help local entities with PFAS contamination by negotiating bulk purchases of technologies that can destroy PFAS to secure

			competitive pricing for wastewater treatment facilities and other quasi-public entities around the state who need to use the technology.
24	Research & Knowledge	There has been insufficient testing for PFAS.	State agencies should explore the availability of and work to develop low-cost PFAS screening tests that could be adapted to water samples and other media. For example, University of Notre Dame Professor Graham Peasley has developed a test that screens for total fluorine in firefighting foams, which is a PFAS indicator. Use of these low-costs tests would allow resources to be targeted and reduce costs, potentially leading to more frequent and widespread testing to identify and investigate contaminated sites.
25	Engagement, Education & Communication	Transcend victim and blame consciousness	Challenge the people of Wisconsin to take more responsibility for their personal, collective and environmental well-being... acknowledging the power of consciousness (e.g. thoughts, feelings, attitudes, beliefs, choices, decisions) to impact cell biology (in our bodies and our environment)
26	Sampling	WisPAC members are aware that historic landfills have received substantial amounts of PFAS-containing waste and thus contaminant plumes could be emanating from those locations.	State agencies should cross reference databases of historic landfills, such as the DNR's Solid and Hazardous Waste Information System, with databases on private wells, such as DNR's Well Construction Reports, and focus on testing wells near those areas. This would not only provide more information on the full extent of PFAS contamination in Wisconsin but would also increase protections for at-risk rural populations that are not connected to public water supply systems from potentially drinking contaminated water, which is the most prominent exposure pathway.
27	General Comments	PFAS damage our health, environment, and waterways	No more construction in contaminated areas

28	Site Specific	Limiting exposure and new sources of exposure.	We need to stop siting of F-35 at Truax in Madison. We know that will increase exposure. It is a big source. Say no.
29	Research & Knowledge	The full extent of PFAS contamination in Wisconsin remains unknown and further regulation depends on better information. MEA has several recommendations for trying to gather the information even in the absence of regulation. In addition, WisPAC members can act now to address PFAS contamination and limit exposure but have not done all they can with the information they currently possess.	Identifying and addressing historic or legacy PFAS discharges: • WisPAC members are aware that historic landfills have received substantial amounts of PFAS-containing waste and thus contaminant plumes could be emanating from those locations. State agencies should cross reference databases of historic landfills, such as the DNR's Solid and Hazardous Waste Information System, with databases on private wells, such as DNR's Well Construction Reports, and focus on testing wells near those areas. This would not only provide more information on the full extent of PFAS contamination in Wisconsin but would also increase protections for at-risk rural populations that are not connected to public water supply systems from potentially drinking contaminated water, which is the most prominent exposure pathway. • State agencies should explore the availability of and work to develop low-cost PFAS screening tests that could be adapted to water samples and other media. For example, University of Notre Dame Professor Graham Peasley has developed a test that screens for total fluorine in firefighting foams, which is a PFAS indicator. Use of these low-costs tests would allow resources to be targeted and reduce costs, potentially leading to more frequent and widespread testing to identify and investigate contaminated sites. • State agencies should continue to work collaboratively with toxicologists and engineers to understand the best methods for removing PFAS from the environment by funding research efforts and by supporting those efforts by publicizing the results of the research. As effective technologies are identified, state agencies should help local entities with PFAS contamination by negotiating bulk purchases of technologies that can destroy PFAS to secure competitive pricing for wastewater treatment facilities and other quasi-public entities around the state who need to use the technology. • DNR should fully exercise its authorities under the Spills Law and NR

			Admin Code Ch. 716 to require full site investigations of known contaminated sites. DNR should require a site investigation work plan within 60 days, Wis. Admin Code. NR § 716.09(1), and a commence the field investigation 90 days after that, id. § 716.11(2g). For example, DNR should continue enforcement actions at Truax Field, where it should ensure that any party operating at the airport stop further PFAS contamination and require remediation of known PFAS contamination that is leaching into Starkweather Creek and the lakes surrounding the Madison area. • As part of the new fire-fighting foam law, 2019 Wis. Act. 101, the DNR must "promulgate rules to … determine appropriate containment, treatment, and disposal or storage measures for testing facilities." In promulgating rules to govern disposal of fire-fighting foams that contain intentionally added PFAS, the DNR should develop its regulation about disposal with an eye toward developing disposal standards for other products that contain other PFAS. If it recommends incineration as a disposal method, DNR should require that the incinerator that will receive the PFAS-contaminated waste comply be in compliance with its own air permit regulations. • In its regulations promulgated pursuant to the recently passed bill to address fluorinated fire-fighting foams, 2019 Wis. Act. 101, DNR should clearly define what is meant by "intentionally added PFAS" to ensure that no such foams are used across the state. • Wisconsin should join recent citizen calls to petition to the EPA to list certain long-chain PFAS compounds as hazardous wastes under RCRA, which would trigger their designation as a listed compound under CERCLA. CERCLA provides for the cleanup of abandoned hazardous-waste sites and would provide broad federal authority to respond to PFAS contamination. Inventorying and minimizing current PFAS exposure: • DNR currently has the authority under its existing surface water quality standards scope statement to regulate PFAS other than just PFOA and PFOS. DNR and DHS should review

			existing science on whether other PFAS are harmful to human health and begin the groundwork for those future PFAS rulemakings, even if it ultimately only finalizes rulemakings for PFOA and PFOS under the current scope statement. • The existing trash burners in Wisconsin likely discharge PFAS as air contaminants based on the materials they are burning in their facilities. PFAS are only successfully destroyed at very high temperatures and trash burners may not incinerate at a temperature high enough to destroy all PFAS compounds, if any. DNR should regulate airborne PFAS under its existing authorities, designate them as air contaminants, and seek to limit PFAS exposure by requiring incinerators in Wisconsin to reduce or eliminate PFAS emissions from their activities. • Wisconsin should not allow PFAS to be manufactured in the state, including through GenX technology. Educating and communicating about the risks associated with PFAS: • DHS and DNR should issue health advisories now to communities that live near waters and areas of known or likely PFAS contamination and where members of the public are known to fish or swim. DNR should issue health advisories to areas near historic landfills where testing has not yet confirmed that PFAS are not contaminating wells or other water sources used by nearby residents. All of those health advisories should be issued and posted in all languages spoken by those who frequent the area and should be distributed to local news outlets, social media venues, community centers, and places where those who frequent the area gather. • DHS and DNR should use the best available science to provide a recommendation of how many fish per week a member of the public should consume in known contaminated waters and should indicate whether that advisory depends on whether the person eats the entire fish or just the fillets. This advisory should be easily understandable and distributed to local news outlets, social media venues, community centers, and places where anglers gather. • DNR or DHS should announce

			recommendations for proper disposal of products that include PFAS, such as non-stick cookware, dental floss with PFAS, cans of stain resistant sprays containing PFAS, or furniture coated with those sprays. In addition, DHS should provide guidelines and explain what treatment technologies are available if a person's drinking water has PFAS concentrations above the DHS's recommended standards.
30	Phase Out	We need to start by stopping further contamination. Massive efforts at clean-up before the bleeding is stopped is an exercise in futility.	

31	Phase Out	PFAS compounds are the latest contaminant of concern. They are found throughout the environment and have been much discussed in this and other meetings. From the municipal wastewater treatment viewpoint there are no viable treatment options and currently no EPA approved test method for wastewater or biosolids testing. We do not produce PFAS compounds. We do not use PFAS compounds in our treatment processes. But, we understand they are probably in the wastewater we process and clean, when measured in parts per trillion. We've been through this before with mercury. No viable treatment options. The only viable option was pollutant minimization programs or PMP's. Wastewater treatment plants were tasked with creating and managing the PMP's in an attempt to regulate mercury pollution in a bottom up approach.	Municipalities across the state were all replicating the same programs over and over again at a significant cost to their local ratepayers. Now we're heading down the same path. To efficiently restrict PFAS compounds from entering the environment they need to be stopped at the manufacturing level not at the end of the pipe at a wastewater treatment plant. The best way to accomplish that is to no longer allow the use of PFAS compounds, not by setting unachievable limits. If PFAS limits were to prevent us from land spreading it would cost the city a minimum of $115,000 in landfill fees, not including transportation costs. Please focus on prevention at the sources of PFAS.
32	Site Specific	I am concerned about existing and future PFAS pollution coming from Truax and the fact that these chemicals have, as far as we know, no real timeline for degrading and they are extremely harmful.	Block construction until there can be a thorough vetting of PFAS contamination coming from the site.
33	Standard Setting	I am concerned that we are just now coming to understand the extent of existing PFAS contamination in our state—especially on Madison's East side—and that we should absolutely make sure not to contribute more of this very harmful pollution to our environment.	Please set stringent site-specific regulations to ensure that we are not adding any of theses 'forever' chemicals to the environment.
34	Research & Knowledge	A measured approach to source control informed by peer reviewed health science.	Start with peer reviewed health science. Then act accordingly to where the problematic exposure is occurring.
35	Phase Out	It's obvious. Water quality!	Don't add any more of this to our community and water supply. Try to mitigate the damage which has already been done.
36	General Comments	Construction activities could stir up contaminated soil, allowing PFAS to enter the water supply and the food chain. This appears to be an imminent threat at Truax.	Brownfields should be fully remediated before allowing any new construction at a contaminated site.
37	Site Specific	preventing further contamination of Madison, Dane County and Wisconsin waterways, lakes, streams and wells because	Oppose the construction and installation of the F-35s.

		of massive construction around Truax field needed to support the Air Force installation of the F-35 war planes.	
38	Sampling	The major exposure pathway for humans concerning PFAS released in the environment is through drinking water contamination. However, the DNR and DHS do not have recent and representative PFAS in drinking water data that analyzes majority of Wisconite's drinking water with low detection levels in public water supplies to be able to assess if PFAS is an issue in Wisconsin drinking water. Wisconsin should conduct a public water supply sampling and analysis study similar to what other states like Michigan, Ohio, and Massachusetts have conducted or have recently allotted funding to conduct.	Allow sound and proven science to be applied in drafting PFAS regulations.
39	Engagement, Education & Communication	PFAs have already poisoned many water sources within Wisconsin. This is more likely to disproportionately impact babies and children who breast feed, people of color and low income folks who rely on natural water sources and the animals that live and drink from those waters. This is environmental racism. I want the State to take a strong state against the continuation of projects that add PFAs to the water ways -- specifically the project intending to bring F35 jets to Truax field in Madison, WI. The lakes in Madison are already poisoned, and these jets will require increased use of fire fighting foams that will leach into the water ways. I want the state to take a bold stance on how it will work to support the lives and humanity of communities of color, low income folks, animals, and the land we occupy by regulating and enforcing accountability to limit and end the use of PFAs including the impact of having F35 jets based near lake Mendota, lake Monona, the Starkweather creek, and Cherokee Marsh.	Please collaborate with and learn from indigenous people who are the keepers of this land and who have sustainably and peacefully lived on and with this land before colonization, militarization, and urbanization. Please choose to uplift the power, voice, and humanity of low income folks, children, and people of color who are most impacted by the degradation of our land and water in all of the state's decision making.
40	Phase Out	Poisoning our household water. Poisoning the watershed.	Make illegal the use of PFAS in the state of Wisconsin.
41	Site Specific	PFAs from Truax Field air base are contaminating Starkweather Creek, Lake Monona, and at least one well in	There needs to be a thorough investigation of PFAs at Truax; how extensive is the contamination, how--or if--it can be

		the Madison water system. There are now severe restrictions on eating fish from Lake Monona!	cleaned up, and what steps will be taken to prevent further contamination.
42	Engagement, Education & Communication	Water pollution as PFAs are used so extensively	Start a program that would educate community members including you in the problem and pay them to become environmental stewards
43	General Comments	Cleaning up the current amount already in the environment.	I don't know, it is a big challenge.
44	Site Specific	Truax should clean up the already polluted environment and should not introduce F35 to the densely populated area.	Air Force Funding should go towards clean up of currently contaminated environment.
45	Phase Out	Stopping all activities that introduce PFAS in to surface and ground water supplies, especially in densly populated areas.	Ban on all firefighting foams that contain PFAS. Perform remediation on contaminated soils in areas where foams were used.
46	Phase Out	There are unsafe levels of PFAs in Lake Monona and Starkweather Creek and a few municipal wells.It's no secret how the chemicals got there. The Truax Field Air National Guard Base has been using them and spraying them into our waterways for decades.	Discharge of PFAs into our environment should be immediately halted. The people and organizations responsible for the pollution of our waterways need to be held accountable and forced to clean up their mess.
47	Research & Knowledge	I live next to Starkweather Creek, and am highly concerned about the safety of our groundwater and about the dangers to disadvantaged anglers who depend on local fish for food. But I am equally worried about the effects of PFAS on wildlife. How are fish, turtles, insects, birds and mammals endangered by PFAS?	A long term study of PFA impacts on local wildlife should be undertaken. Not just the lives of humans, but the larger biosphere of Starkweather Creek, may suffer these impacts.
48	Site Specific	Because I live on the NE side of Madison, I know the most about the contamination of Starkweather Creek. Especially if there are plans for construction at the source of the contamination, the airport, remediation needs to be done before more disturbance of the land. There are a number of hot spots and each one effects people in different ways. A comprehensive plan with specific remedies or standards needs to respond to each site wih urgency. There shouldn't be one cookie cutter plan.	See above.

49	General Comments	Contaminates in our waters and products we use daily should be a concern to everyone. We are better than that; we have the ability to put an end to this but for some reason our legislators succumb to special interest groups who are more interested in making a profit or taking the easy way out, and ignore the quality of life issues that impact their constituents.	Make it a priority for our legislature and impacted state agencies to address and act on. Give them a deadline of 12 months.
50	General Comments	Please protect our ground water	
51	Site Specific	Water and water table contamination and cleanup, especially at Truax field where the National Guard is. Plus PREVENTION of further contamination	Do not station the F35s at Truax Field!
52	Sampling	Not enough monitoring and restrictions	
53	Site Specific	Please, no more construction at Traux Airforce Base! Please clean up the PFAS problem that already exists there. Starkweather Creek and Lake Monona are already infected...many of our Madison residents are eating fish from those to bodies of water. Please, no more construction. Don't disturb the land at Truax which would release more PFAS into the ground waters.	Please do not let the government, our senators, congress people, or the Airforce bring the F-35 fighter jets to our small regional airport. Please, not more building at Truax. The airport is surrounded by low to middle class citizens that should not be exposed to dangerous chemicals in their water or hazardous sounds where they live and attend school.
54	Engagement, Education & Communication	My PFA is 6 ppt. My city well is contaminated. I am in constant exposure to PFAs from city well 13 in Madison. We do not need any more PFAs in Madison and most assuredly do not want the F35 facility.	determine best practices to remove PFAs from public water systems, put up good signage along the creeks and lakes to deter people from eating fish or swimming on contaminated lakes. Test the sediments south of Lake Monona prior to dredging them out of the water to avoid spreading the contamination down stream to Stoughton and beyond.
55	Site Specific	The issue of PFAS is the amount of those chemicals already found in Madison with potentially having to close more wells from contamination especially with sitting the F-35's at Truax.	Stop the F-35's from being sited here.
56	Site Specific	Need site-specific regulations for Truax field.	Need site-specific regulations for Truax field.
57	General Comments	contamination in the lakes affecting fish(ing) and all the lake inhabitants	
58	Sampling	contamination of drinking water	

59	General Comments	Well contamination	Regulate PFAS and related contaminants, including deicers, at all state airports
60	Site Specific	I am highly concerned with the many negative health effects of PFAS and the exacerbated levels of PFAS in community water ways as a result of the new F-35s and related construction at Truax.	Block construction at Truax until a thorough survey is done to assess the PFAS contamination coming from the base. Use your power to create site-specific standards for PFAS contamination so there is no delay in stopping the intended spring construction.
61	Phase Out	The main problem is the persistence of this in our environment and the negative consequences for humans.	Stop the manufacture and use.
62	Site Specific	We need to understand what state-controlled sources can be stopped before any new construction takes place. For example Truax field/ the Air Force Base.	Put a hold on new projects and construction (no f-35s) until after a full study can be done and the effect on environmental PFAS levels currently coming from the base are fully understood.
63	Site Specific	Now that we are aware of the PFAS and their impact on our ground water I believe that we need to clean up the PFAS that are now currently found in the environment around Truax and the city of Madison and that this must be done before allowing any further possible contamination by industry or the military.	At this time I do not.
64	Site Specific	Halt construction of the F-35 base at Truax until a complete assessment of PFAS contamination due to construction and future use has been done.	

65	Phase Out	Their presence in surface and ground water are disturbing. Controls need to be set in place to limit their use and thus presence in the public domain	A temporary (1 year) moratorium on activities that knowingly use PFAFS and allow escape itno the environment...such as breaking ground for construction at contaminated sights such as Truax field. until the extent and severity of the presence of known sources is documented and quantified, it would be remiss of DNR or any regulatory authority to allow further contamination to occur.
66	Site Specific	PFAS used at Truax Field has contaminated Starkweather Creek and has been found in Lake Monona.	Before any new construction is approved at Truax Field, require that all topsoil contaminated with PFAS be mitigated.
67	Site Specific	I am very concerned about the contamination found at the Truax air field in Madison. Now the wells in madison, the stark weather creek, and Lake Monona are all polluted, with high levels at PFAS. The fish are dangerous to eat. This is just terrible, a tragedy for the citizens.	Someone needs to hold the military responsible for the clean up of Truax. Also, there needs to be a stop put to the further development of the Truax area, which will result is digging up the land and releasing more PFAS into the water. This means no new construction for the base until this matter is addressed. We do not want to have a situation like Flint Michigan, where people could not use their tap water anymore. This would be a true scandal.
68	Site Specific	Polluted wells in Madison and no plans in place to clean up the wells or to stop the pollution coming from the airport base.	
69	Site Specific	Safety standards are unclear for PFAS pollution. Industry and government polluters may have done and may continue to do significant harm to public resources such as groundwater. It is difficult and costly to eliminate PFAS from groundwater.	The state should err on the side of protecting public health. Further expansion at Truax, the site with the most PFAS pollution in Madison, should be paused until standards are determined and set and existing damage is addressed by the responsible parties. It will not be easier to address groundwater concerns after additional investments have been made in the airport.

70	Site Specific	Clean up the ground and water supply. (I've been drinking from the contaminated well 15 for nearly 25 years. PFAS had built up in my system. Now must I await my cancer??)	We do NOT need MORE pollution which the F35 brings on top of the problem that exists already. We need clean water, soil, and air. This is a "no brainer."
71	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	Water quality for all area residents.	A thorough clean up funded by the folks who committed the offense on our land and environment.
72	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	PFAs are not absorbed into the environment. They are contaminating fish and drinking water. The state needs to take swift, decisive action to clean up existing contaminated sites and to regulate future use to avoid future problems.	The state should adopt regulations that all for site-specific measures and studies. To ensure these can be carried out, the legislature should apportion adequate funds. Further, it would help if communities had greater autonomy over their taxation and bonding powers in order to exercise greater local control, which will best reflect the interests and views of area residents.
73	Site Specific	PFAS in our communities are not being taken seriously by the military. Truax Air National Guard has been polluting Madison's water for decades and has failed to address this.	Further construction at Truax MUST be blocked until the PFAS have been appropriately addressed and cleaned up by the military.
74	Site Specific	The National Guard has polluted our Starkweather Creek and Lake Monona. I swim in Lake Monona along with other adults, children and toddlers. The National Guard is supposed to protect citizens but they are hurting our health. They do not plan on stopping the use of PFAS or to clean up their mess. The military is poised to add F-35's to our airport.	Make the National Guard clean up their mess. Do not let the military add more pollutants and noise with the F-35's. The military has not been responsible to the citizens of Wisconsin.
75	General Comments		
76	General Comments	Clean it up! Clear it out of the wells. Weekly process. Our bodies are already full of forever chemicals. No more!	Don't be so cheap! DO what needs to be done. Can't be poisoning everybody all the time! I mean jeez, this is obvious stuff.
77	General Comments		

78	Phase Out	We need to clean-up PFAS and strive to eliminate the use of theses chemicals to protect our waterways and land.	Ban new applications, including siting F35's in Madison.
79	Site Specific	I'm concerned about PFAS entering our drinking water due to the construction at Truax airfield	I think we need site specific action plan to make sure that the PFAS in the soil there is properly remediated
80	Research & Knowledge	What do high levels of PFAS actually mean? (If I have x amount of PFAS in my blood or water, then what?) Also, why has this subject gotten so big over the last couple of years? What do we know now, that we didn't in 2013?	It would be nice to determine what the levels of PFAS in our blood or water actually mean. If I have 500 ppt of PFAS in my blood, and it takes 2-7 years to get out of my system, should I be scared? A boy in Wolverine, MI has levels of 400,000 ppt (highest level known in the U.S.)in his blood and he's still walking around just fine. Instead of scaring the public, maybe provide some more background data on potential side effects.
81	Site Specific	Further construction at Truax airport in Madison should be stopped until the PFAS contamination from the base is more thoroughly investigated.	Site-specific standards for PFAS concentrations, quantifiable requirements for mitigating or eliminating existing pollution before it further contaminates groundwater, and a freeze on any construction until impartial evaluation is complete would be good first steps.
82	Site Specific	Inspection of all wells and land areas affected by PFAS contamination.	It is essential that construction at Truax field be stopped until further research and potential mitigation can be done on PFAS.
83	Site Specific	PFAS contamination at Truax.	Please block all construction at Truax until a thorough survey is done to assess the PFAS contamination coming from the base. Create site-specific standards for PFAS contamination so there is no delay in stopping the intended spring construction.
84	Phase Out	cleanup and monitoring	stop use until issues are addressed

85	Site Specific	Please pull out all the stops to keep Wisconsin Air National Guard from engaging in any construction or modifications at Truax Field, including all preparation for the beddown of F-35s. As you have said yourselves, it is unclear that construction wouldn't exacerbate PFAS contamination in Starkweather Creek and Lake Monona. The neighborhoods most affected by this contamination should not be left to bear a potentially worsening burden via the introduction of F-35s. It's too much to ask of individuals and families, especially when the science is so new and when there are no national standards. Tracking down information that makes sense and feels trustworthy is confusing and frightening. Let's simplify things as much as we can by preventing Wisconsin Air National Guard from polluting even more.	Throw whatever regulatory and/or bureaucratic wrenches into the works that you can. Publicize any steps that you recognize local leaders as having to throw wrenches. Everyone pretends there's nothing they can do and the complexity and obscurity of government functioning allows them to keep up the pretense. Most people won't ever know that they aren't as powerless as they say.
86	Phase Out	The use of fluorinated (PFAS) firefighting foams need to be curtailed in the State of Wisconsin.	There is no regulatory requirement that fire departments must use fluorinated foams. Fluorine-free foams have been used successfully for decades. Large European airports have successfully been using fluorine-free foams on real life incidents.
87	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	groundwater contamination and an unregulated agricultural industry	Stricter regulations/incentives/enforcement mechanisms on polluters
88	Phase Out	Prevent the pollution of more water in Wisconsin with PFAS by stopping the creation of additional PFAS in Wisconsin.	Create state regulations to prevent the manufacture of PFAS or release of PFAS into the environment.
89	Sampling	No on e knows wht these chemicals are or what sources might be discharging them into our waterways?	Explain what these chemicals are and what common indusstries use them or discharge them? a map of where these possible sources are located in addition to the closest perennial streams or drinking water treament facilities.
90	Phase Out	Clean-up water in currrent unsafe water sources and PREVENT any further PFAS pollution	
91	Research & Knowledge	Understand the scope of contamination - is it localized or widespread, and why? What are the roles of everyday items (Teflon pans, gore tex) vs. higher visibility local issues from manufacturing & fire-fighting foam?	Research and Monitoring

92	Standard Setting	PFAS need to be regulated so we can prevent future issues. There needs to be a standard/limit set for how much PFAS is safe in our groundwater, drinking water, etc.	Set a standard for allowable PFAS levels and place financial responsibility on the companies who are polluting and contaminating
93	Sampling	Health problems related to PFAS: carcinogen, hormone disrupter, neurotoxin, etc. How often wells will be checked? Why local and state taxpayers need to be payers for clean up when the military created the contamination.	
94	Site Specific	The military's role— for example, Truax ANG bass in Madison has been polluting the soil and water for years and has REFUSED to take responsibility for their actions.	Force the military to take responsibility for their actions by not allowing Truax to proceed with any construction activity until they clean up their mess.
95	General Comments		
96	General Comments		
97	General Comments		
98	General Comments	listen to the scientists, I am not qualified to explain, but I do not want these chemicals in our soil or water because: Interfere with the body's natural hormones; Increase cholesterol levels; Affect the immune system; and Increase the risk of some cancers.	
99	Phase Out	Use of PFAS based firefighting foams by Municipal and Aviation Firefighting.	Immediate restrictions on the use of PFAS foams in Training and Testing. Progressive transition to SFFF foams similar to Colorado and Washington State.
100	Research & Knowledge	1. Identify the level of PFAS in our drinking water. 2. Figure out where it's coming from. 3. Eliminate further contamination. 4.Figure out how to clean up PFAS.	Science research. Take the problem public so people know about it and understand the urgency and its consequences.
101	Phase Out	Primary source of PFAS contamination in Madison's ground water, wells, waterways and lakes is from firefighting foam used for decades at Truax Air Base.	Do not allow the use of PFAS-producing firefighting foams. Be sure that any substitute does not cause other harmful contamination.

102	Site Specific	F-35 fighter jets are made of military grade composite materials that can require more than 10 times the amount of firefighting foam as aluminum aircraft to put out a fire. Presumably large amounts of foam will be needed for training to put out an F-35 fire as well. Firefighting foams used for training and firefighting at Truax Air Base in Madison are the primary sources of PFAS contamination in our ground water, wells and waterways.	Do not allow F-35 fighter jets to be stationed at Truax. It's in a residential area and if there is a fire on the base, or at take-off or landing (the most likely times a fire may happen), huge amounts of PFAS will be added to the existing contamination.
103	Site Specific	Firefighting foam used for decates at Truax Base is the primary source of PFAS contamination in the Madison area: Starkweather Creek, Lake Monona, and Madison wells. Fish in Starkweather Creek and Lake Monona are also contaminated.	Do not allow any construction at Truax until existing PFAS contamination coming from the base is cleaned up and there are guarantees that construction will not unleash any more PFAS into the groundwater, waterways or lakes.
104	Phase Out	We need to figure out how to help people now whose water supply is contaminated to a point that it should not be used but at at the same time we need to be working to prevent more PFAS from entering the environment, and figuring out how to remove them from the environment and what to do with them once they are removed	Identify the major sources of PFAS and begin working with those companies (whether in WI or not) to find alternatives. Institute sufficient authority based in the State's duty to protect public health to provide leverage as needed.
105	Sampling	All four aspects of your action plan are important and need to be done simultaneously.	Work in collaboration with state, city and county agencies. Hold a hard line with the ANG and do not be intimidated or express feeling powerless because it is "the military."
106	Site Specific	The most urgent issue is to prevent further spread of these toxins and holding the ANG responsible for share. Of course eventually, testing, regulation, and remediation, but that will take years. First and foremost right now is to prevent further contamination. This must be done in collaboration between	Do not issue any building permits to the ANG until they have thoroughly tested and remediated all the contaminated soil at Truax.

		the city, county, and state agencies. If there is collaboration happening it has not been evident.	
107	Pollution Prevention	Support at the state level for municipal industrial pre treatment programs with regards to articulating that municipalities operate under the state authority and that any requests made by municipalities to their pretreatment customers are also on behalf of the state and not just the municipality.	the state DNR could put information online and also provide municipalities with an overview of authorization to help support municipalities when starting a pollution minimization program that will as customers to minimize or eliminate PFAS use. In the absence of discharge standards having the state behind such requests will help the municipality not be the only entity asking customers to change operations.
108	Engagement, Education & Communication	Standards for land application of bio solids, septage, industrial sludge, etc. Standards help utilities have certainty in how to conduct operations Standards help utilities communicate with their industrial and agricultural customers as well as customers in the service area around the safety of operations and how human health and the environment are being protected	Put out a scope statement, then Begin the same rule making process that has already been started to promulgate standards for surface water, groundwater, and drinking water. Begin partnering with UW on research related to fate and transport of land applied materials containing PFAS to help inform potential standards Begin communications with the public around the levels of PFAS expected to be in biosolids, septage, industrial sludge, etc. based on the regional inputs to the material (high industry vs low industry inputs)

109	Standard Setting	The compounds PFOS and PFOA have been voluntarily banned by industries; however, certain chemicals that are used in their place degrade to form stable perfluorinated chemicals, including PFOA and PFOS. For example, fluorotelomers are used to replace PFOS. These compounds, including 4:2 FTS, 6:2 FTS, and 8:2 FTS have been deemed acceptable substitutes because they don't bioaccumulate and do not degrade into PFOS. However, the reason they don't bioaccumulate is because they quickly degrade into other chemicals. 8:2 FTS has been shown to degrade into PFOA (Dasu, Liu, and Lee, Environ. Sci. Technol., 2012, 46, 7, 3831-3836). The same thing is true for sulfonamide-containing precursors, such as FOSA and N-MeFOSAA that degrade to form PFOS (overview of PFOS precursors: https://www.eurofins.se/media/1568225/top_precursor_short_facts_170613.pdf). As long as these precursors are still in production, PFOS and PFOA will be continually added to our water resources.	These precursors such as fluorotelomers and sulfonamides need to be taken seriously and should be regulated in the same way as their stable end products: PFOA and PFOS.
110	General Comments	These chemicals are present in our water at too high levels. We need to identify how they are getting there and reduce our exposure to them.	I agree with the PFAS action plan. It should be initiated immediately.
111	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	Lack of laws/rules forcing polluters (including the Department of Defense) to clean-up PFAs from soils subject to runoff into our water supply. Of urgent concern is the need to prevent polluters from contaminating our drinking water and groundwater that is the source of that drinking water. Broader environmental impacts also need to be addressed. Rules should include science-based limits on PFA discharges and exposures.	Science-based rules and adequate resources to identify polluters and enforce the rules/law. Polluters, not the public, need to pay for prevention and clean-up.
112	Phase Out	I think there needs to be a plan to clean up the PFAS before we even think of bringing in more sources of it. I care about the future of our lakes and waterways, and soil.	I am not a scientist, so I don't have the answers, but I have great concern about ignoring the problem.
113	Phase Out	PFAS are harmful to health and people do not realize they are ingesting them.	The military could practice flying their planes with “pretend” coatings. No reason to use the real thing for simple practice flights. Practice application and cleanup with something not harmful.

114	Phase Out	Preventing future ground water contamination & identifying current levels.	Disallow practices that contribute to on-going or new contamination.
115	General Comments	they are toxic	
116	Site Specific	The intensely polluted Starkweather Creek and now Lake Mendoza which are used for recreation and food consumption. The levels are frightfully high.	To prevent further contamination, the area around Truax airfield should be fully evaluated as to the depth and breadth of contamination and cleaned up before it is disturbed for any reason.
117	Phase Out	Address the cause and effect of PFAS. If PFAS is so bad, then why is it allowed to be used and manufactured until October 1, 2024?	Stop manufacturing PFAS. My understanding the natural occurring had a half life, but replaced with manufactured that is forever. Find the source and contain it. Municipal Sewer and Water Utilities are reluctant to participate in sampling. If found, the past practice by the DNR has not been kind with requiring Utilities to go over and above for removal. Only because you can regulate us. "What we don't know, won't hurt us": Is not a good solution. Time to work together!
118	Phase Out	Public and environmental safety.	Restrictions on PFAS production and usage, remediation of polluted sites.
119	Phase Out	Removal from drinking water and banning manufactures from continuing to produce	Treat wastewater and leachate from landfills
120	Sampling	I think current groundwater & soil contamination needs to be addressed & mitigated, while ending future contamination.	I would love to see much cheaper water tests, so everyone potentially affected can afford to test their wells. I also think full disclosure about level & areas of contamination should be made in a way that is easy for all Wisconsinites to access.
121	Engagement, Education & Communication		Clearly articulate and communicate the risk of various media (surface water drinking water ground water wastewater Biosolids) are all different. Partner with University system to address research and knowledge gaps around the exposure and risk pathways for land applied Biosolids. These research questions will answer such knowledge gaps like how does Biosolids move in soil, which PFAS are a concern, some more that others? Certain plants uptake more than others. What is the risk if any to groundwater?

122	Site Specific	I wish the DNR were taking these concerns seriously. The soil and water on the East side of Madison is ALREADY contaminated. Please test multiple sites and make the results public. You need to adapt a standard as the federal government will not do so.	HOLD TRUAX ACCOUNTABLE FOR TESTING AND CLEAN UP COSTS BEFORE YOU INTRODUCE MORE POLLUTION. They have NO RIGHT to treat our part of town as a dumping ground and walk away. Please stop hiding this issue. F35s have no place near our water.
123	Standard Setting	Regulatory direction when it comes to wastewater / biosolids limits, proceedures, standard methodes (analytical), etc.	source reduction or elimination
124	Research & Knowledge	The main issue is that the affected public is up in arms (understandably due to uncertainty of exposure risks) yet the science is not there yet. We lack methods for other than drinking water. The EPA has ONLY published ADVISORY limits for 2 PGAS analytes, yet WI is trying to regulate 36--or more. The CDC does not even have concrete data at this point that provides a direct cause-effect relationship between PFAS and specific health issues beyond a "possible" connection. And the most significant correlation at this time is with cholesterol level! Hello! The US has become overweight and with that comes elevated cholesterol!	The DNR and the state need to SLOW DOWN. Do not make municipal WWTPs be "the bad guys" in determining who is discharging PFAS. If you suspect an industry, then the STATE should perform the testing, not a WWTP whose costs are passed on to consumers. No decisions on compounds to regulate PFAS in anything other than drinking water should be initiated until there is concrete cause/effect data. Does anyone remember the BPA scare of 2009? Or the hexavalent chromium scare of 2015? Did we not learn that testing performed using methods that have not been ruggedly validated only makes for bad decisions? There needs to be an unbiased education plan that specifies that just because someone in a high PFAS zone, like Marinette, has cancer--or some other ailment-- it does not mean it was caused by PFAS. We also need to be thinking "end game". If PFAS is attributed to health issues, how much of that is related to exposure to things like, dental floss, GoreTex, Teflon pans, Stainmaster carpeting, and stainguard fabric protector in our homes? What do we do with all that? Throw it in a landfill? Where? At what cost? How many new landfills would we need to create. The state is simply not seeing the big picture. By all means, clean up should be required for large spills of ANY chemical!

125	General Comments	Health	Let the public help clean

126	Phase Out	Remove it's "grandfathered" status with the TSCA and make companies prove it safe BEFORE use.	Precedent shows this is not unreasonable.
127	Phase Out	Threats to human health and the environment need to be addressed by regulation of PFAS.	We need regulations governing the manufacture, use, and disposal of PFAS-containing products that are harmful to human health and the environment.

128	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	The federal government and corporations like 3M have been poisoning people for decades and decades while they knew the effects. The problem is a lack of accountability. The guilty need to fund the cleanup and research to figure out how to cleanup groundwater and lakes and to stop poisoning creatures.	Set up a fund by the federal government and the manufacturers. Stop the use of these forever chemicals. Ban them.
129	Phase Out	We need to stop contaminating our drinking water and the ground with these chemicals.	Stop using these chemicals. Clean up contaminated areas/water.
130	Phase Out	PFAS and related compounds are a manufactured chemical that is a significant health hazard for humans causing cancer and other health issues, even in minute concentrations. Most humans in the USA have PFAS in their bodies. It travels easily in water and does not break down. It is found in aquifers, streams, fish, humans, everything that uses water. PFAS and related compounds remain in the bodies of humans drinking PFAS contaminated water or eating food containing PFAS. Production of PFAS must be completely stopped, and ways identified to limit PFAS contamination in the environment.	Production of PFAS and related compounds must totally cease. Ways must be found to prevent the spread of PFAS compounds throughout the environment, through containment, prohibiting its legal use for any purpose, and other strategies. Research must be funded to identify effective strategies. Chemical companies manufacturing PFAS must pay for cleanup, research and treatment since its toxicity has been known for many years and ignored.
131	Standard Setting	There is no legal limit on PFAS to require action for government or corporations to remediate or prevent contamination of our land and water. It should be ONE PPT.	Pass an immediately effective law to limit PFAS to 1 PPT. The current proposal is too high to prevent diseases. The 2-3 year delay will allow PFAS to be released in Madison Lakes with Truax Field construction.

132	Engagement, Education & Communication	They need to be taken more seriously. I believe they are contributing to a lot of health issues, like cancer(our family is living the nightmare)	Get more agencies involved in cleaning it up!
133	Sampling	How widespread of a problem is PFAS and its effects on the waters of Wisconsin.	Need to get protocols so you can analyze all waters not just drinking water. How about wastewater, storm water, leachate, and surface waters.
134	Phase Out	disposal of products, contamination, cancer, drinking water	ban future use of products containing PFAS
135	Phase Out	Testing and detection of PFAS is not completed universally; once detected, remediation efforts to clean up PFAS seem limited; funding for remediation efforts is limited; appropriate alternatives to PFAS need to be developed and/or more widely known and used	

136	Engagement, Education & Communication	How it lingers in the environment for almost forever.	Get the public aware of this issue.

137	Phase Out	The contamination is irreversible and toxic.	Stop all use of products with the contaminants.
138	Standard Setting	Clearly defined regulatory concentration limits.	There are a number of established limits in other states. Use those as a guideline and make a decision.
139	Research & Knowledge	Limited disposal options for PFAs contaminated water. Landfill disposal of PFAs contaminated wastewater treatment media does not solve the problem.	Invest in research and development for treatment options.
140	Phase Out	Risk to drinking water, fish, and wildlife	Hold military accountable, ban use of PFAS

141	Engagement, Education & Communication	Clear information on how best to help ourselves right now.	I was told at a previous meeting given by the DNR that using a BRITA would remove PFA's and a good solution for residents. I believe this should be told to us at future meetings.
142	Phase Out	Immediate action to outlaw these forever chemicals. It doesn't matter if they do come up with an acceptable plan for cleanup. Until we send a very loud message that we will NOT tolerate any company creating a product that is potentially harmful to the public, the greed machine will continue to find and proliferate them.	Instead of aiming at the bottom of the pyramid, we need to aim at the top. Yup, DuPont, 3M, and all who KNEW their product was harmful should be sued by the American people! Anyone whose health was impaired, lives lost, futures lost, income lost, way of life lost should be a party to this. Making a mistake is one thing, trying to cover it up is another.
143	Sampling	Identify current sources, mitigating effects of these sources, and preventing formation of new sources	Hydro geological modeling with well tests...drilling wells as needed to find sources
144	Future Investments	Need to stop blaming. The damage is already done. Need to put a stop to continued contamination. Need to mitigate the risk that's already present. Need to educate the public and municipalities on how to protect themselves and their communities. Need more research!	Mitigate risk in already contaminated aquifers and other sources. Find a way to clean said contaminated aquifers and sources. Need to give pro-active communities resources and funding to deal with PFAS issues. Please use Rhinelander Wisconsin as a place to begin as the community is concerned and wants to be proactive. The Mayor of Rhinelander, Chris Frederickson has made PFAS a focus of his administration and is wide open to address this issue.
145	Standard Setting	Legislation and standards including air.	Currently being working with the CLEAR Act. USEPA is currently working with some eastern states to develop air sampling procedures for PFAS. Wisconsin should also start this process
146	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	There is a manufacturer of PFAS family chemicals in my city and they KNEW ALL ABOUT PFAS FOR YEARS BEFORE INFORMING THE PUBLIC OR AUTHORITIES, THIS IS PREMEDITATED AND SHOULD BE CRIMINALLY PROSECUTED. CULPABILITY FOR OUR PFAS CRISIS IS ON JCI/TYCO/ANSUL AND WE WANT REPARATIONS.	·STATEWIDE PFAS EXPOSURE DISCLOSURE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT AND LABELING ·LITIGATION AGAINST THE POLLUTERS WHO KNOWINGLY AND WILLINGLY EXPOSED WISCONSIN CITIZENS ·PFAS WATER TESTING KITS FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD TAP IN THE CONTAMINATED AREAS TO FULLY UNDERSTAND THE SCOPE OF THE CONTAMINATION. ·PFAS BLOOD TESTING OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL IN THE AREA TO INCLUDE SCREENING FOR CANCER MARKERS. ·CANCER/ILLNESS EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY OF THE AREA CITIZENS ·PFAS REMOVAL FROM ALL POLLUTED AREAS IE...WATERWAYS, FIELDS STORAGE SITES

			·ZERO PFAS EMISSIONS FROM PFAS MANUFACTURERS AND CORPORATIONS WHO UTILIZE PFAS IN THEIR PRODUCTS
147	Sampling	It is essential to remove these dangerous chemicals from our water supply & keep them out!!	Increase filtering for these.
148	Sampling	Testing of PFAS levels in municipal water supplies and release of those numbers to the public. Clean water is a human right, and we have a right to know if there is PFAS in our water. EPA method 537 has provided a validated technique to test for PFAS and we should not wait for labs to be certified.	Require water utilities to test for PFAS and release those numbers to residents; the same as utilities do for lead and cadmium.
149	Sampling	It's pervasive, it's been going on for decades, and the issue is much larger than is being reported because communities are not testing their wells due to costs. I think the state needs to help all communities test their waterways and wells to discover the true depth of this issue.	Rhinelander is one of the few communities that has been testing its wells for PFAS going back to 2013 (although the reporting hasn't been made public until this year). It would be an outstanding opportunity for the state to work with the city to find solutions through filtration or other means at a city level to eliminate the PFAS in the water being delivered to resident homes, if they can't be eliminated at the source.
150	Standard Setting	No definitive guidelines for communities to follow.	Define what safe levels are (if any).
151	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	Stop the use of PFAS & PFOS. Clean up contamination sites and test wells for contamination of these and other hazardous substances. Establish testing for blood levels of PFAS, especially in highly contaminated sites. Also correlate health conditions that individuals have experienced in these areas. This should be available for others to compare in similar situations.	Look at the studies and findings of DuPont and 3M litigation on teflon and PFAS. Also check how PFAS's are handled in other states and countries.

152	Sampling	The source of PFAS found in urban groundwater/drinking water wells should be established. Other than firefighting foams at well #15 in Madison, the source appears to be leaking sewer lines. It is well established that urine and biosolids contain PFAS.	This issue, and others, can be addressed by testing groundwater near those municipal wells that have low level PFAS detects, for artificial sweeteners, caffeine, aspirin, and/or other sewage tracers to determine whether sewage is entering the wells. Then an action plan addressing leaking sewer infrastructure and municipal well improvements can be created.
153	Engagement, Education & Communication	Many people are still learning about the dangers and concerns about PFAS. Some don't understand just how much of a problem it really is or can be for their health, the health of their farm animals, the health of the fish they pull from local lakes and streams, or the potential effect of using PFAS contaminated water on their crops. There are several "drink at your own risk" springs in various locations in the State, particularly in Northern Wisconsin. In the Town of Crescent, there is a spring that has tested positive for PFAS. The spring has a notification on it that people are using that water at their own risk and that there are dangers due to PFAS contamination of those waters, however people continue to draw water from that spring for personal use.	There needs to be more education so that people understand the dangers of drinking that water, or using it on crops or for other purposes while the water continues to test positive for PFAS. The Town of Cresent is located just outside of Rhinelander, and many Rhinelander residents habitually gather water from the Crescent Spring for drinking and other purposes. As this is a relatively small area, this would be a good location to speak with local residents who continue to draw water from the spring, in spite of the posted warnings, in order to discover what they do and don't know about PFAS. It would also be a good test location for trying different methods to educate people about the dangers of drinking from springs that have tested positive for PFAS. Smaller communities are easier to survey and find what educational methods have a larger impact on different groups. The local community would be a great location for testing whether slide presentations, short films, Q & A sessions, flyers, mailers, etc., would be the best way to get people's attention, as well as being able to follow up on the effect that various presentations have in spreading the news between people, as well as the direct impact of those educational methods.

154	Engagement, Education & Communication	Starkweather creek/Lake Monona Contamination from airport/MATC firefighting training foam. Clean up Starkweather creek to stop the build up in our lakes. We are very concerned with the buildup of PFAS's in the fish.	I would like to see Starkweather creek cleaned up without delay to stop the flow of PFAS into our lakes. Also, I would like to have detailed information on the recommendations for fish consumption from Lake Monona. I have read the information released so far, but there are a lot of questions on how the fish were prepared or cleaned before the testing. I am hearing impaired, so public gatherings dont work for me. It would be great if I could ask some detailed questions and be able to communicate via Email/text or phone. I have a phone setup that works well with my hearing aids. My family and friends do a lot of fishing on Monona and primarily target Perch and Bluegill. I would like to share the method I use for cleaning, and see if that would lower the PFAS in the fillets. Thanks so much, Chuck
155	Future Investments	The employees that worked at Ansul/Tyco for over 30 years. Worked in close proximity of the foam in question.	Testing employees that worked closely with the foam.
156	Future Investments	Remediation that is cost effective to address PFAS. Additionally, a reimbursement program should be set up to help businesses and individual address the costs for the Site Investigation work to address PFAS. The laboratory costs alone are expensive and with no identified remedial pathway to address PFAS, costs can quickly escalate which could compromise small businesses.	Set up a reimbursement program to help individual and companies deal with the costs for PFAS sampling and remediation.
157	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	Historically and currently used PFAS has and is currently contaminating our groundwater and natural areas, and due to the nature of the chemical it will require human intervention to remove the substance which causes undesirable health consequences in humans and likely in animals.	Force historical and current polluters to stop polluting and take responsibility for the contamination that they have caused.
158	Phase Out	These "forever" chemicals have been linked to adverse health outcomes in humans and animals. As they persist in the environment, exposure levels build up.	Phase them out entirely - there needs to be a cradle-to-grave mindset instilled. I cannot understand how history continues to repeat itself...when are those charged with human health and environmental protection going to require that businesses - with the intent on generating profit for their shareholders - not be allowed to create and release substances without scientific evidence demonstrating safety.

			There needs to be a requirement that independent research bodies study the substances and their effects PRIOR TO release upon the world.
159	Sampling	Need to protect the public health and drinking water supplies.	
160	Sampling	I would like a thorough testing of water ways throughout the state to measure the amount of PFAS already in existence. Ways to clear them out of the water should be identified, and funding of doing that should be committed. Then laws against using these substances should be put in place. I am a cancer survivor and I ask the question: How many adults and children need to get sick and/or die from all these contaminants before people take a stand to STOP their use?	see above.
161	Phase Out	Stopping (moratorium) on PFAS usage, immediately (not all 400 PFAS compounds at once, though those readily identified via, i.e. Dupont WVA contamination should be banned from industrial usage!	First, STOP the dilution of framing this issue! 4,000 variants, come on! Anyone with 1/2 a brain is overwhelmed! The highest concentrations/usage of particular variants as found in prior litigation SHOULD BE separated, spotlighted, and immediately removed from further usage, PERIOD. Then the top 24 expedited review, top 100 (by industrial usage across all sectors i.e. total grs, lbs., Kg). JUST BEGIN!!!
162	Phase Out	Legislation to phase out PFAS in packaging and products should be passed ASAP. Then begin cleanup or remediation of sites.	Passage of bill(s) to remove PFAS from products in retail and grocery stores. Phasing it out of firefighting foam if a suitable effective replacement is found.
163	Phase Out	The standards created are baseless given no one really understands the potential consequences of this ppt vs this ppt.	Until we better understand fully the effects these chemicals have to our families and wildlife, our goal should be ZERO. We should ban substances from manufacturing, from operation and fund municipal filtration for those areas most effected, (polluted), and continue researching long term effects of exposure . The worst offending polluters should be forced to contribute financially to clean up costs.

164	Standard Setting	PFAS has decimated the communities of Marinette County: Town of Peshtigo, Porterfield, Grover, Cities of Peshtigo and Marinette. While we have a uniquely horrific situation, other communities are impacted as well, many of whom are unaware at the threat facing them.	STATE STANDARDS at 20ppt or lower!!!! This will unfortunately fall at the feet of politicians...here is some advocacy that I have shared with them... While I don't particularly care for politics, I do greatly value leadership. SB772 and SB773 are a direct result of exceptional leadership, these bills were developed, negotiated, toiled over and born out of bipartisan leadership which reflects the will of the most critical stakeholders… everyday people whose lives have been decimated. In failing to pass these bills you would fail as leaders, I am hopeful that in matters of life and death leadership will prevail over politics. With all due respect, partisan bills SB774 and SB775 fall far short of accomplishing the impactful measures of SB772/773 and quite simply would in no way be found beneficial to those of us facing this battle. The funding structure with its income requirements for grant/loan recipients, its 70ppt standard, its immensely complicated DNR management structure and its federal funding mechanism for municipalities are just a small example of the numerous shortcomings of SB774 and SB775. Upon closer review it actually generates more cause for concern than any hope for real help. In choosing to believe your good intentions toward tackling PFAS, I ask that Senator Cowles, Senator Petrowski, Representative Kitchens, Mursau, Novak and Krug elect to endorse bipartisan bills SB772 and SB773, such leadership would speak volumes and help restore broken faith to so many of us. Our community has been decimated by this disaster, yours is quite possibly next. Fear grips countless households and worse yet, a sense of powerlessness looms over their hearts. Every single day we forge on, facing a David and Goliath battle, overpowered in every arena: PR, financial, legal, manpower, special interests, political etc. but I ask of you…what choice do we have? WE PROTECT US, we do…will YOU? Please use the position you have found yourself in, the authority that comes with your office, the responsibility that you carry with you to protect all

			Wisconsinites to full bare. With respect and a desperate plea - Cindy Boyle
165	Research & Knowledge	More background monitoring needs to be conducted to determine the magnitude of the problem in the environment. Sampling wastewater plants, landfills and surface waters.	Invest in State Lab of Hygiene capacity to allow DNR to sample the environment.
166	Standard Setting	determining a clear monitoring strategy and priority for the analysis of the the different analytes. We need to determine which PFAS compounds we should be focusing on in order to establish concentration levels of PFAS of various types and try to determine the extent of the issue.	

167	Sampling	Ensuring safe drinking water.	Triage approach. Test all public drinking water supplies and concentrate on identifying large suspect sources and sample additional private water supplies. Work way down to lesser sources and test more private wells as needed. Evaluate whether to spend large taxpayer dollars on minor sources not affecting drinking water wells.
168	Sampling	-Military sites -Drinking water and lakes from PFAS -quality of wildlife and -What is the state doing about consumer goods and packages that may contain PFAS?	
169	Standard Setting	Need to identify standards for remediation and approved methods for sample collection/analysis that can be applied to sites that may have impacts from PFAS.	Adopt residual contaminant levels for ALL media.
170	Research & Knowledge	Establish realistic, science-based standards for drinking water, groundwater and surface water that are protective of human health and the environment.	Since there is such a disparity from different groups on what these standards should be, more research and vetting is required.

171	Research & Knowledge	PFAS is a short-chain compound which, during the process of decomposition, creates or can create PFHxS as a by product contaminant. PFHxS is a long-chain compound which poses different concerns, as it takes even longer to break down and to be eliminated from the human body, as well as from other animals and ecosystems. Filtration of PFHxS is more difficult and the costs associated with filtration are correspondingly higher. As PFHxS is likely to be more prevalent over time as more and more of existing PFAS chemicals begin decomposing, there is a need to study how this chemical is formed, which PFAS compounds are most likely to create PFHxS during the course of decomposition, how to eliminate PFHxS more effectively from ecosystems, whether PFHxS is a compound in its own right rather than merely being a by-product of decomposition, how PFHxS affects human beings and other living creatures, whether PFHxS is a carcinogen and if so, which forms of cancer are likely a result of exposure to PFHxS, what levels of PFHxS in the blood stream are most likely to result in the formation of various cancers, and multiple other concerns about what it likely to be an emerging contaminant.	Obviously, anything that is an emerging contaminant would require studying, and any research would be most effectively studied closest to the point of its initial discovery. As Rhinelander was one of only two locations in the State where Wells were identified as containing PFHxS during testing performed between 2013 - 2015, then Rhinelander would be a prime location for such research to take place. It's a relatively small community with a relatively stable population with residents who have remained in the same location for multiple generations. A community of roughly 7,500 residents would be much easier to study than a larger community. The city is only 8.6 square miles, so any study would be performed in a relatively small geographic area. Cancer rates in Oneida County, where Rhinelander is located, have proven to be among the highest in the State going back as far as 1995, ranking 2nd through 2016 using the most recent available data. This would be an additional reason as to why Rhinelander would be a good location for any testing and studying on the subject of these contaminants and how they affect the general population. Additionally, working with a smaller community would provide an opportunity test potential methods to deal with contaminants at a much lower expense than doing the same in a larger community. Exploring alternative methods for remediation would be simplified due to working on a smaller scale with limited variable factors that could affect any efforts to study the effectiveness of any procedures used. Finally, Rhinelander is a small community with very limited resources. We are not a wealthy community, so it would be very difficult for us to employ any currently available methods for dealing with any of the issues mentioned here. In addition to providing the State with a good test bed, it would be beneficial to the citizens and taxpayers of Rhinelander to assist the State in exchange for whatever financial benefit would be provided as a result of Rhinelander's cooperation in such a project.

172	Pollution Prevention	Protecting public health and natural systems including air, water, soil and biodiversity.	1. Prevent avoidable human exposures, starting with testing all public drinking water supplies. 2. The establishment of enforceable standards that address PFAS as a class or group of subclasses having a similar mode of action. 3. Proactive efforts to stop PFAS at the source (before it reaches sewers, wastewater treatment facilities, fisheries, groundwater etc.) 4. Legislators should secure financial resources to achieve these goals and concurrently pursue cost recovery from the original sources of PFAS such as manufacturers like DuPont and 3M.
173	Research & Knowledge	PFAS, which is a short-chain compound, during decomposition breaks down into PFHxS, among other compounds, which is a long-chain compound. PFHxS presents different problems, since it is a more different compound to filter out of any water system. The current filtration systems that are effective for filtering PFHxS out of any water supply are significantly more expensive than those for PFAS, particularly when used in wastewater treatment plants. The problem with all of these chemicals is that smaller communities do not have the necessary funding to purchase and install the necessary equipment to filter out these bioaccumulators. In some cases, smaller communities aren't even aware that they may have a problem with PFAS, because they haven't done the proper testing to determine whether their water is safe or not. As a result, the residents of smaller communities are more at risk for the problems associated with PFAS chemicals. In Rhinelander, which is located in Oneida County, we are a small community with limited financial resources. Our first positive test for PFHxS was in 2013. Additional testing for these chemicals wasn't performed again until 2019, at which time one of our 5 Wells was shut down, due to the high level of PFHxS in Well 7. Subsequent testing of other Wells showed that, as the PFHxS levels in Well 7 dropped, PFHxS levels in nearby Well 8 began to increase until it reached a point where that Well also had to be shut down. If we need to shut down another Well, it	One-time testing in Rhinelander in 2013 showed our Well to be contaminated with PFAS chemicals. That test should be used as a baseline for continued research into causes for PFAS in communities where the source of contamination is not fire fighting foam. Our airport has already engaged experts who have determined that it's highly unlikely that our airport is the source of contamination in this area. With that being the case, it makes sense that additional testing and research, both of the local residents as well as the surrounding area, should begin in the location where the problems were initially discovered and catalogued. Since Rhinelander is a small area, it would also serve to provide a limited area with limited potential alternative sources for contamination, as well as a smaller population for testing and research. Most residents have lived here for multiple generations, which would again assist in creating a good location for further research.

		could cause major problems for our community and surrounding communities as well. For the past 20 years or more, Oneida County has routinely ranked in the Top 3 counties in the entire State of Wisconsin for cancer diagnoses (https://www.cancer-rates.info/wi/). The counties surrounding Oneida, Vilas and Forest, have similar issues and high rankings in the State. Our community does not have issues with the local airport discharging high quantities of fire fighting foam. As a result, many of the causes being investigated currently do not apply to us.	
174	Phase Out	Manmade chemicals should not be allowed to be in products that are used in the environment before proper study on fate and toxicity. PFAS is chemical group we are now realizingn but there may be others in a wide variety of products.	1. Compile a list of all products that contain PFAS chemicals. 2. Evaulate how much and where each product is used and how humans and wildlife may be exposed and intake these chemicals. 3. Reduce the use the most products or clean up deposits that pose the most risk based on these findings with the goal of reducing exposure to humans and wildlife.
175	Future Investments	publicly identifying the extent to which private water supply is contaminated in affected areas provide guidance on limiting exposure/accumulation identify groups most at risk (i.e. adolescent children; women who are, or may become pregnant)	provide test kits and pay/reimburse for water quality analysis develop/provide grant program/low interest loans for private well owners for mitigation if PFAS detected above "safe" level

176	Sampling	A consistent Standard Method for analyzing wastewater and biosolids should be approved nationwide before any mandatory analytical testing is done in Wisconsin.	State environmental regulators should press Federal regulators to work on a Standard Method to be used nationally.
177	Phase Out	Ban the manufacture and use of PFAS if science and toxicology studies provide that recommendation. Provide drinking water contaminant limits that align with the EPA.	The ban would be self explanatory. Use toxicology science and apply standards similar to the Federal government for water.
178	Phase Out	There is to much ground water contamination everywhere all over the state, not just in cities. Please do not forget about the rural areas!	Stop the causes of the contamination. The ground is not contaminating itself.
179	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	- Issue a drinking water standard - Prohibit current use of PFAS in fire fighting foams, etc. - Hold polluters responsible for clean-up efforts	Legislation Secure federal funding or ID WI funds for dealing with clean-up
180	Engagement, Education & Communication	Alerting th public to waters that are contaminated and educating folks about actions to take to consuming those contaminated waters	
181	General Comments	something here	and then there's this
182	Phase Out	Introduction of additional PFAS into the aquafer	Eliminate PFAS containing agents in Wisconsin including fire retardants
183	Engagement, Education & Communication	Risk communication. PFAS is ubiquitous and there is no clear information on the risk pathways and my likelyhood of exposure.	Clarity between all source pathways. Drinking water is not the same as groundwater is not the same as wastewater. Understand acceptable levels related to exposure risk in all different categories should he occurring after part of a statewide risk communication plan and outreach
184	Standard Setting	State policymakers should set science-based drinking water standards for PFAS in tap water, reduce ongoing PFAS discharges into water supplies, end non-essential uses of PFAS, require reporting of ongoing PFAS discharges into water supplies, ensure that PFAS wastes are properly disposed of, and expand PFAS monitoring efforts.	Current options for drinking water treatment technologies to remove PFAS include granular activated carbon, ion exchange and reverse osmosis. Of these, granular activated carbon, or GAC, is the most common, with many water treatment facilities already using it to remove other contaminants. The design of the GAC filter and how often the carbon is exchanged can affect performance significantly. Some of the systems tested already use GAC filters, including those serving Ann Arbor, Mich., and the Quad Cities, in Iowa.

185	Phase Out	Is this a true health hazard? The world needs to stop using this product if it is a health hazard. Everyone needs to be accountable in the clean up. The manufacturer, the companies that used the product, the Government, without cost impact to the people.	
186	Standard Setting	Health effects of PFAS and concerns that not all concerning substances are able to be tested for.	Adding a filter at the source.
187	General Comments		
188	General Comments	No problem with these items as they are found all over and used routinely	Leave the issue alone
189	Sampling	I am concerned with WHERE the PFAS are coming from. What is the source? Once we find the source, we need to find out how to decrease the level of PFAS in our drinking water.	
190	Sampling	Clean up at the Air Guard base, airport, waterways affected.	Clean up the mess.
191	Sampling	Lack of accountabily for cleanup. Organizations responsible for emissions (e.g. US Department of Defense) should pay for and lead clean-up efforts to minimize public exposure.	
192	Research & Knowledge	The State should allocate more resources toward research positions within DNR in an effort to better characterize the extent and degree of contamination in Wisconsin.	Appeal to those who control budgeting to extend funds for more research into this important, non-partisan issue that affects the health of our invaluable natural resources and our public.
193	Sampling	Identification of all sources; state mandated testing.	State legislature funding for communities to accomplish testing.
194	Phase Out	I grew up almost weekly hearing explosions and watching plumes of smoke rise from the nearby Ansul test facility in Marinette. I know the area has a cluster of people with auto-immune diseases including my sibling's MS. People have been poisoned by the chemicals used there. I know people who used to live there who have died of these diseases. The State of WI must strictly regulate PFAS and other harmful chemicals used there to bring to an end the poisoning, the suffering, and the killing of residents.	Strictly regulate all PFAS and other chemicals used by Ansul/Tyco including banning all found to be hazardous to human health and force the company to clean up contamination from past PFAS discharges.

195	Sampling	I had our well tested for arsenic and other possible contaminants and the results indicated no issues. When I asked the lab about PFAS testing, they had no idea what I was referring too.	I believe there needs to be testing done near and around the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi River.
196	Phase Out	Regulating the disposal of PFAS from manufacturers, determine the appropriate type of containment and disposal to prevent contamination into ground/surface waters, identification/warnings for products containing PFAS which have possibility of contamination of edible foods clothing, etc.	Warning labels on all products containing PFAS, still I am not knowledgeable about ability to remove PFAS components from manufacturing process don't know how storage etc can be maintained. Proper regulations to prevent discharge into waterways, uncontained ground storage systems, and routine oversight of facilities producing using PFAS during manufacturing process.
197	Research & Knowledge	I think there needs to be the inclusion of other/more PFAS compounds in both rule and policy making. Additionally, there needs to be greater sampling to better understand the size of the problem in terms of location and level of contamination.	More funding to better understand the problem involve more pertinent partners, make decisions and adjust as more information is learned.
198	Phase Out	Preventing future use of these chemicals. We are going to find this everywhere, so lets also look to conduct investigation and cleanup at the highly contaminated sites.	I think we focus on the grossly contaminated sites and those that are greatly impacting municipal water systems.
199	Research & Knowledge	HEALTH RELATED ISSUES CONNECTED TO PFAS	EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES (ESPECIALLY MARINETTE AREA)
200	Engagement, Education & Communication	I have two: clean up & prevention and outreach about how pollutants aren't always detectable by smell or taste or immediate reaction (a pepto bismol moment). I live near Rhinelander, where a nearby public well was contaminated, marked as such, but continued to be used until officially closed. Research shows that people expect to be able to smell, taste, or immediately react to any toxin and treat as safe anything that doesn't have obvious and identifiable indicators of pollution. A "what you don't see *can* hurt you" type campaign might be helpful (but risk communication experts will be best to help frame such an outreach campaign).	See above.
201	Research & Knowledge	Right now it appears we don't know much about their affects on humans. Therefore, it'd probably be pertinent to do more research to see how serious the issue is. I always think it is good to try to keep our waterways clean so any action taken	I think the actions you've suggested so far are good ones: more research, address problem areas in the state, go from there. I'd like to know how you remove these substances from waterways, or maybe you can only take preventative

		in that direction is a good one-as long as we don't destroy things in the process.	measures? I like on the ground actions vs changes to policy if there's a choice.
202	Phase Out	Cost to municipal systems.	DNR should go after the point of the problem, and create laws prohibiting the use of any PFAS in companies and make them pay to clean it up.
203	Phase Out	Municipal Drinking water wells with detections.	Make PFAS illegal to produce.
204	General Comments	Lack of information regarding a "problem". Have seen no coverage in the media or other sources. Is this really a "problem" or another artificial "problem" created to divert tax dollars from real issues?	
205	Engagement, Education & Communication	since I do not know about it I am guessing many do not so I would like an education on.	send out a mass pamphlet explaining where it is found.
206	General Comments	Plastics & chemical entering our environment. Focus on those that do no break down naturally	Stricter monitoring of trash pick up Companies and those that litter. I know for a fact that trash collection companies are losing waste from vehicles that are supposed to pick them up. Outlow nonbiodradeable plastic grocery and Dept store bags.
207	Phase Out	Halting current sources of PFAS into the environment and preventing any future release to take place.	
208	Sampling	Water contamination, health risk for exposure, plan to proactively assess and determine extent of contamination in public and private water.	
209	Phase Out	Incompatible with human life	Ban it!
210	Phase Out	In short terms, set laws to protect public health and water resources. PFAS disclosure, measurement, regulations to stop release of these chemicals into environment. In long term, determine extent of contamination. Work with industries and communities to determine cost-effective ways to eliminate new contamination.	Work with Governor Tony Evers to adopt precautionary principle on chemical use as a state.
211	Phase Out	Entry of PFAS into ground water.	Limit or eliminate the use of PFAS.

212	Standard Setting	Health risks to aquatics fish birds and other wildlife as well as to humans	List PFAS as a toxic substance and apply related rules
213	General Comments	Government thinks their agency has or had their residents best interests in mind when it comes to the pfas or other natural resource impacts (other than deer and hunting related efforts)	Tax reduction to residents by reducing the cost to resident for the DNR efforts that have been failing repeatably. Stop assuming your residents think your agencies have, has or had residents best interests in mind, and actually have power and authority to change history or future. Please look at the how we got here before spending bunches of taxpayers dollars to do a political solution. Suggest tax deduction or credit for cost residents are paying to treat or purchase drinking water. Enforce and evaluate your current rules to eliminate the next oops look what we found. Work at getting government out of water treatment of public utility if you can't control the output based on your allowable contamination Slightly agree/suggest you do information program relating to your less educated residents on potential contaminants in water supplies, and how to effectively treat, but understand the political implications' and trust you may loose which is why I could never be a politician. SW Wisconsin keep hearing stuff, but have to take into our own hands so we don't drink poop, and farm chemicals. Carbon block, Reverse osmosis and UV treat inherent problems currently.
214	Phase Out	groundwater contamination impacting private wells, public wells as well as surface water contamination impacting and public fish and wildlife resources.	Eliminate PFAS use where ever possible and clean up existing contamination.
215	General Comments		
216	Sampling	Cleanup of contaminated soils and waters needs to occur to avoid health issues of individuals using and drinking the waters.	Spend money to test the soils, model the transport of the pollutant, forecast the spread of the pollutant, then hold the individuals/companies responsible.
217	Sampling	Can it be removed from our drinking water? Obviously we can't remove it from the water table, but can it be removed from within a home/business by filtering of some sort?	Identify all sources of the chemical(s) and map the pathways. If it is applied on a fire; map the runoff into the storm sewers and/or treatment plant. If it is discharged from a facility using their wastewater system - where does it go from there? The contaminated sludge that is applied to fields -

			stop it immediately and map where it was applied. Was there a permit process in place?
218	General Comments		
219	Sampling	make sure that groundwater is safe to drink	do measurements and prevention
220	Phase Out	PFAS contamination is wide spread, ill understood, and much more harmful than currently acknowledged. There are not limits on its level of contamination, nor a clear understanding of the effects on life and health of humans, animals, the environment, etc.	I want healthy limits on PFAS, clean up plans for areas that exceed healthy limits, filters for water, tests for its presence in products and manufacturing, alternatives to PFAS, and bans on further PFAS contamination.
221	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	Cost of cleaning water and soil. Is there a possibility the companies responsible?	Court order to the responsible parties
222	Research & Knowledge	Studies need to be done to ascertain whether PFAS has any impacts to human health. From what I have read we know that these substances are fairly ubiquitous in the environment, but not much is know about toxicity.	See above
223	Engagement, Education & Communication	health	education for the public
224	Sampling	Ground water contamination and the sources of the contamination.	I would like to have a water testing kit for knowing what is in our water supply of the people who have water Wells. And I would like to know how much of this issue is because of the Amish people dumping their waste into and around our creeks and ponds.

225	Site Specific	PFAs have been impacting the Marinette area dating back into the 1970's starting with the Ansul Company. That has since transitioned to Tyco, and no Johnson Controls. Ansul company used fire fighting foam on testing fields. These individuals who worked with the foam did not wear personal protective equipment and were not advised on the health risks it posed. Many of those individuals who worked with the foams have since died of cancer, had children with birth defects, and have high levels of unprecedented cholesterol levels, specifically triglycerides. They also dumped this foam into our creeks, lakes, and most recently disposed of it in our field in Porterfield WI on the farms where our free range deer eat.	PFAs have been impacting the Marinette area dating back into the 1970's starting with the Ansul Company. That has since transitioned to Tyco, and no Johnson Controls. Ansul company used fire fighting foam on testing fields. These individuals who worked with the foam did not wear personl protective equipment and were not advised on the health risks it posed. Many of those individuals who worked with the foams have since died of cancer, had children with birth defects, and have high levels of unprecedented cholesterol levels, specifically triglycerides. They also dumped this foam into our creeks, lakes, and most recently disposed of it in our field in Porterfield WI on the farms where our free range deer eat. There needs to be specific attention paid to the Marinette Area. Transparency is key. We need regulations on the disposal, clean up, and handling of these foams. I also believe that those who have been affected, need to be identified. The facilities need to be held accountable for what they have done to the communities and their citizens. The people affected need to be recognized and given substantial compensation for their life losses.
226	Phase Out	Resource contamination, both surface and ground water as well as land/soil.	Increased use regulations as well as public awareness campaigns.
227	Sampling	Prevention and developing a regulation and determination of what water supply sources may already be contaminated	required sampling

228	Identifying & Addressing Historic Discharges	Remediating the surface water and groundwater	Implementing a GAC or IX system in creeks that may flow into larger bodies of water and implementing pump and treat stations for groundwater that has been seriously contaminated.
	Research & Knowledge		scope statement. • The existing trash burners in Wisconsin likely discharge PFAS as air contaminants based on the materials they are burning in their facilities. PFAS are only successfully destroyed at very high temperatures and trash burners may not incinerate at a temperature high enough to destroy all PFAS compounds, if any. DNR should regulate airborne PFAS under its existing authorities, designate them as air contaminants, and seek to limit PFAS exposure by requiring incinerators in Wisconsin to reduce or eliminate PFAS emissions from their activities. • Wisconsin should not allow PFAS to be manufactured in the state, including through GenX technology. Educating and communicating about the risks associated with PFAS: • DHS and DNR should issue health advisories now to communities that live near waters and areas of known or likely PFAS contamination and where members of the public are known to fish or swim. DNR should issue health advisories to areas near historic landfills where testing has not yet confirmed that PFAS are not contaminating wells or other water sources used by nearby residents. All of those health advisories should be issued and posted in all languages spoken by those who frequent the area and should be distributed to local news outlets, social media venues, community centers, and places where those who frequent the area gather. • DHS and DNR should use the best available science to provide a recommendation of how many fish per week a member of the public should consume in known contaminated waters and should indicate whether

			that advisory depends on whether the person eats the entire fish or just the fillets. This advisory should be easily understandable and distributed to local news outlets, social media venues, community centers, and places where anglers gather. • DNR or DHS should announce recommendations for proper disposal of products that include PFAS, such as non-stick cookware, dental floss with PFAS, cans of stain resistant sprays containing PFAS, or furniture coated with those sprays. In addition, DHS should provide guidelines and explain what treatment technologies are available if a person's drinking water has PFAS concentrations above the DHS's recommended standards.
	Research & Knowledge	And unlike Peshtigo, we cannot point to one or two large corporations as the source of our problems and concerns. And again, unlike Peshtigo, we do not have any large corporations that we can require through legislation to pay the costs associated with performing blood tests on our citizens or for cancer studies or for clean up or anything else related to finding causes and solutions for our cancer-related issues.	