



MINUTES –

Hull WATER STUDY Task Force
Thursday, October 13, 2011 at 6:30 p.m.

TOWN OF HULL MUNICIPAL BUILDING
4550 WOJCIK MEMORIAL DRIVE, STEVENS POINT, WI 54482



- 1) **Call to order:** The meeting of the **Hull Water Study Task Force** was called to order on Thursday, October 13, 2011 at 6:30 p.m. by Water Study Task Force Co-Chair John Holdridge at Hull Municipal Building, 4550 Wojcik Memorial Drive, Stevens Point, WI 54482.

Present: Co-Chair: John Holdridge, Co-Chair: Mel Bembenek.
Committee Members: Tim Zimmerman, Bill DeVita, David Schmidt, Russ Prusak, Robert Perkins, Gwynne Bablitch, Gladys Laug,
Advisor- Paul McGinley of UWSP College of Natural Resources,
Advisor- Ray Schmidt Water Quality Specialist for Portage County,
Water Study Secretary: Patty Amman.

Excused: Phil Gjevre, Terry Smith
Absent: Mike Olson, Harry Obremski

- 2) **Approval of minutes from August 11, 2011 Water Study Task Force meeting.**
Motion made by Tim Zimmerman to approve the minutes of the August 11, 2011 Water Study Task Force meeting. Seconded by Robert Perkins. Motion passed.

- 3) **Citizens wishing to address the Water Study Task Force on non-agenda items.**
Agenda items are for discussion and possible action: *NONE.*

- 4) **Announcements/Comments Task Force members.**

Holdridge I gave you a copy of an annexation petition from the Klismith and Callan's who live over in that St. Casimir church area near I-39 West. They are proposing that area be annexed to Stevens Point and the law says it has to be contiguous. If you look at this, the way they are making it contiguous is by running it along the I-39 right-of-way from about DuBay up to the Casimir interchange. We developed a comprehensive plan that identifies that I-39 west area as an area to be conserved with no commercial development. I had Barb go through the minutes of the plan commission and the Stevens Point common council and there is no mention at all of wanting to annex this area. So it's exactly opposite of the comprehensive plan. They call it a shoestring annexation and if it gets into court, it would probably be illegal. But we'll see

what happens. The plan commission for the City meets on November 7th and then it has to go to the common council and it needs to have 2/3rds vote on the common council to pass it. But a lot of people are going to be out in force on this one. Particularly from the I-39 area and the area just across from the interstate along North Second Drive. I wanted you, as Hull residents, to be aware of this.

DeVita In this economy, this political climate we're in right now, you don't think it will go through?

Holdridge I think it doesn't meet the law. It's not contiguous. We haven't had an annexation squabble since the late 1980's. This is the first one we've gotten involved in.

Laug These are homeowners that are petitioning, right?

Holdridge Pete Klismith developed a single residential area on Infinity Drive, he doesn't live there. Callan owns a parcel there that they bought from Pete.

Laug Why do they want to annex?

Holdridge Very simple: they want to turn commercial. Despite impact on any of those neighbors up there. You could have a truck stop there with a big sign up and all the rest of it. They have a zoning classification but once it goes into the City, they can change that zoning classification.

Laug And the meeting is November 7th?

Holdridge November 7th, City Planning Commission.

Bembenek It's the owners that want it annexed. The City didn't come to the owners.

Holdridge Paul lives in Park Ridge; they probably have a comprehensive plan. We all had to have a comprehensive plan. Our comprehensive plan says that there should be no commercial development there. It was approved by the Board, approved by the zoning board. The way we got into comprehensive planning, the State said in 2001 that every municipality in Wisconsin needs to have a comprehensive plan if you want to make land use decisions in 2010. Chuck Kell really took off on this, the planning director, all these municipalities had to have a comprehensive plan. We didn't have a comprehensive plan, we didn't even have a planning commission before that. I've got planning commission members who are really upset. "Why did we do all this?" We spent a lot of time on that I-39 area. We had 3 public hearings about it. So we'll have to see what happens.

I included in your packet an article from the State Journal talking about the Wisconsin Supreme Court having a case where a town tries to deal with some farms and whatever pollutants they put out. That will probably be an important decision when that comes down, how far a municipality can go in trying to regulate that. That is letter A on the handout. Water is a big issue with more and more water laws. The other thing I sent you, Paul McGinley has described this underground water moving along where you can trace it, this is about surface water. In

Milwaukee they have real problems-- tracing it to gas stations or something else, but it's a relevant issue when you talk about water.

Does anybody have anything else?

Prusak I was going to say that I was in Woodruff this last week, they were shut down, their water was contaminated up there. We were at McDonalds, there was no pop, no coffee, no water, you couldn't do anything up there.

Holdridge I'm glad you mentioned that. We were coming back from up north so we pulled into Culvers in Woodruff but they said, no, they didn't have any coffee as their water supply had bacteria in it. Do they have a municipal system?

Prusak They must. It must be some wells pulling out of that aquifer up there. I've never seen a water tower up there so I don't know where they get it.

Holdridge They wouldn't get it from Minocqua would they?

Ray Schmidt That would be too far away.

Prusak The week before, Greendale down by Milwaukee was shut down.

Zimmerman Didn't the State just say that municipal water supplies don't have to be treated?

McGinley I think the question is if they all have to be treated with chlorine or not.

Zimmerman Say you have something that is health related versus smells or something like that.

McGinley I think the issue is that there are always some municipal systems that don't chlorinate their water.

Holdridge So you don't have to chlorinate it, a municipality?

Zimmerman(*overtalking*) I think that was a municipality in the northwest, I'm not sure and they were getting to the point where they didn't want to put in a chlorination system or they couldn't afford it.

Holdridge Cost is driving an awful lot of things.

Zimmerman If the village runs the system and you have no way to tax for it.....

McGinley Even if they didn't, they'd still have to do the bacteriological testing with some frequency and if they detect it in a sample, like they probably did in this case, they would have to shut it (*the system*) down.

McGinley I think a lot of these systems that are on wells are usually bacteriologically safe. But not all.

Zimmerman My point is there's no way you can force them to treat the water even though, say they had 2 or 3 episodes of it, you still can't force them to treat the water.

McGinley There is a process where they sample water and if they find bacteria in the sample, they have to repeat the sampling and recheck it.

5) Review of Water Study Task Force Mission Statement.

Holdridge I wanted to go back to this mission statement because I want to make sure we stay on task. What we're trying to do is look at the data we have and we have a lot of data, then interpret that. If there is a new direction after we reach some kind of conclusions, then that's the sort of thing that would be recommended to the Town Board to make a decision. What to pursue, how they would pursue it, what money they would spend. As we went into this, the Town of Hull can't say, in a collective sense, what our water is like. Hopefully when we get through this going section by section, we will be able to do that. It won't be perfect but it will be quite a bit better than what we have right now. That may lead to other expansions. Any questions?

Perkins I have one question. Those sections, how are we going to arrive at those?

Holdridge Based on this map right here. We have 4 sections and within those sections we have quite a bit of data and that's the sort of data we need to analyze, interpret and report on. We could have 5 sections, draw those lines probably some different way. What we're doing is narrowing it down rather than trying to take the whole Town. We broke it down into sections and hopefully by the time we get to the end, we can make some generalizations about the Town of Hull.

6) Letter from Bill DeVita, lab manager U.W. Water & Environmental Analysis Lab describing chemicals in groundwater.

And

7) Various communications from Robert Perkins and Paul McGinley discussing chemicals to be tested in groundwater.

(These 2 items were discussed together flowing from one to the other without specifically dividing the two.)

Holdridge We'll turn it over to Bill DeVita who wrote a good cover letter trying to figure out what are we testing for and maybe at some point we'll need to test for other things.

DeVita I had an e-mail from John and the conversation was initiated by Robert Perkins regarding testing for primary standard contaminants and secondary standards, what the difference is. So I was trying to describe the difference. Secondary standards are aesthetic. They're not enforced as rule of law as would be the primary standards – the toxins. So the question was: "Why doesn't the lab test for more of these primary standard items? Why do we do what we do?" In terms of the aquifer we tap into, Central Sands, we have certain concerns based on geology. Concerns based on the land use.... When real estate is transacted, the bank

always demands a bacteria analysis, that's part of our package also. Bacteria, nitrate, nitrate is not a requirement right?

Ray Schmidt No.

DeVita But it's offered as part of the package for a real estate transfer.

Holdridge If you get a loan on a house, they want it tested.

DeVita To make sure they're not getting a bum deal. These other tests we do, pH, conductivity, hardness, corrosivity, those are concerns of drinking water in private wells and those are good indicators for other issues that may develop or certainly a good measure of water quality over time. I would guess a lot of people have water treatment systems or a water softener based on hardness.

Holdridge How many here have a treatment system? *(only about 3 raised their hands)*

DeVita If you have a lot of iron in your water, the Town of Hull has higher manganese.

Holdridge Look at our sidewalk out there.

DeVita You guys are tapped into bedrock.

Zimmerman It's nothing compared to Nekoosa and Port Edwards, they have orange houses.

DeVita So we get into the metals package. There are 2, primary and secondary drinking water standards that list items that are of concern in Wisconsin. We have iron and manganese in this part of the State. The point that was made is there are a lot of chemicals on that primary pollutant list. Many of them we don't have concerns about in Central Wisconsin. The most common pesticide residues found in Wisconsin groundwater isn't even on the EPA's primary list. Wisconsin just got standards on these *(residues)* last year. We've been testing it for 12 years.

Holdridge What's the impact of those kinds of things?

DeVita There's some blood abnormalities that might be induced by them. One has a standard of 20 parts per billion the other has a standard of 13 ppb and they don't look all that different. The molecular structure is very similar but the toxicology is very different. My concern is why would we spend a lot of money testing for these different chemicals when many of them really aren't of concern for the Town?

Holdridge Either because they're not present or they don't present a health issue.

DeVita Well if they're on the primary standard list, they present a health concern. They're just not likely to be found here.

Perkins But in the unlikely event that they did occur, how would your testing detect them?

DeVita It depends upon the chemical you are talking about.

Perkins I'm thinking more in terms of the inorganics since that was what was found in the testing of the well #11. Inorganics off the primary list.

DeVita Which ones in particular?

Perkins Antimony, barium, chromium, nickel; how would those show up in your routine testing? How would you be alerted to the fact that now we have a problem. It would show up in your dissolved solids, your conductivity.

DeVita It would have to be very high to show up.

Perkins That's my point. For it to show up and alert you, you'd have to have levels that are 100x the maximum allowable level for a single contaminant. If you take all of the primary contaminants, if they were at their maximum contaminant level, they'd only amount to 15 parts per million or milligrams per liter. They wouldn't even register.

McGinley I was thinking about the same thing in response to your e-mail so I went on the DNR data base for the public water system. Maybe you've done this too. You can actually download from the system by county all the testing on the public water systems in the entire state. I went to the contaminants you were talking about, antimony, barium, chromium, manganese, uranium and radium. I made a list summarizing what I found and I'll hand that out. It's a reasonable question, how do we know if they're not in there if we're not testing for them. There would be nothing wrong with testing for them but as Bill said, all these things cost money although they're not extraordinarily expensive. These things cost...like barium, chromium, nickel...you can test for those, we would charge \$16 and I think the state lab is about the same per compound. You could check into private labs too.

Prusak When the City's new well goes online, they would normally test for some of these as a municipal system?

McGinley Right. I think everything on this list they would test for and in addition nickel which I neglected to put on this list. I forgot. These were the number of samples I found in this data base. I looked at Portage, Marathon, Waupaca and Wood counties. Those counties might have some of the characteristics of geology like the Town of Hull. Then I looked at the number of samples and the median which would be the concentration value where half would be above and half would be below. In the case of antimony of the 636 samples, only 38 were detected and only 1 was a very high one but when the same location was tested again, it resulted in .004 which is relatively close to the standard of .006. There might be some interested chemistry to be explored with antimony. Manganese is of potential concern. Of the 269 samples there were some that were quite high, most were not high, with a median value of .015 with the standard of .3 mg/l. Manganese leaves a black stain so you might at least have an indication if you have a problem with it.

Amman Paul, where it says “30”, its 30 what?

McGinley That would be milligrams per liter. It’s the same across for an individual compound.

Holdridge Out of the 269 tests, how many of those tests had manganese?

McGinley Let me back up. The only results that are available on this data base are from public water systems. So this would be the wells in Stevens Point, mobile home parks, Waupaca is in here, Junction City and Wausau. All municipalities. Some factories. Schools would be remote in that they might sample for some of these but not all of these.

Holdridge So in that way, you can’t tell individual households for this Town.

Prusak It’s a reflection of this area of Wisconsin.

McGinley Is there some way we can get into answering this question, how to rule it out or rule it in.

Prusak If this is available for all Stevens Point, when they put this well over here, that data will come online. You could check that and see if there is an increase in any one of these, that might be a reason to check on it. Over a 10 year period this metal might be tested at higher concentrations, what’s the reason, if it’s a concern for you, you start testing for it in your own well.

McGinley That’s a good question and what I should have done was look for all the individual Stevens Point wells and brought that up in a separate set of information.

Holdridge What I’m saying is the 269 samples, that isn’t households, that’s municipal.

McGinley All the public water sources in these counties that have data since 2000. These samples were taken since 2000.

Bembenek Besides the municipality, there are 269 besides the wells like the city....

McGinley There’s probably a second set. These are only the samples submitted to the DNR by people as part of their compliance to prove they are meeting the regulations. Those are the only ones that end up on the state database. I don’t know if it answers the question but it’s a piece of information. Some are a little more complicated. Like chromium, out of 432 samples, none of them showed any detect. The standard is .1 milligrams per liter and that’s for total chromium. I don’t know if anyone noticed in the news there was quite a discussion on the form of chromium about 6 months ago. It’s one type of chromium, in California they’re concerned about concentrations and the EPA is also exploring this. None of these samples were looking for samples that low. This is just a piece of information.

R.Schmidt No detect doesn't mean it isn't there.

McGinley It doesn't mean that it isn't there, it means it depends upon how sensitive their equipment is. In all of these cases, the detection depends upon how sensitive the equipment is and where you get it tested.

Holdridge In the Town of Hull, is there any data that suggests that Hull has some of this?

McGinley There aren't many of these (*public wells*) in the Town of Hull. There is the mobile home park, Recre Acres and their data is in this set so we could pull theirs out specifically. They tested for uranium in their water and they tested for radium. Those results we could pull out.

Perkins What I did today was to go onto the DNR's website to see what testing Stevens Point was actually having done. This was from the last test that was done (*he handed out a list*). They didn't list the specific well; they just listed it as the last set of testing from April. In addition to these tests which cover the inorganics, the organics and volatile organics, they also test for disinfectants that they add and for chloride. But I didn't get copies for that. I was curious as to what tests they do have.

Holdridge Where was the data collected from?

Perkins From the DNR website for Stevens Point. They didn't identify what particular well the samples came from.

DeVita So every municipality that is distributing water has to test for these, the primary pollutants.

McGinley The frequency varies depending upon the size.

Perkins As you can see, most of the organics were not detected. The only ones that were detected were the inorganics.

Bembenek So it looks like they're doing their job then.

Zimmerman Are they testing for the products, or for the breakdown products?

DeVita Some of the pesticides that are listed there are metabolites but some are parent compounds, aldicarb sulfoxide, aldicarb sulfone, those are breakdowns of aldicarb.

Zimmerman That's why I ask if they're testing for the parent compound or the breakdown. If they're just testing for the parent compound, they won't find it.

DeVita For atrazine they would. For quite a few of these they would. It's not likely to be found in Stevens Point.

Holdridge I think this is interesting but my concern is once we look at the data we have and say, “What are we missing here? What’s the potential threat?” What do we recommend to the Town Board that ought to be tested in some fashion? Maybe it would be sample wells around here, maybe some of those wells we could use. But I’m interested in the practical consequences for the 2,020 households that have private wells and what should we be looking for in this groundwater that would impact them. If it impacts them, what’s the implications of that? We’re looking at water flow and that kind of thing. Is someone recommending that we ought to identify some of these chemicals and have some testing wells and do those every 6 months or where do we go with this stuff? Maybe it’s not a big enough issue to feel that we have potential problems.

Zimmerman I’m sure there are a couple that Bill, Paul or Ray may know more about because they’re involved in this. We can do this by population census. If you have 1,000 people in these 2 sections and have 5,000 people in the township, there’s where you want to put your money. If you have in particular, just a wild guess, this is going to show up here, you want to put some money as a guess in there. I would say you put your money where the population is because that’s where you’re going to get your biggest bang for your buck. If there’s no alerts there, then you could expand outward.

Holdridge Understand that we’ve never done any of this. What I am hopeful of is when we get through all of this and look at the data the way it is now, then we ought to decide if we need to do some other sampling for some of these other things that Robert has been mentioning for example and do that selectively. In the test that the University has done, maybe you’re not discovering any of this stuff.

DeVita We certainly have recognized issues in the Town of Hull. Some of our testing equipment is limited although it’s expanding. So we are going to expand the capabilities of our lab. This list that Robert pulled out would be of some value to pare down the national drinking water list to focus on a little bit.

Perkins From the data bases we have, which I assume we have test results from all the City’s municipal wells which would include comprehensive testing of all the materials, I don’t know about their test wells, if they do that kind of testing on the test wells.

R.Schmidt I know they do inorganics but I don’t know if they do any of the primary drinking water standards other than nitrate. I think that’s the one they do on the several dozen monitoring wells up gradient from the municipal wells. Did we ever get that information we were going to request from the City?

Holdridge It’s on the agenda for tonight. I want this Task Force to vote unanimously that we need access to the data from the City which they already have that pertains to Hull.

Perkins Assuming that we get that data, with that, can we look at that information and decide what are going to be the relevant tests we should have someone look at?

Bembenek With the information we got from Robert from the City wells what it shows here and which is just around this area because all those wells were at one time in the Town of Hull and what they have and what we do get from the testing wells we have out here, there wouldn't be any reason for us to have to take all of these test households, we could end up with that package because we'd have, with the wells the City has around the Town of Hull plus this information from the wells itself....it's there, we just need to get it.

Perkins The other thing would be to complete our analysis of the water in the different areas and make sure they are all represented in those results.

Bablitch Do we have public wells in each of the 4 areas we have selected right now? I know we have St. Casimir church in the northwest area that's a public well and we could probably get those records. That's a different water set area than where the City of Stevens Point area is. But what I'm saying is do we have access to public well data in each of the areas?

McGinley It's the community wells that do most of the testing so St. Casimir does nitrate testing but they don't do much more than that whereas Recre Acres would do it for radioactive uranium and radium. There was that older one....

R.Schmidt Fairview Village, when was that annexed? In the mid-1990's so about 15 years ago.

McGinley We could go back and get data that was collected for that system also. They are maybe only two.

Prusak There's the mobile home park up on Evergreen.

McGinley So those 3 may be the ones that at least would have a little bit more data. They may not have the extensive list like the City has.

Holdridge Those 3 sites, they're considered community wells? That data is available.

McGinley Right, that data is available. We have the Recre Acres data and can summarize that. We can go back and get the other 2. We could put that together and send it out.

Prusak With those wells and if we knew where all the City wells are, we might have the start of something. Then if you think there is a problem, do additional testing on those at the Town expense at some time in the future. Especially if you noticed a trend coming out of the City wells. You know their well water is coming from someplace, backup and see about other wells.

Holdridge The questions is we have the homeowner package and we have bacteria and those other 4 or 5 elements, do you need to go beyond that and test for some other metals or whatever? Someone mentioned uranium.

Prusak If you have bedrock wells, you may have a concern. Right here at the Town of Hull you have a bedrock well at 100’.

R. Schmidt I would say about a third of the wells in the town are in bedrock. On the maps, all of those little crosses are bedrock wells. That would be in granite with a little sandstone above it but not much.

Holdridge So does that mean you should test for uranium?

R.Schmidt Yes.

Bablitch Are those levels over time going to change much? If you’ve got uranium, it’s not like it’s a contaminant that’s being introduced into the environment. Wouldn’t it be more stable?

R. Schmidt I think it would be a pretty stable release.

Holdridge Bill, you want to add anything else?

DeVita Just that we do have some population centers in town and if there is some interest in testing in those areas, Paul and I have been kicking around some ideas for some time. There’s a big concern over pharmaceuticals that are excreted into the septic system. They go from the septic system into water and we really don’t know what happens to a lot of these compounds. Some of them have been proven to travel with groundwater. I don’t believe there are any pharmaceuticals on this primary drinking water list. The sand aquifer we reside on is pretty fragile, we know that. We put things into it and expect that they just go away. We’ve learned with pesticides in this Central Sands aquifer that it’s been front line for many environmental regulations. I think we’re going to be there for pharmaceuticals pretty soon too but we’ve got to get busy.

R.Schmidt Especially at the levels that pharmaceuticals can act on the human body. It’s very, very, very small.

DeVita That’s an area of research we are delving into now. It’s very new to us and we might poke around in the Town of Hull here. There’s a lot of population with septic systems and a lot of waste going into the groundwater.

McGinley If you look at Ray’s maps, it shows those areas where you’ve found high nitrate. While some of that looks like it’s close to agricultural areas that might suggest fertilizer, not all of them are. Some of them could be.

Amman If you think about it, think about how many people you know that are on medical drugs, maybe multiple medical drugs at a time. It’s hard to find someone who actually isn’t on them and so there’s a lot of that going into the system.

Paul McGinley handed out a 4-page report showing 5 areas in the Town of Hull along with summaries for findings of pH, chloride, nitrate and their prevalence in various areas. He

explained the charts on the handout. Some general discussion on the data and other factors that might affect the results like depth of wells, age of wells, flow direction.

8) Discussion of measuring the quantity of water in the Town of Hull.

Some general discussion (overlapping conversation) on well velocity or quantity. Bablitch talked about when her well was first tested it ran at a rate of 13 gallons per minute which is a very high flow. Others talked about much lower rates. Ray Schmidt indicated the rate can be affected by where the screen is in the aquifer and how big the screen is as well. (Tape was changed and a little discussion was lost.)

9) Discussion of water data obtained by Stevens Point in various test wells in the Town of Hull.

Holdridge (new tape)...one of the reasons is we haven't asked. If this group thinks this is important to get, but on the other hand, I've tried before.

Bembenek For one thing, it would help to know the depth. Check from year to year on that.

Holdridge Does everyone agree on that?

Perkins That's for the monitoring wells? The rest of the information should be on the DNR website.

Bembenek These are checked every year around the whole area.

Prusak Do you know how many we have in Hull, their locations? Not a clue, right?

Bembenek There's a lot. There's a pile of them.

R. Schmidt I think they have over 3 dozen.

Bembenek I think there's even more than that.

Holdridge I don't know if they should be required to get our approval, if it's in our right-of-way. I don't know, Ray, are they in the right-of-way?

R. Schmidt Some of them are, I think most of them are.

A motion was made by Russ Prusak for the Town of Hull to try to extract information/data from the City on their wells particularly as it pertains to quantity. Motion seconded by Tim Zimmerman. Discussion followed.

Bembenek One thing, what do you guys and Ray think, not the information but on how many years back do you want to go?

McGinley You want to go back far enough to be able to plot water fluctuation levels over time. Like the dry period in the 1980's. If it goes back 20 years...

Prusak The wells have been there a little over 20 years, 23 or 24 years.

R. Schmidt I think they put the first ones in around 1989. When I saw the information, it was in a spreadsheet with really small print.

Motion passed unanimously.

10) Continuation of analysis of zones or sections in the Town of Hull as to water quality and quantity.

Holdridge Paul we have your data collection and graphs.

McGinley We're getting a new instrument online to test uranium and I would like to take a sample and test here at the Town of Hull. *(Members were talking right next to recorder and drowned out the rest of Paul's information.)*

Bablitch One thing we haven't discussed, if we could put it down for next time is if we decide to divide the Town up into these different sections, if we find abnormal data exceeding the standards, how are we going to communicate this to the members, the people of the Town of Hull? Are we going to recommend that a letter be sent out? It's one thing to collect the data and say, wow, this is off the charts here, but how are we going to disseminate that information to the public? Do we do it just by the section that is involved, looking at the way the water shed runs?

Holdridge First of all, I like transparency. What would you say?

Bablitch I think we should bring it up as a topic to discuss. Come up with a general plan that if we find stuff, how would it be communicated. Are we going to send a letter to everyone in the Town of Hull or how would this information be given to the public since we're dealing with a lot of individual wells here, people might want to know. Maybe it might be something like putting on a nitrate filtration system where they weren't aware that their well was exceeding nitrate levels. They need some information and need to be told of this and the possible remedies as well.

Holdridge Suggestions for dealing with it.

Bablitch Yes. Just to have some kind of suggestion saying how we are going to deal with information we do discover.

Holdridge That's an important part of this.

Prusak It might be suggestions for the Town Board when they review subdivisions. If you're in a high nitrate area and not going to have a lot less than 2 acres, part of the natural conditions to put that subdivision in.

Perkins At this point, looking at historical information, currently. We might be looking at a situation where it may raise flags that we may need to do more testing if we have a problem.

Holdridge So the question is: “How do we communicate the information we have?”

Prusak The report will be public when you turn it in.

DeVita John, we’re going to make a request from the City?

Holdridge Yes.

11) Set next meeting date. *The next meeting will be Thursday, November 10, 2011 at 6:30 p.m. here at the Hull municipal building.*

12) Adjournment.

Meeting adjourned at 8:15 p.m. with a motion made by Bill DeVita and seconded by Gwynne Bablitch. Motion passed.

Respectfully submitted,

Patty Amman
Task Force Secretary
Town of Hull, Portage County